Jim Coleman Leaves Legacy of Excellence

James S. Coleman, a world-renowned professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, died March 25, 1995, at the age of 68. James Coleman received his bachelor's degree in chemical engineering in 1949 from Purdue University and his PhD in sociology in 1952 from Columbia University where he studied with Paul S. Lazarsfeld and Robert K. Merton. He taught at the University of Chicago from 1956 to 1995. He founded the Department of Social Relations at Johns Hopkins University in 1959, where he served as professor and department chair until 1973, when he returned to the University of Chicago as University Professor. He served as ASA President in 1992.

Coleman's scholarly career was devoted to the creation and utilization of social science methodology and theory to study social phenomena and to illuminate major issues in public policy. His main contributions lay in sociological theory—including the analysis of social change, collective action, and rational choice—mathematical sociology, the sociology of education, and public policy. Exceptional ability, fertile imagination, and the courage to go against received opinion and to bear sometimes vicious attacks marked his distinguished career, and explained his success.

At ASA's Annual Meeting, Historic Chinatown Awaits

by Esther Nyguen-Chau, American University

Washington, DC, known to all as the U.S. capital, is less well-known as a colorful mosaic that is comprised of several racial and ethnic groups of diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. Washington's Chinatown constitutes one piece of this mosaic, small yet important, for its historical contribution in shaping the urban culture and evolving identity of the city. It has been constantly threatened and at the same time has changed historically by a series of internal adaptations to external forces. A historical analysis of DC's Chinatown thus offers some sociological insights.

Heralding entry into Chinatown from the metro station is the elaborate pagoda-like "Friendship Archway," which, dazzling with bright colors, affirms the ethnic nature of the community and its cultural heritage. Officially dedicated in 1986, the arch was constructed with joint financing by two world capitals, the District of Columbia in the U.S. and Beijing in the People's Republic of China (PRC). It symbolizes these cities' ties of international friendship and signifies the revitalization of the Chinese community after several years of urban encroachment. Although it's erection ignited intense conflicts between those loyal to the PRC and to Taiwan, the archway gives Chinatown a more formal and dignified identity while contributing to the architectural diversity of Washington.

Seventh and H Streets, NW, are considered the heart of DC's Chinatown, stretching one to two blocks out in all directions from its center. Chinatown consists primarily of a variety of restaurants that serve Cantonese, Hunan, Szechuan, Taiwanese, and Northern Chinese food. It has gift shops, grocery stores, martial arts studios, a herbal pharmacy, a hair salon, a flower shop, and a few Chinese family and district associations. These ethnic enterprises offer tourist attractions and provide for the daily needs and support of a small number of residents, mostly recent immigrants and the elderly who live nearby in rowhouses and the Wyth Court House, a low-cost residence for senior citizens. Still standing at 604 H Street (now Go-Lo's Restaurant) is the significant historical landmark of the Surratt House where John Surratt, John Booth, and others plotted the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln in 1864. The famous Ford Theater where the assassination took place, and the house where President Lincoln died are about four blocks away from Chinatown.

The community is actually Washington's second Chinatown. Archival documents indicate that the first Chinese resident arrived and settled in the city in 1801. The first Chinatown developed in the late 19th century and was concentrated along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3rd and 4th Streets, NW, where the East Wing of the National Gallery of Art is located today. Falling victim to urban growth in 1929, Chinatown, Little Athens, Little Italy, and the African American community on Capitol Hill were forced to move to make way for the Federal Triangle.
In This Issue...

The Time Draws Near for ASA's Annual Meeting
Preliminary Programs are on the way, but take note of some of the many highlights of this year's meeting.

In Remembrance
Colleagues and friends pay tribute to one of sociology's major figures.

More on COFRAT
Following Bill Gamson's page 1 story, two sociologists talk about the old Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching and the need for change.

Going Places
Ken Prewitt gets the nod to be the new president of the Social Science Research Council.

FADtastic
Winners of the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline awards are announced, and a June 15 deadline is set for the next round.

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The Executive Officer's Column

Looking Ahead
Social and Behavioral Sciences Gain New Presence at NIH

Social and behavioral factors play a crucial role in promoting better health and disease prevention. It is to sociology's credit that we have had a long tradition of making this connection on such health issues as the prevention of AIDS, the causes and consequences of violence, the changing structure and life course of aging, stress-related disease and health-care delivery in disadvantaged communities, and the familial and social conditions that promote child and adolescent health. Path-breaking research and a commitment to teaching have engendered productive subfields in medical sociology, the sociology of aging, alcohol and drugs, to name just a few. Also, our commitment to the sociology of health has led the American Sociological Association to work long-term with the National Institute of Mental Health in supporting a Minority Fellowship Training Program—now in its 21st year.

For the Association, promoting the links between health and social science has stood at the top of our agenda. On this front, I am pleased to announce a major new development, the appointment of Norman B. Anderson to the newly established position of NIH Associate Director for Behavioral and Social Science Research.

Readers of Footnotes will know that for the last two years, ASA has worked actively in a coalition of social and behavioral science organizations to establish the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR) within the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The Office was established by Congress in May 1993 as part of NIH's Socialization Act, with the legislative intent of overseeing and expanding NIH research in these areas. To our delight, the legislation created the Office with a director reporting directly to the NIH Director.

The road from vision to implementation has been slow in coming. But the April 28 appointment of Dr. Anderson as NIH Associate Director with primary responsibility for OBSSR has been worth the wait. Dr. Anderson is Associate Professor in the Departments of Psychiatry and Psychology at Duke University. Anderson's research focuses on hypertension in African Americans and the interaction of psychosocial, behavioral, and physiological processes. He is founder and director of Duke's Program on Health, Behavior, and Aging in Black Americans and director of Duke's Exploratory Center for Research on Health Promotion in Older Minorities.

Already Dr. Anderson has suggested the need to connect across disciplines and fields of science relating to health. While the ink on his appointment was still wet, he agreed to participate in a special session, "The Voice of Social Science in the Federal Science Policy Agenda: 1995 and Beyond," scheduled for August 21 at the ASA Annual Meeting.

As we look to the future, a strong presence for the social aspects of health and disease at NIH is more important than ever before. The problems that demand social and behavioral knowledge are large; yet, overall resources for basic and applied research and training are too small. Moreover, the NIH is facing tough scrutiny as part of Congressional efforts to balance the budget through spending cuts. With Dr. Anderson serving as advisor to Dr. Varmus, building bridges and stimulating coordination across the sciences, and providing scientific expertise in the social and behavioral sciences, we can better convey why the social and psychological aspects of health and disease need to be a priority.

Perhaps most encouraging, NIH and Dr. Anderson clearly recognize the opportunity at hand. In making the announcement, NIH Director Harold Varmus noted that "the creation of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research is a recognition of the vital role of behavioral and social factors in health promotion and disease prevention. For his part, Dr. Anderson said in a prepared statement that "we have to get away from the notion that behavioral and social research and biomedical research are mutually exclusive endeavors. One priority of the OBSSR will be to develop initiatives that promote a basic and clinical multi-disciplinary approach across the NIH institutes. That is, having social, behavioral, and biomedical scientists working together on critical scientific questions."

We could not have said it better ourselves. As ASA works collaboratively to develop this new opportunity at NIH, I welcome member ideas and input. —Editor J. Levine
Sociology and a Science Fair: It's Perfect Timing!

In an effort to promote understanding of sociology for school-aged children, the ASA participated in the National Science Foundation’s Family Science Night held in Arlington, Virginia, on April 27. The event recognized how families and children spend their time and featured the findings of an important NSF-funded study. Under the direction of Dr. John Robinson, University of Maryland, the Americans Use of Time Project, has been monitoring how the American population spends its time every 10 years since 1965. The resulting composite picture, "A Day in Their Life," has challenged assumptions about trends in American life.

Above, Dr. Robinson displays his findings. The exhibit also featured an interactive computer terminal allowing children to see how other children spend their time. For more information, contact Dr. Robinson at (301) 401-4574.

Graham Spanier Tapped as New Pennsylvania State President

Graham B. Spanier, chancellor of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln since 1991, has been elected the sixty-sixth President of The Pennsylvania State University, effective September 1, 1995.

Over the years, Spanier shared his administrative experience with ASA. He chaired the ASA Family Section in 1984 and attended the first ASA meeting of sociologists-administrators (at the dean level or above) in 1993, where he shared his views on how to enhance the position of sociology on campus. Last August he was the keynote speaker at the ASA's chairs' conference held prior to the annual meeting.

Spanier earned his B.A. and M.S. degrees at Iowa State University and received his doctorate from Northwestern University, where he was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and a National Institute of Mental Health Doctoral Fellow.

Spanier began his academic career at Penn State in 1973 as an assistant professor of human development and sociology. He worked his way quickly through the ranks at Penn State, beginning his move into academic administration in 1977. At Penn State, Spanier moved quickly through the professional ranks. Starting as an assistant professor in 1973, he was promoted to associate professor in 1977, and was made full professor in 1983. His first administrative appointments at Penn State began in 1977, when he was appointed as both professor-in-charge of the undergraduate program in the Division of Individual and Family Studies, College of Human Development, and as divisional professor-in-charge of individual and family studies, serving in those dual posts for two years.

In 1979, he was named associate dean for resident instruction in the College of Human Development, which he held until leaving Penn State in 1982. Prior to accepting the leadership responsibility for the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Spanier served as vice president and executive vice president for academic affairs at the State University of New York- Stony Brook. Spanier's academic appointments have been multidisciplinary throughout his career. At Penn State, his professorial appointments were in human development and sociology. At Stony Brook, they were in sociology and psychiatry; at Oregon State, in human development and family studies and sociology. At Nebraska, he is professor of sociology, professor of family and consumer sciences, and professor of family medicine in the College of Medicine.

A prolific scholar, Spanier has authored or co-authored 100 publications, including 10 books. His primary areas of teaching and research interest are in marriage and the family, particularly the quality and stability of marriage across the lifespan, family demographics, and family policy.

Public Affairs Update

☑ Sociologists Join Recommendation for New Poverty Measurement. Three ASA members are among a panel of experts recommending that the federal government changes the way it measures poverty. The panel, part of the National Research Council's Committee on National Statistics, said its proposal more accurately reflects who is poor in America. Included on the 12-member panel are Lawrence Bobo, University of California-Los Angeles; and Robert Hauser and Franklin Wilson, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Currently, the poverty line is defined as the dollar amount needed to purchase food and other basic needs. However, the panel says the 200-foot measure is considered poor. The proposed measure is designed to reflect the income actually available to families for purchasing food. For instance, in addition to food券, cash benefits, such as food stamps, school lunches, and public housing, it subtracts from income expenses that cannot be used for basic needs, such as taxes, child support payments, and medical costs. Using the new measure, more working families, but fewer families that receive government assistance, would be considered to be living in poverty. For a copy of the report, call 1-800-624-6242.

☑ ASA Opposes Absolute Requirement of Written Parental Consent. ASA and other social science organizations testified in April against a Senate bill to require that the Family Privacy Protection Act (HR 1271) be amended. The Senate on April 4 approved the bill, which requires written parental consent for minors to participate in federally-funded surveys and related research dealing with a broad range of societal and behavioral issues (see April Footnotes). The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee could consider the measure as early as this summer. ASA believes that current federal regulations include parental consent provisions and allow researchers to obtain it in a more flexible manner than a uniform written requirement would allow.

☑ Census Bureau Under Fire. In a development that could have severe consequences for the social sciences, a key representative has charged the Census Bureau with incompetence and is demanding that it start asking the public a lot fewer questions. At a March hearing, the chair of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Subcommittee, Hal Rogers (R-KY), angrily told Census Bureau Director Martha Farnsworth Riche and Commerce Department officials that the survey for the 2000 census was "the product of somebody with a doctoral degree in confusing people" and that Sears and Wal-Mart could do a better job. Rogers said Congress would withhold funding for census activities unless radical changes were made. Rogers called for a form that could be conducted on the back of a postcard, one that was "pure, simple, and patriotic." Riche said the Bureau would seek to address the congressman's concerns. But later that day, Rogers and Rep. Michael Forbes (R-KY) advocated the consolidation of 14 statistical agencies into one agency.

☑ Administration Official Predicts gloom and doom for federal R&D. The president's top science adviser said that Republicans on Capitol Hill are slashing basic research in their efforts to balance the budget, and that it is unlikely that things will improve anytime soon. Speaking to the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in April, John Gibbons said the research activities of many agencies, including the National Institutes of Health already have suffered major reductions and that this year's budget for science and technology is about "to take another half-billion whack." Gibbons said that, while the National Science Foundation has not appeared on a public hit list, NSF Director Neal Lane has been told by Congress to expect a 20 percent cut. That's more than $600 million—nearly all of it from the research budgets, since 95 percent of NSF money goes out in grants." Gibbons said the cuts are aimed at deficit reduction and are well intended but "represent a short-term strategy that will lead to the nation having eaten its seed corn for the future."

☑ Gibbons Opposes Creation of Department of Science. In the same speech, Gibbons also said the Administration "unequivocally opposes the creation of a Department of Science of the kind now being discussed in Congress." Earlier in April, Rep. Robert S. Walker (R-PA), chairman of the Science Committee, discussed a Department of Science at a Hill briefing. Such department would likely house all or part of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Geological Survey, the White House Office of Science and Technology, and the Department of Energy's weapons programs. The Administration and many science-oriented associations have argued that a Department of Science would not achieve cost-savings and could actually harm federal R & D efforts.
**1996 Preview Session at 1995 Annual Meeting**

By Maureen Hallinan, ASA President-Elect

The 1996 Program Committee is preparing a special session for the 1995 annual meetings to preview the 1996 program theme, "Social Change: Opportunities and Constraints." This preview session will highlight the theme, stimulate reflection and conversation about many of its dimensions, and encourage and facilitate an emphasis on the role of the program sessions in focusing on the organizers during the coming year. Our goal is a well-integrated program for the 1996 meetings that stresses social change, as conceptualized and analyzed in the various subdisciplines of sociology. Our approach is using our disciplinary knowledge base, in conjunction with interdisciplinary theoretical and analytical research, to attain a better understanding of the determinants, processes and consequences of social change in contemporary society. If successful, our deeper understanding of social change will enhance our research and teaching.

The preview session will follow a McNei-Lehman format. Four members of the Program Committee, each representing a different area of interest, will present. Those speakers and their topics are: Peter Cookson, education; Bill Edwards, race and ethnicity; Mary Fennell, health and health care organizations; and Cary Snyder, social stratification. Maureen Hallinan will participate in the panelists, asking each of them to respond to a common set of questions about social change. An important component of the preview session is audience participation. The Program Committee reserves part of the session for audience reflections on social change and for audience responses to the questions posed to the panelists. Meeting attendees are encouraged to attend this session to help the Program Committee incorporate the theme's meeting. Finally, the panelists will be asked to prepare sessions for the 1996 meetings, section chairs, and Department chair are encouraged to attend the preview session, given their pivotal role in implementing the theme at the meetings and in encouraging the membership to reflect on the theme during the coming year.

**1996 Annual Meeting**

August 18-14

Chicago, IL

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Annual Meeting Highlights

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ASA Social Events: Join In!

Please join other meeting attendees at any or all of the following receptions designed to bring together ASA members around refreshments.

Warming Party: Join in this opening day reception which provides a chance to learn more about ASA Sections, programs, journals, and activities. Display tables will be staffed with experienced members who can answer your questions and provide more information on networking with colleagues and getting more involved in ASA. Reserve Saturday, August 19, 6:30-8:00 p.m., on your meeting calendar for this welcoming event, and remember to look for a free beverage ticket in your final program packet.

DAN! The 22nd annual Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) follows the opening plenary session on the evening of August 19th. The gathering begins around 10:30 p.m., and the evening is reserved for chatting and meeting colleagues and alumni. Invitations have been extended to all graduate departments of sociology in the U.S. and Canada. Other groups wishing to sponsor an event are invited to contact the ASA Office before June 30.

Honorary Reception: This special party follows the DAN and provides all meeting attendees the opportunity to meet President Etzioni and congratulate ASA award winners. Mark Sunday, August 20, as a special day to attend the Presidential Plenary at 4:30 p.m. and share appetizers and a congratulatory toast at the Honorary Reception at 6:00 p.m.

Student Activities

The ASA Membership Committee and the Honors Program Student Association have made special efforts to make undergraduate and graduate students feel welcome at the Annual Meeting.

Student Center: Students attending the Annual Meeting may make use of the Student Center in the Washington Hilton, located on the first floor, from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday, August 19 and 20, to purchase souvenirs and to learn about student social events taking place in the area.

Student Discounts: Registration fees are substantially discounted for students; see the registration form in the middle of the Preliminary Program for details. Students are encouraged to pre-register before May 31 to take advantage of these discounts. Special blocks of hotel rooms have also been arranged. To obtain the special Student Housing Reservation Form, mail to the ASA Student Housing, 1750 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, DC 20009-4891. Please note that room arrangements must be made directly with the inn; either the ASA or the hotels can assign roommates. Valid student IDs may be required at check-in to verify eligibility for the student rate.

Student Reception: An informal reception, co-hosted by the Membership Committee and the Honors Program Student Association, will be held on Sunday, August 20, at 7:00 p.m. All students registered to attend the Annual Meeting are invited to this lively social gathering.

Student Sessions: Several student sessions have been organized by the ASA Honors Program, and some sessions have sponsored tables during their joint sessions for student papers. Please see the Preliminary Program schedule for complete details.

Seminars and Workshops

August 17-22

Dozens of didactic seminars, professional workshops, and teaching workshops provide opportunities for attendees to update their skills and knowledge in a variety of professional and disciplinary areas.

Didactic Seminars explore methodological and theoretical areas and offer opportunities to investigate new trends. This year's roster of topics includes "Qualitative Observational Research Methods: Observing Families," "New Developments in Longitudinal Research," "Postmodernism and Sociology," "Elementary and Secondary Sociological Education," and "The Sociology of Social Control" (co-sponsored with the American Sociological Association). All seminars require advance registration and fee submission.

Professional Workshops address issues of professional concern to sociologists both as researchers and as practitioners. The variety of career options open to graduate students and sociologists is represented by workshops on research and employment opportunities in the public sector, on how to do consulting on organizational training and development, sociologists working in the public interest, in schools of business, and in practice settings. Other topics pertinent to professional development include: increasing your success in publishing in journals, mentoring junior faculty, the evolution of a dissertation group into a professional support group; sociologists and the media, applying for a Fulbright (co-sponsored by the ASA Committee on International Sociological). As part of the overall effort to emphasize the variety of sociological practice areas and possibilities, this year's roster of professional workshops features sessions on doing clinical sociology, working with environmental interest groups, identity empowerment theory, managing anger in the workplace, certification of practitioners, the practice of mathematical sociology, and how to identify and deal with sexual harassment in the workplace. This year's pre-conference Skill-Building Workshop will be on Evaluation Research.

Teaching Workshops are a highly visible program component of the 1995 Annual Meeting, beginning with the pre-conference workshop for department chairs (see article elsewhere in this issue). Other workshops provide help for strengthening a department's advising system, assessment of sociology program and the sociology of assessment, teaching sociology in the community college, teaching sociology through fiction, teaching introductory sociology for the first time, training graduate students to teach, teaching sociologists to write, undergraduate student clubs and professional socialization, integrating feminist sociology into the core graduate curriculum, teaching introductory sociology from a global perspective, dilemmas of multicultural teaching, the role of medical sociology in medical education, and understanding materials on homosexuality in a wide range of sociology courses. Topics discussed with use of computers in the classroom include exploring American society with SPSS for Windows, teaching sociology of culture with computers, teaching introductory statistics with computer-assisted instruction programs, and methods in teaching with computers. A special workshop will focus on national initiatives in higher education, with representatives from Washington D.C.-based associations.

Be sure to review seminar and workshop descriptions in the Preliminary Program to select sessions for your meeting schedule.

Pre-Conference Skill-Building Workshop

The Fourth Annual Pre-Conference Skill-Building Workshop, to be held just before the ASA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, will offer training in computer and research skills. The agenda for workshops is scheduled for Tuesday, August 17, from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and Friday, August 18, from 9 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Pre-conference workshops will take place at the Annual Meeting hotel, the Washington Hilton Towers. Two-seasoned evaluation research sociologists, Ray Rat and Virginia Mulkern, will serve as co-trainers for the two-day workshop.

Director of the Center for Policy Studies at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., has also served as director of Educational Leadership and Sociology for the past 14 years. He has served a senior level executive position at the General Accounting Office (GAO) the investigative agency of the United States Congress—and was instrumental in GAO's highly respected evaluation research program. Prior to coming to Washington, Rat was on the faculty at Cornell University.

Mulkern, who is Associate Director of the Evaluation Center at the Human Services Research Institute, Cambridge, MA, has conducted or supervised countless evaluation projects in the fields of mental health, homelessness, substance abuse, and the chronically mentally ill. As director of many grants supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the Department of Health and Human Services, Mulkern has studied problems ranging from alcohol abuse among homeless persons to state-wide plans for behavioral health care.

Workshop participants will explore the key design options of evaluation research approaches. Using case studies and examples from actual projects, Rat and Mulkern will help workshop participants learn how to conceptualize an evaluation project. Specific applications of evaluation research in a wide variety of fields—mental health, health, education, welfare, social services, crime control, and so forth—will highlight the sessions. Implications for social and public policy will also be explored.

Workshop participants will become familiar with evaluation research design, literature, methodologies, and strategies. Participants will have ample opportunity to receive feedback from the trainers and other participants on evaluation projects they may have in mind.

Following the tradition set by previous training workshops on focus group research, social impact assessment, and qualitative data analysis, other sociologists who are experts in evaluation research will join the Pre-Conference for a special session on Friday evening. This event will give workshop participants an opportunity to network with experts who have extensive experience and practical knowledge of how to go about conducting this type of research in academia, corporate, non-profit, and consultancies.

Social scientists who wish to broaden their toolkit of methodological approaches for basic research and/or practice purposes will find the Pre-Conference Skill-Building Workshop an invaluable workshop. The workshop fee is $200 for students and low income members (below $15,000); $250 for other ASA members; and $350 for non-members. The fee includes continental breakfasts, breaks, the reception, and workshop materials. The Annual Meeting Preliminary Program contains registration information and forms. For further information, contact Janet Billson at ASA (202) 333-3410, ext. 317/318. Early registration is encouraged, since the workshop is limited to 25 participants.

Special Theory Day

A Theory Day focusing on the work of Amitai Etzioni will be held on Friday, August 18, 1995, the day before the ASA Annual Meeting, at the Washington Hilton and Towers from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. This Theme Day will be chaired by David Schull (Texas A&M University), Edward Lehman (New York University), and Wolfgang Streeck (University of Wisconsin, Madison).

Sessions are devoted to Etzioni's The Active Society (Free Press, 1968), Complianc Theory and the New Institutionalism, Sociology, Economics, and Communication. Session participants include Daniel Albert Bell (Princeton University), Steven Britt (University of California-Riverside), Randall Collins (University of Minnesota), Richard Coughlin (University of New Mexico), William F. D'Antonio (Washington, DC), Frank Dobkin de Rios (University of California, Los Angeles), Martha Feldman (University of Michigan), Jared Hage (University of Maryland, College Park), Richard H. Hall (SUNY-Albany), Robert Hall (West Virginia State College), David Jacobs (University of Oregon), Ronald Jefferson (University of Washington), Wolf Heyebrand (New York University), Murray

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Annual Meeting Highlights, from page 4

Miler (University of Virginia), Jeff Weinstab (Williams College), and Mary Zey (Texas A&M University).

The luncheon speaker between sessions is Hans Joas (John F. Kennedy Institute, Berlin), and Amatil Eitzeri will be the dinner speaker. Those wishing to check into the Washington Hilton on Thursday evening can get the ASA discounted room rates by using the 1996 Annual Meeting Official Housing Form in the Preliminary Program. If you wish to attend Theory Day, please register by July 31. Registrations should include name, affiliation, mailing address, telephone, fax and e-mail, along with a $15.00 registration fee. Make checks payable to ASA Theory Day and mail to: ASA Theory Day, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4301. For more information, contact David Spaul at (909) 845-5133, fax (909) 684-4527, e-mail: shulee@tamu/1.tamu.

1995 Thematic Sessions

ASA President Amatil Eitzeri is pleased to announce the roster of 1995 Thematic Sessions which explore important issues related to this year’s meeting theme, “Community of Communities: Shaping Our Future.”

The Inter-Relation Between the Future Society and Community

ASA Business Meeting Special Topics

ASA is delighted to present two days focusing on research funding opportunities and federal science policy issues. The series starts with two sessions about obtaining funding for social science research. At the workshop, “Getting Research Grants: Opportunities for Federal Funding,” representatives from leading federal science agencies will discuss new and continuing initiatives for research including the creation of a center on violence, human capital research, and research on democratization. Later that day, more than twenty public and private funding officials will participate in a three-hour poster session to talk individually with conference participants about funding priorities, application procedures, and creating a competitive research proposal at a special poster session. The National Science Foundation, several of the National Institutes of Health agencies, and the Department of Education are among the many organizations represented.

A new feature of this year’s research support series is a special poster session dedicated to data resources of great interest to sociologists for secondary analysis. ASA anticipates that officials from all fourteen Federal statistical agencies, including the Bureau of Census, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the National Center for Education Statistics, will be among the representatives discussing accessibility issues and type of data available. The development of state-of-the-art Internet services to access such sources as the General Social Survey and National Archives will be considered.

ASA Annual Meeting Preconference Skill-Building Workshop

WASHINGTON, DC, August 17 and 18, 1995
Washington Hilton and Towers

PROGRAMMED POLICY AND EVALUATION RESEARCH

with trainers...

Ray Rist, Director, Center for Policy Studies, George Washington University

Mary L. Kimbler, Human Services Research Institute, Cambridge, MA

SCHEDULE: Thursday, 8/17, 9-11 AM and 1:30-5:30 PM, and Friday, 8/18, 12 AM and 5-6 PM, plus Friday, 8/18, 5:30-10 PM, reception with other sociologists who conduct evaluation research.

FEES: $200 for students/low-income members below $15,000; $250 for ASA members, $350 for non-members. Includes continental breakfast, lunch/breaks, reception, and manuals.

REGISTRATION: Use the registration forms in the Preliminary Program. Limited to 25 participants.


Monday, August 21
10:30 am - 12:15 pm
4. Communicating Research Findings to Policy Makers
9:00 am - 12:00 pm
5. Data Resources Poster Session

Role of the Chair Conference

For the second year in a row, ASA is holding a Role of the Chair Conference bringing together department chairs, sociologists-administrators, and Executive Office sociologists for an intensive opportunity to reflect on challenges facing higher education and to share strategies for strengthening departments. Timely data on the profession, cutting edge keynotes speeches, and insider perspectives will help department chairs make the most of their leadership capabilities. The conference, which is designed for chairs from all types of institutions, will span two days—Part One, Friday, August 18 (the day before the Annual Meeting) and Part Two, Saturday, August 19 (Annual Meeting Day). As an integral part of the Role of the Chair Conference, three breakout groups will reflect on different types of institutions that will meet on Saturday from 8:30 - 10:20 am. In addition to the long-standing meeting of chairs of Ph.D. programs, separate meetings are scheduled for chairs of Master’s degree programs and for chairs of Baccalaureate and Associate degree programs. To register for the ASA Chair Conference, please use the registration form found in the Annual Meeting Preliminary Program. All registrants must also register for the Annual Meeting. For further information, contact Academic and Professional Affairs Program Director Janet Mantoni Billon at (202) 633-3410, ext. 317, or APAP Administrative Assistant Nina Alesi, ext. 318.

Open Forum on The Code of Ethics

During 1995, the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics is substantially revising the ASA Code of Ethics. The revisions will address new issues not covered in previous codes, and alter the enforcement mechanisms. This workshop will provide an opportunity for ASA members to comment on the themes of the proposed Code. Members of the Committee will present the background, perspectives, and strategies the Committee used to develop Code revisions. The Committee will consider additional issues raised in the workshop in its proposal to Council for the Code revision. This workshop is an opportunity for members to contribute their thoughts about how the Code does or does not meet current situations.

Memorial Gatherings

As part of the Presidential Session, we remember colleagues who have died in the past year. In addition, memorial gatherings are planned to celebrate the lives and work of Irving Kenneth Zola, Rose Labbé Coner, and James S. Coleman. The Preliminary Program lists the dates and times.
Jim Coleman: Colleagues Remember

by Kathryn M. Borman, University of South Florida

Jim Coleman's passing is an inexcusable loss to sociology. His death has particular meaning to sociologists of ecology whose field Jim championed and shaped throughout his career. The tributes provided by his colleagues and students that follow suggest the strength, warmth, and passion of the man and also give testimony to the overwhelming sense of loss of one so creative and so fine a craftsman. One of my strongest recollections of Jim, however, reveals the devotion of the man to his young son Daniel. After attending a reception in his honor and giving an address on the significance of social capital in the lives of the young at the University of Cincinnati, Jim asked if he could use my phone to make an important call. He spent the next 45 minutes working with Daniel on his young son's homework. The next day it was a last conversation full of the spirited give and take that characterized his approach to his life and to his work.

Those whose tributes to Jim follow do not include all whose lives he shaped. We were not able to contact everyone we wished to ask to contribute to the personal recollections of Jim that follow. I wish to thank all of those who were able to provide their memories on very short notice and apologize to those we were not able to reach.

I was an aesthetic experience to listen to Jim talk about a research problem. I always had the sense that whatever Jim was working on at the moment would become a major topic of interest and importance to sociologists in the not too distant future.

Maureen Hallinan
ASA President-Elect
Notre Dame University

I knew Jim for nearly four decades, since he was first appointed to the sociology department at the University of Chicago, of which I was a member, and I had heard about his reputation as a brilliant graduate student at Columbia University even earlier. Not that we were in full agreement about sociology. I have criticized his nationalistic approach to sociological analysis in print, and I disagree with him about the policy implications he draws from his research on education. But neither these disagreements nor the fact that we were separated after a few joint years at Chicago for most of our careers impaired our friendship, nor any admonition for Jim as a rigorous theoretical sociologist.

Peter M. Blau
ASA President (1974)
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Between 1961, when Social Relations turned out the first PhD, and 1973, when Jim Coleman left for the University of Chicago, 35 PhDs were awarded by the Department. Fifteen percent of those students belonged to Jim Coleman. Eleven of those dissertations were in Sociology of Education (SOC), and Jim served as referee on seven of them. During his 34 years at Hopkins, he authored five books and monographs in SOC, and he wrote 60 chapters and journal articles in this one field during the same period. More important, this corpus of work defined the agenda of SOC in America as both a research enterprise and as a public policy venture. Their publications were also of inestimable importance in the SOC being accorded a prestigious position in the discipline of sociology.

Edward L. McDill
Johns Hopkins University

I was interested in ecological evidence, organizational variables that contribute to successful learning environments, and ranging research into practical pedagogies of schools and classrooms are, thanks to Jim Coleman's influence on our Center, now our basic traditions that we hope to continue as a result of the Center's future. The major problem the Center had at Johns Hopkins in the early years was the

Some work to show you how clever they are.

Some work to help you see how clever you can be. Beyond Jim's career of celebrated works, his continuing gift to us is an illustration of how to be the second kind of sociologist.

Ronald S. Burt
University of Chicago

Jim Coleman was not just your ordinary social science ROCK STAR, Jim was a unique academic PHEONOM of our generation. He revolutionized every problem and field in which he turned his attention. He did it over, and over, and over again at every stage of his career. What is more, he did it with great gusto, good cheer, and infectious enthusiasm. For one of such dominance of intellect and force of personality Jim left no bodies in his wake, but respected and nurtured both his colleagues and students. Such a special one was he, and we will miss him so.

Norman H. Nie
University of Chicago

To me, there are two James S. Coleman. There is the James S. Coleman, the renowned sociologist, perhaps the greatest sociological force in this century. That I leave for others to comment on. And then there is the other James S. Coleman, the one so many of us know as Jim. The Jim that is a kind, generous human being who takes every question seriously, who lives on argument, who gives endlessly to his students, and who dearly thinks about the future of families and schools. The world of academics and policy makers has lost James S. Coleman, but those of us who knew him beyond his writing have lost our Jim.

Barbara Schneider
NORC and University of Chicago

At the University of Chicago celebration for Jim Coleman last spring, three themes were repeated by each speaker without orchestration: Jim's extraordinary intellectual breadth, his unending commitment to the sociological enterprise, and his remarkable humility. One could sense these characteristics in almost every interaction with Jim and in almost every observation of his behavior. The breadth from Max Weber to game theory. The commitment, the willingness to teach basic statistics to first-year graduate students year in, year out. The humility: his embarrassment, were he to be asked to read what I've written here. There was only one Jim Coleman. His wise, funny, intense, gentle presence is already deeply missed.

Mary焦点 University of Chicago

He was an extraordinary man as well as a brilliant scholar. He deliberately recruited me to join the faculty of the University of Chicago despite (technically, in part, because of a critical methodology review of his book, Public and Private High Schools. His commitment to inclusion and getting it right for surprised us all for personal recognition.

Anthony S. Bryk
University of Chicago

Though Jim Coleman was a close colleague and good friend, I saw too much for too many in the department and in the broader sociological community on exemplars—the personification of what the social sciences and social science were all about in our age and place. Coleman's scholarship and active engagement with social issues exemplified the role of the social scientist in contemporary democratic societies. Like most of the great sociologists of the 20th and early 21st centuries, Coleman's commitment to the field was moral. For him, social science could not be justified merely as an intellectual exercise. Rather, he had to prove its worth by showing policy makers how to design legislation and institutions that would improve social welfare.

Charles E. Birdwell
NORC and University of Chicago

Jim was the greatest source of intellectual inspiration for me and for many other fellow sociologists. As a former student of his and later on a colleague, no other single person had a stronger impact on my academic life. The life in the University of Chicago will never be the same for many people without Jim. I always came to have some new ideas which he wished to share with us, col-

See Tributes, page 19
Jim Coleman, from page 1

enormous contributions to the social sciences. But Coleman's interests and influence extended far beyond sociology, the social sciences, and indeed beyond the academic world.

Coleman first attained fame in the discipline as a mathematical sociologist with his book *Introduction to Mathematical Sociology*, where he introduced mathematical models for study of complex social processes. Coleman insisted on relating his theories to real world situations and problems. In *Medical Innovations*, he showed how informal influence was used to disseminate new treatments among physicians linked in social networks. His doctoral students at the University of Chicago helped found the classic Union Democracy with S. M. Lipset and M. Trow, explaining how trade unions would maintain democracy in the face of the forces of countervailing power. The *Adolescent Society* put the American high school under a similarly fine-grained scrutiny. His early research on schools and schooling helped shape government policy on racial integration. The best-known product of the research is "Equality of Educational Opportunity," known as the Coleman report (1966). The study made a pioneering use of large data sets. One of his most prominent conclusions was that lower-class black children benefited academically from being in integrated schools. His later studies compared the relative efficacy of public and private schools. In this way, Coleman's research probably touched the lives of more American families than that of any other sociologist.

Subsequent to the Coleman Report, he accepted a position with the National Institute of Education (NIE), which had begun in 1966 as a federal agency to help improve the process of teaching. In 1970 he began an effort to fill the opening that the NIE had left by focusing on the social and cultural forces that influence educational policy. Coleman sought to more clearly articulate Coleman's methodology and motives. Coleman did not back away from his conclusion, nor from his ideas, even though a new generation of academic sociologists rejected his empirical research methods and his positivist assumptions. In 1981, however, Coleman returned to his earlier work by releasing a report that compared public and private schools. This was in response to the demand by Catholic and other religious schools and concluded that Catholic schools provided a better education than public schools.

Coleman spent much of the last two decades of his life working on sociological theory. These efforts culminated in his 1990 *Foundations of Social Theory*, which he considered his most important work in sociology. The book, which is already a classic, represents a rational choice approach to social behavior. Rational choice theory has been the basis of economics for the past two centuries, but Coleman used his sociological mind to adapt the theory to social situations by viewing individual behavior as fundamentally embedded in society's institutions and structure. The book shows how individual choices are affected by social norms, peer pressure, a desire to emulate leaders, and other group influences. Foundations is a rich mixture of creative theorizing and common examples of social behavior. Theory is used to explain, among other things, bank runs, fads and fashions, acquisitive crises, behavior in communities, trust in business and social relations, and peer and other influence on voting choices.

Together with economist Gary Becker, Coleman founded in the early 1960s an interdisciplinary seminar at the University of Chicago on rational choice in the social sciences. The seminar acquired a broad reputation in academia as a center for rigorous discussions of both the strengths and weaknesses of rational choice theory in interpreting social, political, and economic behavior. From 1985 on, Coleman founded the interdisciplinary journal *Rationality and Society* to serve as a forum for interdisciplinarity and debate of these issues.

Coleman's scholarship and active engagement with social issues exemplified both his passion for the role of social scientists in contemporary democratic societies. Like most of the great sociologists of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Coleman's commitment to his field was his moral. For him, social science could not be justified as an intellectual exercise, Basset, it had to prove its worth by showing policy-makers how to design legislation and institutions that would be beneficial to society.

Coleman was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Education, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, and an honorary member of the Polish Sociological Association. In 1970-1971 he was a fellow at Churchill College, Cambridge University, England. He was a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee from 1970 to 1973. In 1991 he served as the president of the American Sociological Association. Coleman was the author of nearly 30 books and over 500 articles and book chapters, many of them oriented towards both an academic and a public policy audience. He received honorary degrees from universities in the United States and throughout the world. Among his numerous awards were the Paul Lazarsfeld Award for Research in 1963, the Educational Freedom Award in 1989, and the American Sociological Association Distinguished Publication Award in 1992 (for his *Foundations of Social Theory*). He had widespread international influence and had particularly strong ties to the scholarly communities in Poland, Germany, Israel, and the Scandinavian countries.

Correction

Ruth Frankenberg, Seattle, WA, is a co-recipient of the 1995 Jessie Bernard Book Award, for her book, *White Women, Race Matters: The Social Construction of Whiteness* (University of Minnesota Press). Her name was inadvertently omitted from the list of ASA award winners in the April issue of *Footnotes*. She will be honored during the Awards Ceremony at the Annual Meeting.

Chinatown, from page 1

angle Project. Other ethnic groups dispersed throughout the city to make room for the construction of the federal buildings. However, the Chinese community decided in 1931 to replate collectively to a new Chinatown site, despite objections by whites who were fearful that the Chinese would bring rapid deterioration to the neighborhood. Early Chinese Americans faced with constant discrimination, racial tension, and economic hardship, sought to form a distinctive ethnic enclave to protect themselves from the larger society. Within the microcosm of Chinatown, residents established social institutions parallel to their ethnic group, such as district associations, also known as "tongs," and family associations based on having the same surname.

After an influx of new immigrants arrived in the mid-1960s, DC's Chinatown gained vitality and community growth into the late 1970s, although it never reached the size and stature achieved by the Chinatowns of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Vancouver, or New York. Since the early 1970s, the physical and ethnic coherence of DC's Chinatown has been disrupted by the city's urban renewal and redevelopment projects: hotels, department stores, office buildings, and a metro station have been constructed around the enclave. Because of community resistance in 1990, the DC Convention Center site was two blocks away from its originally planned location, displacing 12 percent of Chinatown's residents and buildings.

Constrained by shrinking physical space, inadequate city social services and infrastructure, skyrocketing property values, a high crime rate, and urban tension, Chinatown has dwindled over the past two decades. Hence, it is no longer a significant destination for Chinese immigrants seeking a place to settle for a long duration.

Chinatown has been a way station for successive waves of immigrants, refugees, and their families, enabling them to live in a culturally familiar locale, to unite with their relatives, to find jobs in Chinese enterprises, to obtain supplies for daily needs, and eventually to seek a better life by moving on to the Maryland or Virginia suburbs. In the 1980s, modern Chinese restaurants, gift shops, and grocery stores began to appear in uptown Washington and suburban shopping areas, creating numerous Chinese and other Asian urban villages and providing convenience for these suburbanites. The sense of community among Washingtonians' Chinese citizens has moved beyond the ecological boundaries of Chinatown. Ethnic identity and cultural heritage connect many of the Chinese in a satellite-like constellation, with some degree of integration throughout the larger metropolitan area.

A recent consolidation of the Chinese Community Church and the Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church has resulted in a multi-racial and multi-ethnic church in this area, with a combined membership of approximately 500. While the predominantly white Methodist church has been experiencing a gradual decline over the years, the Chinese Community Church has grown in terms of membership. The multicultural character of these two churches has recently attracted other Asian and African Americans to attend the Sunday services and join church activities.

The recent proposal to build a sports arena near Chinatown has sparked debate and concern about the future destiny of the community. Some host hope that such development would revitalize Chinatown as a major tourist attraction and a safer, cleaner place to visit. Others predict that a sports arena will be the final blow for Chinatown. The gloomy economic reality is one of declining ethnic enterprises, even in the restaurant business, and rising property values and expensive rentals which will compel many owners to sell their properties 'if the price is right,' forcing current residents to move away. There has been some discussion of moving Chinatown to suburban Maryland.

Sociological analysis of DC's Chinatown demonstrates a clear understanding of its presence, what is there and why it is there, and its future in relation to changing conditions in the larger society. At this juncture, we can witness a critical historical moment in the transformation of Chinatown. If you have a chance during the ASA Annual Meeting, stroll in the area on a sunny day, find a Chinese restaurant for a delicious meal, and get a glimpse of the ethnic presence of Chinatown. For only a few years, among other things, this historic ethnic community will survive.
COFRAT: Revision and Renewal in a Changing Society

by Marilyn L. McG. Brittle College, and Peter Moloney, Cleveland State University (COFRAT Co- Chairs. 1989-94)

I. In this issue of Footnotes, Bill Cameron reports on changes made by the ASA Council regarding the Committee on Free- dom of Research and Teaching (COF- RAT). In this piece, we want to provide some context and interpretation for the changes, since the bases for change are not immediately apparent from the outside. The changes were recommended only after an intense period of searching and deliberation within the Committee motivated by a growing sense of conflict and ambiguity among the members of COFRAT about the Committee’s goals, its constituencies, and its resources.

Over the years, COFRAT received varying numbers of complaints, ranging widely in nature. Most submissions involved alleged breaches of reasonable and decorous professional conduct between individual sociologists and other individual sociologists, individual sociologists and a sociology department, and/or between an individual sociologist and a university/collage at some level of institutional functioning. Over time, it became increasingly difficult for the Committee members to agree on whether or not a given breach was involved with COFRAT, or whether it belonged in another venue, for example, to the Committee on Profes- sional Ethics (COPE). More often than not, we also found ourselves asking: Is this an isolated event involving one sociologist, in one sociology department, in one university/collage, and are we supposed to be dealing with that? Or (2) Do we have resources and skill to investigate such a case thoroughly, and, even more, do we have effective, legitimate sanctions if our judg- ments call for sanctions? Or (3) If this case is before the Equal Employment Opportu- nity Commission (EEOC), in a court of law, or being investigated by the Ameri- can Association of University Professors (AAUP), what is our role and when do we intervene? Or (4) Even if we do decide to investigate and make a recommendation to ASA Council, does COFRAT have the legitimacy/authority/chost to gain the cooperation of the university administration and faculty in order to carry out our tasks?

In this context, members of COFRAT took the initiative to examine its premises and raison d’être. In consultation with and with excellent leadership from ASA Executive Officer, Felice Levine, we deter- mined to undertake a mission com- prising a thorough review of the origins, strategies, and operations of the committee, with a serious eye as deciding if and how COFRAT should pro- ceed in the future. Toward that end, the members of COFRAT worked with Felice Levine and Bill Cameron then President of ASA, gathered for an intense, eight-hour working session in December, 1993. From that session, a mandate to Bill Cameron, to form a COFRAT Review Task Force that would (during Spring 1994) review and consider the continued existence and mission of COFRAT. The Task Force reported its findings and recom- mendations to COFRAT at the ASA Annual Meeting in 1994. After several more intense rounds of refinement, the Task Force Report, as amended and approved by COFRAT, went to ASA Council.

Having gone through the review pro- cess, we can identify several factors that underlie the intensive evaluation of COFRAT’s mission, which were the major sources of the Committee members’ frustration and consternation. There were at least three fundamental categories of factors that led to the review and recommended changes. (1) The relationship between univer- sity/collage and its faculty has changed significantly in the last 25 years. We have heard much about the distancing of faculty from institutional decision making and contentiousness in the determination of the criteria for and evaluation of professional conduct. What we discovered, in addi- tion, is growing tension and conten- tion in the relationship between a univer- sity/collage and a professional organization (like ASA) that represents faculty interests. One result of this is that committees (like COFRAT) of professional organizations (like ASA) are given less recognition, legitimacy and authority. We have been the ones who have to defend the positions of ASA and the opportunities to intervene. (2) COFRAT has increasingly felt the effects of a much larger culture toward institutionalized categories of rules that to decide issues related to professional con- duct. In enough cases that we reviewed, it was not surprising that our own cultural values and legal orientations, we found ourselves debating whether we should postpone discussion, let alone conduct a serious investigation of a case until after a decision was handed down by EEOC or a court of law. Often, especially in cases with more serious charges, the complainant (or the respondent) had taken his/her case to a legal forum. Partic- ularly where litigation was involved, it often proved impossible to obtain basic information about a case, as one or both parties declined to provide it pending a legal or administrative decision. More of COFRAT’s communication about complainants’ cases involved lawyers than we expected or appreciated.

(3) For a variety of reasons, one being the factors noted in (2), cases coming to COFRAT were often quite complex. Con- sequently, we commonly found ourselves puzzling over how we were going to find the time and other resources to investigate this or that case. We were also quite aware that other organizations (e.g., AAUP) have more resources at hand to do some of the things that we were asking to do. Furthermore, and in no small way, the nature and complexity of some of the cases before COFRAT simply tested the fact that COFRAT typically meets only once during the year and that its members volunteer their time. As a consequence, the Committee’s work proceeded at a par- allel pace. This also created another problem in that colleagues who had submitted their complaint often wondered what was taking so long. "What’s happening is anything happening?” Although most complainants showed admirable patience, it was also apparent that they became frustrated and in some cases may well have lost confidence in the Committee. Given all of these difficulties and frustra- tions, there existed a real temptation to declare that COFRAT had no effective or legitimate role to play in the defense of academic freedom. However, COFRAT members’ experiences over the years, as well as the discussions which took place during the process of reviewing COFRAT’s mission and coming to a common conclusion. While there was general agreement that COFRAT is not and cannot be an effective forum for addressing and resolving individual cases involving potential breaches of academic freedom, there was also general agreement that there may exist real threats to academic freedom that COFRAT (or some other body within ASA) needs to be concerned with and address. Our sense was that the most useful and effective role for COFRAT was as a forum for discussion and identifying systemic threats to academic free- dom and as a clearinghouse for information regarding such threats. All of us felt that because of potential threats to acade- mic freedom which might affect more than one individual, our deliberations over the years have unearthed more than one of these.

A number of controversies exist in aca- demic settings involving academic freedom, arising from controversies over the relationship between academic freedom and the definition and implementation of political correctness or the teaching of cre- ationism. Some of these may be of particu- lar concern to professional sociologists, who take unusual forms within sociology. Members of COFRAT also felt that it might take on a particular form in sociology, given the active role of COFRAT in cases involving academic freedom issues. In short, neither COFRAT nor the Task Force felt that it was necessary or appropriate to eliminate ASA’s institutional concern with issues of academic freedom.

In this context, then, the Committee’s members are convinced that the new spec- ification of COFRAT’s task is a healthy and wise move. In one sense, the role of COFRAT has been narrowed and made more precise because its work will focus on systemic problems related to freedom in research and teaching, and not on indi- vidual complaints. In another sense, however, COFRAT’s scope has been broadened, because its task is now to investigate whether grievances (a) are based on a consistent, systemic scale within a specific institution over time, and (b) occur in academic settings or research and other institutional contexts.

Clearly, if COFRAT is to succeed as an advocate for protecting academic breaches on the freedom to pursue research and teaching, it is absolutely essential that each of us as members of the sociology profession be alert and willing to report inci- dences and observations. COFRAT’s mission can only be carried out if the com- munication process is effective and effec- tive, because COFRAT can only act in a meaningful way if it is willing to speak out and to make known violations; to carry out freely their teaching and research in an atmosphere of openness and freedom. We need to hear from you!
New Proposals Due June 15

Eight Receive ASA/NSF Small Grant Awards

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce eight recipients for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) award. Supported by the American Sociological Association and the National Science Foundation, these awards provide scholars with venture capital for innovative research to challenge the discipline and create new networks of scientific collaboration.

Selected proposals illustrate the essential role of FAD in production of important scientific work. Award winners include:
- David Bills (University of Iowa, $2,000) for "Pharmaceutical Industry: A Case of Institutional Change";
- Abel Berman (University of Pennsylvania, $2,917) for "Politics and Memory: Fascism and 'Post-Fascism' in Contemporary Italy";
- Esther Ngan-Jing Chau (The American University, $3,760) for "Economic Development, Health, Ethnicity, and Gender Transformation: A Cross-National Comparative Study";
- Katherine M. Doebel (Louisiana State University, $2,500) with Susan Male Kin-aunipum for "Bringing Women In: Mexican Immigration to the United States";
- Joshua Ganser (Yale University, $3,500) for "Disputes and Dilemmas of Collective Identity: The Case of Sexual-Based Movements";
- Zit Leng (Queens College, City University of New York, $2,460) for "Market Transition and Migration in China";
- Christopher Mole (The University of North Carolina at Wilmington, $4,000) for "Experiences in the New South: The Experiences of Northern Working-Class Blacks in the South";
- Joel O'Brien (University of Washington, Seattle, $3,500) with Peter Kollock and Paul Lichterman for "Concepts of Group Solidarity"; and
- Jeffrey Skovron (University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, $3,700) for "Self and Other: Ethnic Identity in Mixed-race and American Indian High Schools, 1954-1994, an Exploratory Study."

Grant Proposals Due

June 15 is the next deadline for submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline awards. Proposals are encouraged which emphasize substantially important, ground-breaking, basic research activities that promise to advance the discipline. Topics should represent newly emerging, neglected, or overlooked areas or techniques of study. The incremental or unique contribution to advancing sociology as a critical discipline are significant. Proposals which address on-going work, cover "familiar ground" (no matter how excellent in other respects), or merely extend existing knowledge are less likely to receive competitive ratings. For application procedures, please see April Footnotes or contact Dowin Chun-Quee, Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, at ASA, or email ASA, Research Program, MCIMAIL.COM.

Tribute, from page 7

Coleman's concern with policy exemplified his view of the role of social scientists in democratic societies. Like most of the great social scientists of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Coleman's commitment to the field was moral. For him social science could not be justified merely as an intellectual exercise; rather, it had to prove its merit by showing policymakers how to design legislation and institutions that would improve social welfare. In this respect, Coleman used a firm belief in social engineering, a position that often brought him into conflict with more skeptical fellow sociologists. If the rationale of government policy in a democratic society was to increase social welfare, then policy makers had to appreciate the social implications of their interventions. Coleman held that rational choice theory offered the only sound basis for this appreciation. To this end, late in his career, he founded the journal Rationality and Society with instrumentals in establishing this Socialian Coleman's unique lay in his ability to combine theory and method, empirical research, and social policy. His passing means that the promise of his vision is harder to keep.

Michael Hechter
University of Oxford

Search for Rose Editor Continues

As announced in the April issue of Footnotes (page 6), the ASA Committee on Publications invites nominations, including self-nominations, for the next editor of the Rose Series. The editor of this series will be of high visibility, short books that integrate areas and raise controversies across the broad sociological audience. Candidates will be accessible, but at the front of sociological knowledge. They are likely and often involve controversial topics or policy matters. The editors envision broad dissemination, both through sociological knowledge and to broader intellectual and professional communities beyond the discipline.

Nominations for editor should include a curriculum vitae, a brief sketch of the intellectual support of the candidate's department, university, or other easily accessible institutions that could be called on to meeting editorial responsibilities; at a final statement of the candidate's sense of the Series, its past accomplishments, its problems and, in particular, its future possibilities. Nominations and comments should be addressed to the Publications Committee in care of Karen Grey Edwards, Publications Manager, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. As the Publications Committee will consider materials at its August meeting in Washington, DC, materials should be received by July 1, 1995.

In addition to editor nominations, the Committee also invites comments from ASA members on how best to make such a series succeed. Comments are welcome about topics, potential authors, potential editors, publishers, dissemination, and any other matters related to the Rose Series. Please send any comments to Karen Grey Edwards, ASA Publications Manager, at the address above.
Call For Papers

CONFERENCES

The American Name Society will hold its Annual Meeting on December 27-30, 1995 in Chicago, IL. The American Name Society is an interdisciplinary organization. Papers have been presented at its meetings from almost all of the social sciences, humanities, and literary fields, and it publishes various aspects of names. Articles from these fields have also been published in the quarterly journal Names. The American Name Society would like to reach out to more scholars in the area of sociology for presentation of papers and participation in our program. The deadline for submission of abstracts for papers in September 1, 1995. Contact Sheila Embliton, Program Chair, 23 Wessely Drive, Fredericksburg, VA 22401. (703) 673-2132; fax (703) 672-6509; e-mail emblit001@verizon.net.

The Association for Genocide in Higher Education’s Annual Educator Leadership Conference will be held November 12-14, 1995 in Philadelphia, PA. Theme: Beyond the margins: Diversity and Collaboration. Conference endorsement is encouraged by educators that address such items as multicultural, multilingual, and multietnic studies and research. The conference considers religious differences and the consequences of those concerns withaging themes and studies. In order to emphasize the theme of collaboration, this year a variety of delivery formats will be used that will increase participation and the open exchange of ideas and sharing of information. Submissions must be postmarked by July 7, 1995. Contact Charles R. Schmidle, Csanade College 201 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14222-0000.

The First Annual Taiwan Studies Conference in North America, held by the Taiwan University Center for Taiwanese Studies and the Annual Taiwan Studies Conference in North America will be held June 3-4, 1995, at Yale University, New Haven, CT. The North American Taiwan Studies Association aims to promote Taiwan Studies in general, to increase the interactions between the academia of Taiwan and North America, and to strengthen the network among Taiwanese graduate students and scholars. Among the objectives of the organization are the holding of an annual Taiwan Studies Conference in North America and the publication of the research papers collected from the annual conference. Contact Chang-Lin Lin (603) 436-2076; e-mail lincl@syr.edu; Lung-chih Chang (607) 492-8847; e-mail changch@syr.edu; Chih-Wei Lin (210) 444-0495; e-mail Embliton@verizon.net.

Haggard Holland’s International Conference on International Decision Making in the Future will be held December 15-16, 1995. Abstracts should be submitted for consideration before September 1, 1995. Full papers should be submitted by December 1, 1995. Participants who will not be present with a paper will have to pay in advance before September 1, 1995. Contact Jim Bettsower, Haggard Holland, PO Box 1310 AG Eichten Holland; (31) (9) 205 491570; fax (31) (9) 20 419192.

International Concave Biophotonic Program presents the First Annual Open Global Analysis, Interpreta- tion, and Modeling Conference to be held in Cornwall, Farnham, Germany on September 24-29, 1995. The Science Conference will focus on papers in the area of global data analysis and assessment, modeling of biogeographical systems and their relationships to physical climate and hydrological systems, and interpretation of current trends as indicated by global databases and model results for extrapolation with regard to future global change. The new and continued research directions stemming from these preliminary results should ultimately lead to answers regarding the measurement, causes and consequences of natural and anthropogenic global change factors. Abstracts are solicited from all interested scientists conducting relevant research. Oral and poster session topics will be grouped by three categories, including "Pollution," "Humanity, "Environmental Change," and "Biological and Physical Change." Author inquiries to the Global Analysis, Interpretation, and Modeling Task Force, Office, Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; (603) 862-3017; fax (603) 862-0422; e-mail IFGAUS@UNH.EDU.

Louisiana State University in Shreveport, the Little White House Historic Site and Roosevelt: University of North Carolina, Greensboro, NC 27410; (919) 334-2313; fax (919) 334-0056; e-mail GRENSC@AOL.COM.

The New North American History Conference is scheduled for November 19, 1995 in Houston, TX. The deadline for submission of papers is September 15, 1995. Contact Bill Pedrero, Louisiana State University in Shreveport, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71101-2001; (318) 797-2899; fax (318) 797-2898; e-mail BPEDRER@LSUS.Edu.

PUBLICATIONS

The Administrative Science Quarterly announces a special issue focused on emerging themes in the study of organizational control. It will be edited by John M. Jehn and Stephen R. Barley. Control has long been a central concept in organizations and administrative theory. We are open to papers: (1) that provide insights into strategies for control among various organizational stakeholders; (2) that address changes in patterns of corporate ownership, shareholder rights, and systems of control; (3) that examine links between organizational systems of control and the family, formal education, television and leisure, religion, or criminal justice; (4) that focus on forms of dissent and resistance to changing strategies of control as well as proactive initiatives asserting the rights of the less powerful; (5) that feature forms of organizing that radically redistribute control throughout the organization; and (6) that highlight the ecological and environmental implications of organizational control. Administrative Sci- ence Quarterly considers qualitative and quantitative research equally desirable. Authors should write papers with the "Notice to Contribu- tors" that appears in each issue of Administrative Science Quarterly. The deadline for submission of manuscript scripts in March 1, 1996. Contact John M. Jehn, College of Business, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33602; e-mail: jehn@usf.edu; or Stephen R. Barley, Stanford University, Department of Industrial Engineering and Engineer- ing Management, Stanford, California 94305; or Stanley (Leland) Stanford, Stanford, CA 94305; or Stanley (Leland) Stanford, Stanford, CA 94305.

The IAJ Press Series in Race and Eth- nic Relations to be published in 1996 by Oxford University Press, Inc., June 1995 or "Black Intellectuals." The

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Call for Papers, continued

A paper or a panel of papers presented at the AAA meetings is an opportunity to express your ideas and share them with others. The AAA also provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and the development of new research projects. The AAA is committed to promoting the diversity of perspectives and backgrounds of its members and to fostering an environment of mutual respect and understanding.

The AAA is seeking papers for its annual meetings. The deadline for submission of papers is October 1, 1993, and the meeting will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, from December 4-7, 1993.

The theme of the 1993 AAA meetings is "The Politics of Culture and Identity." The AAA is interested in receiving papers that address the political dimensions of culture and identity, including such topics as race, ethnicity, gender, class, and nationalism. The AAA is particularly interested in papers that explore the ways in which culture and identity are constructed and performed in social and political contexts.

To submit a paper, please send your abstract (no more than 500 words) and a brief biographical sketch (no more than 200 words) to the Program Chair, Dr. Jane Smith, at the AAA headquarters.

The AAA is committed to ensuring that all papers are reviewed anonymously. In keeping with this commitment, all papers will be reviewed by at least two referees. The referees will be selected from a pool of members who have agreed to review papers.

The AAA will also provide a forum for the discussion of papers at the meetings. This will be a chance for you to share your ideas and to learn from others.

The AAA is excited about the opportunity to host these meetings in New Orleans and to work with the local AAA chapter to make this a memorable event for all who attend. We look forward to seeing you there!
Competition

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) announce an international competition for outstanding papers in the social sciences and the humanities. The competition is open to all graduate students, including U.S. citizens and non-citizens, who are currently working in the Middle East, North Africa, or on historical topics in that region since the beginning of the Islamic Empire. The winner will receive a prize of $10,000 and a publication in the American Journal of Sociology. The deadline for submission is March 15, 1995. Further information is available from the ACLS, 1040 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Rema Lapouse Award

The Rema Lapouse Award, established in 1990 by the Rema Lapouse Foundation, is now open to women for the first time. The award recognizes a woman who has contributed significantly to the field of public health, and its purpose is to encourage women to pursue careers in public health. The winner will receive a prize of $10,000 and a publication in the American Journal of Public Health. The deadline for submission is March 15, 1995. Further information is available from the Rema Lapouse Foundation, 1111 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Sociologists for Women in Society (SWIS)

SWIS is now accepting nominations for its 1995-1996 Feminist Lecturer. The Feminist Lecturer is selected by a committee of women sociologists to present a course on feminist scholarship for the 1995-1996 academic year. The deadline for submission is March 15, 1995. Further information is available from SWIS, 1111 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Institute of Medicine is accepting nominations for the 10th annual Ruskin O. Lemberg Award. The award, a medal and a $25,000 recogni- tory fund, recognizes outstanding achievements in improving health care services in the United States. Nominations for the award are submitted to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The emphasis of the Ruskin O. Lemberg Award is on creative or pio- neering efforts that have appreciably improved personal health services rather than the scientific base of health care. The winner will receive a prize of $25,000 and a publication in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The deadline for submission is March 15, 1995. Further information is available from the Institute of Medicine, 2101 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Sociologists in The News

Vicki Abt, Pennsylvania State University, was on the Today Show on March 9, discussing the potential effects of recent changes in health care policy. She also appeared on the National Public Radio's Morning Edition program on March 10, discussing the impact of recent changes in health care policy.

Peter Dews, Occidental College, published an op-ed column in the Los Angeles Times on January 20, 1995. Peter Oren, a professor at Occidental College, was quoted in the Los Angeles Times on March 9, 1995, discussing the potential effects of recent changes in health care policy.

Mark Gottlieber has left the University of California, Riverside, to become Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Wash- ington.

J. Barry Gudalian, San Francisco, CA, presented a paper on the topic of "Values and Multiculturalism: A Process of Development" at the Western Social Science Association Meeting on March 20 and 26, 1995.

Jon Hendricks, Oregon State University, formerly Chair of the Department of Sociology, has been appointed Director of the Social Science Education Center at the University of Kansas Medical Center. He presented a paper on the topic of "Values and Multiculturalism: A Process of Development" at the Western Social Science Association Meeting on March 20 and 26, 1995.

Barbara Vincen, Veterans Adminis- tration's Normative Aging Study in Portland, OR, presented a paper on the topic of "Values and Multiculturalism: A Process of Development" at the Western Social Science Association Meeting on March 20 and 26, 1995.
Event History Analysis
July 24-28, 1995 Philadelphia

A comprehensive course on applied regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure time models, proportional hazards models, time-varying explanatory variables, recurrent events, discrete-time methods, and random effects models. Instructors: H. David Sall, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of Event History Analysis (Sage 1984) and “Discrete time methods for the analysis of event histories.” Sociological Methodology 1982.

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

For Further Information
Contact Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299, 215-898-6717, ALLISON@SSOC.UPENN.EDU. Fee is $800.
The Academy of Management should accompany your application. The check is in partial payment for a calendar year of membership. Use the Society's Sind applications no later than June I, 1963. Contact Theresa Lunt, Secretarial Assistant, Business and Membership Education Center, Suite 7-08, 44 W. 44th Street, New York, NY 10036-1262; or fax (212) 996-0526; or e-mail blunt@afm.edu for more information or to order the 2012 membership application.

Jennifer Chatman, Haas School of Business, 300 Hearst Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-1901; fax (510) 643-4722; jnclemente@haas.berkeley.edu.

The Oslo Summer School in Comparative Social Science Studies is a series of courses taught in collaboration with the University of Oslo, Norway. These courses are open to students of any age who wish to study social science. The courses are held in the summer months, and attendance is by invitation only. Participants must be admitted as students of the University of Oslo.

Other Organizations

The International Society for the Study of World Economy and World Politics was founded in 1990. Its headquarters is in Berlin. The goal of the Society is to promote research in international relations and cooperation in the widest sense of the word. In this manner, the Society aims to provide a scientific basis for cooperation among people of different cultures and backgrounds. The Society is open to all individuals interested in the field of international relations and cooperation.

The Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction will sponsor a variety of activities at the Pacific Sociological Association’s Annual Meeting. The organization was founded in 1996 at the Westin Hotel in Seattle, WA. Leading the way are three national conferences devoted to “Studies in Symbolic Interaction” and related theories. The organization is open to all interested in the field.

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ASA's Teaching Services Program Presents
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Outcomes Assessment in the Social Sciences
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Stephen R. Sharkey, Alverno College

Integrating Race, Class, Gender, and Ethnicity into Your Curriculum
June 16-18, 1995
Trinity College, Washington, DC
with
Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College
Dennis Rorie, Indiana University
and Special Guests

For information on cost, location, and topics addressed, please contact: Dr. Jeanne Ballantine, ASA Field Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, 602 Wike Hall, Dayton, OH 45435; (513) 873-3145.

Extended Deadline: July 1
Directory of Sociologists in Practice and Policy
Send your form to be included in the Directory of Sociologists in Practice and Policy by June 15. The form was included in all ASA members' benefits packages.

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1995—August 19-23
Washington Hilton & Towers
Washington, DC

1996—August 10-14
Chicago, IL

1997—August 9-13
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

1998—San Francisco

Annual Meeting Housing
Reservation Deadline: July 25, 1995
The 1995 Annual Meeting will be held at the Washington Hilton & Towers and the Capital Hilton. Special ASA room blocks are being held at both hotels and at five other hotels in downtown DC. The central Convention Housing Reservation Service (CHRS) is now accepting reservations for ASA room blocks. For complete information on all the hotels, housing procedures, plus a map showing hotel locations, see the Preliminary Program now in the mail to all current members. For your convenience, information on making reservations by phone is outlined below.

Have the following information ready when you call CHRS:
• Name of Meeting (ASA 95th Annual Meeting)
• 1st, 2nd, 3rd Choice Hotel
• Arrival and Departure Dates
• Type of room
• Number of Occupants and Names
• Credit Card Number and Name as shown on card, with valid expiration date
• Mailing Address
• Daytime Telephone Number
• Fax Number (if available)

Call Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm Eastern time

US & Canada: Call 1-800-861-2700
International: Call 1-301-296-3263

Record your reservation confirmation number:

Hotes and Rates: Rates do not include 13% sales tax and $1.50 occupancy tax. Indicate 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice hotel.

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Deposit: A $100.00 deposit is required for each room requested. All major credit cards are accepted. Your credit card will be charged immediately. If you wish to pay by check, an invoice will be sent to you. Payment is expected in US dollars within 15 days of invoice date. Reservations will be cancelled if payment is not received within 15 days.