Smelser Elected President, Willie is Vice President

Neil J. Smelser, Director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California, has been elected the 20th president of the A.S.A. Smelser will assume office in August 1996, following a year of service as President-Elect. Charles Willie, Professor of Education and Urban Studies, Harvard University, has been elected Vice President, and will also assume office in 1996 after a year of service as Vice President-Elect.

The four newly elected Council Members-at-Large are: Cheryl Townsend-Gilles, Colby College; Silvia Pedraza, University of Michigan; Joe E. Feagin, University of Florida; and David A. Snow, University of Arizona. Wendy Griswold, University of Chicago, and Pepper J. Schwartz, University of Washington, are the new Chair and Publications members.

Of the 10,732 ASA members eligible to vote, 3,300 ballots were cast, representing a 29.6% response rate. In announcing the results of the election, Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Secretary of the Association, and Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, extend heartfelt congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members, and thanks to all who served the Association by running for office and by voting in this election.

President-Elect
Neil Smelser, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California

Vice President-Elect
Charles Willie, Harvard University

Council
Cheryl Townsend-Gilles, Colby College; Joe E. Feagin, University of Florida; David A. Snow, University of Arizona; Wendy Griswold, University of Chicago; and Pepper J. Schwartz, University of Washington

Committee on Nominations
District One: William T. Bailey, University of California-Santa Barbara
District Two: Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University
District Three: Clarence Y.H. Lo, University of Missouri-Columbia
District Four: Rachel A. Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
District Five: Joseph A. Resnick, Indiana University
District Six: Carole C. Marks, University of Delaware
District Seven: Glenn Spitzer, SUNY-Albany
District Eight: Paul J. DiMaggio, Princeton University

Committee on Committees
District One: Nancy Arora, University of Alaska
District Two: Celestino Fernandes, University of Arizona
District Three: Judith A. Cook, Thresholds National Research and Training Center, Chicago
District Four: Karen A. Negi, Emory University
District Five: Sandra L. Lefler, University of Michigan
District Six: Eunice Nguyen-Chau, American University
District Seven: Catherine White Benelli, Skidmore College
District Eight: Deborah R. King, Dartmouth College

It May Be Remembered As “The Great Meeting of ’95”!

It will be ASA’s 90th (count ’em, 90th) Annual Meeting in Washington, DC on August 19 to 22, but this one just may go down in ASA history as the “Great Meeting of ’95.” More sessions are planned and more attendees expected than ever before. Dynamic program innovations await. As for DC in August…yeah, the humidity, but in our nation’s capital, there is oh so much to do, see, and learn about.

And as always, this year’s program examines a diverse and interesting range of topics. The focus of the family, winners and losers from NAFTA, the culture of health case reform, and the prospects for the Black middle class are but a sample.

Other highlights include a keynote address by ASA President Amitai Eylon on “The Religious Right and the Right Left” and major plenary sessions on group identity in politics, the future of racial and ethnic diversity, and public attitudes to AIDS and AIDS prevention. William Julius Wilson of the University of Chicago and Hans Joas of the University of Berlin will be the featured speakers for the meeting’s Distinguished Lecture Series.

Consistent with the Annual Meeting’s theme of “Community of Communities: Shaping Our Future,” many of the sessions will examine how communities identify themselves along ethnic, racial, gender, national, and religious lines. These sessions will explore whether such divisions are creating a society of warring tribes without shared bonds and values or whether a shared framework can be created in which contrasting elements find a new place.

The 1996 Annual Meeting also includes important programmatic additions. One new program called “Voices” features sessions on pressing social issues from sources outside of sociology. One of these “Voices” sessions examines how sociologists and people in local community groups work to solve difficult social problems, including AIDS prevention, teenage pregnancy, and cancer research.

Another programmatic innovation, “Transforming Societies Track,” features international scholars discussing certain societies and nations undergoing a transition to democracy. In different sessions, these scholars look at issues ranging from the Politics of Market Reform in Latin America to the Social and Political Transformation of South Africa.

Unique to the 1995 meeting will be “Spotlight on DC,” a series of sessions.
The Executive Officer's Column

NSF Social and Behavioral Science Attacked: Meeting Our Biggest Challenge to Date

These are tough days for those of us seeking to protect social and behavioral research on Capitol Hill and to garner support for a science policy that promotes more "light" than "heat." Almost four vear ago, in my November 1991 "Open Window" column, I raised the question of whether NSF is "politically correct" and suggested that such research had been "consolidated" into the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE). In that column, I reviewed the long history of important support for basic research in the social and behavioral sciences at NSF (since the mid-1950s), yet, I noted the depth of resistance that had occurred toward the scientific study of social behavior. At that time we hoped that this resistance was a "thing of the past." I am saddened to say that it is not.

Today, we face one of our biggest challenges: one that speaks to the integrity of science and to the future of research in the social and behavioral sciences. It started about six weeks ago. At the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association (ASA), some 11,000 people convened to discuss the field's future. ASA's Spivack Program proudly announces its latest round of community action fellowships.

Attention Annual Meeting Goers
A visit to the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial and the U.S. Holocaust Museum can be a powerful, sometimes painful, experience.

Fire and Brimstone
A critique of sociology professionals draws fire, but the author fires back.
**Confessions of a Candidate**

**A Sociologist Runs for Congress**

In 1994, ASA member Steve Crawford ran for Congress in Maryland's Sixth Congressional District. This is his story.

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by Stephen Crawford, University of Maryland

Although most sociologists are involved in public policy and many participate in efforts to shape it, few seek election to high public office. Perhaps some are tempted, but feel constrained by the norms or career demands of the profession. In any case, I did run for Congress in 1994, and will run again in 1996. What follows are some quasi-sociological reflections on my experience as a candidate in 1994.

A resident of Frederick, MD, I ran in Maryland's 6th Congressional District, a largely rural district that sprawls across the six northeastern counties of the state. I ran in a seven-person Democratic primary, and finished in third place. I lost to the second-place finisher, 5,000 votes behind the winner. We were all running for the right to challenge the incumbent, a very conservative Republican (100% approval ratings from the National Rifle Association, Conservative Union, and Christian Coalition) who was widely viewed as vulnerable, but went on to win the general election.

Two of my primary rivals were well-known, one having served in the state legislature, the other a precinct leader in the largest county's Board of County Commissioners. A third had worked on the staff of the last Democrat to represent the district and had extraordinary financial backing. I had never held or run for public office, and was unknown in the district. That I did fairly well suggests that not all politics is local these days and that the skills of sociologists are useful in politics.

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**Havidan Rodriguez to Lead Minority Affairs Program**

Havidan Rodriguez has been named the new ASA staff sociologist and Director of the Minority Affairs Program. He is currently an associate professor in the Department of Social Sciences at the University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez, where he serves as Director of the Disaster Research Laboratory in the Center for Applied Social Research.

Rodriguez received his MA in sociology from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and his PhD (1991) from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He was awarded an ASA Minority Fellowship to support his PhD work. His teaching and research interests center on demography, racial and ethnic relations, disaster research, and research methodology. In 1994, Rodriguez and colleagues applied to the ASA's Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) Program as one of the undergraduate institutions. The University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez was selected to participate in the five-year program funded by the Ford Foundation. Rodriguez attended the MOST workshops for directors and mentors, and has been an active participant in the MOST Program.

The ASA is pleased to have Rodriguez join the staff. His first-hand experience with the Minority Fellowship and MOST Programs will facilitate his transition. He joins the staff on August 1 and will address the Annual Meeting in his new role.

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**PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE**

- **ASA Continues Opposition to Written Consent Proposal**
  - A coalition of social and behavioral science associations, including ASA, continue in their efforts to defeat a House-approved measure that requires written parental consent before minors can participate in most types of federal surveys and questionnaires. In late May, ASA participated in Congressional visits to members of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which is expected to consider the legislation. H.R. 1277. Later this summer, ASA and more than 20 social science organizations and other interested groups met on June 7 and agreed to sign a joint letter to senators opposing H.R. 1277. The letter states that the legislation could undermine current research on such issues as substance abuse, violence, and adolescent pregnancy without necessarily providing additional protection to the privacy of families. It adds that an elaborate set of regulations already exists to protect human subjects in federally-funded research.

- **At the National Endowment for the Humanities, Uncertainty Persists**
  - On June 20, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies seemed well on its way to decimating the agency's budget with chairman Ralph Regula (R-OH) recommending to slash the agency's budget by 43 percent from current fiscal year levels. It was not to be. The subcommittee approved an amendment by Rep. Jim Bunning (R-KY) to transfer $50 million from the Life Sciences Research Center in the Department of Interior to the NEH, leaving the agency with a respectable $150 million for fiscal year 1996. That's the good news. At press time, U.S. Rep. Jan Kolbe (R-AZ) was readying an amendment for full committee that would shift 90 percent of NEH funds to the states; a proposal similar to ones approved by a House authorization committee in May. In the Senate, meanwhile, the Senate Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee of the Labor and Human Resources Committee reported a favorable reauthorization bill making only modest cuts to NEH's budget. The National Humanities Alliance (NHA) continues to lead lobbying efforts in support of the agency. To get involved, contact Carc Vu at NHA at (202) 266-6945, ext. 150, or by e-mail at ccarc@nha.org.

- **House Budget Plan Kills Agencies Important to Social Scientists**
  - The Consortium of Social Science Associations has identified the following programs and agencies of interest to social scientists, which are recommended for elimination by the House Budget Resolution. The Resolution, which was approved by the House in May, provides suggested guidelines to the authorization and appropriations committees for spending decisions that will be made later this year.
    - Departments of Commerce, Education, and Energy
    - Agency for Health Care Policy and Research
    - State Justice Institute
    - Office of Technology Assessment
    - Assistance to Eastern Europe and Russia
    - East-West Center and North-South Center
    - Transition Planning and Research
    - Woodrow Wilson International Center
    - National Endowment for the Humanities
    - National Biological Service
    - Goals 2000 Education Programs
    - Instruction in Civics
    - Foreign Language Assistance
    - Bilingual Education
    - Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education
    - International Education and Foreign Language Studies
    - Institute for International Public Policy
    - Law School Clinical Experience
    - All Graduate Student Fellowship Programs:
      - Women and Minority Participation in Graduate Education
      - Harris Fellowships (eliminated after 1995)
      - Javits Fellowships
      - Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need
    - Faculty Development Fellowships (eliminated in 1995)
    - All of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, except:
      - National Center for Education Statistics
      - National Assessment of Educational Progress
    - Employment and Training Research Development
    - HEYS Office of Policy and Research Development
    - Economic Development Administration including research

- **NIH Dodges A Bullet**
  - Slated to take a hit of $8 billion to its budget over the next seven years, the National Institutes of Health got a last-minute reprieve. Led by U.S. Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-OR), senators on May 25 restored $7 billion of the $8 billion in an amendment to the proposed budget resolution. To achieve this, the amendment provided an offset of $1.2 billion in cross-the-board reductions of 0.8% for all other functions of the budget, excluding education, defense, international affairs, Medicare, and Social Security.
Community Action Fellowships Given

The Spwick Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy has announced the first round of awards for Community Action Research Fellowships. The fellowships are designed to stimulate research and support projects in research with grassroots organizations in their community. Each applicant developed a proposed project for a community group, the group's need and support, and the intended outcomes. The Spwick Program provides up to $2500 for each project to cover direct costs associated with doing the community action research. The fellowships are open to students and community members.

"We're very pleased with the response," says the program's director. "Many of the projects are innovative and have the potential to make a real impact in their communities. We're excited to see the results." The program is funded by the Spwick Foundation.

For One Official Observer...

Aging Conference Provides Lifetime Memories

As all sociologists know, one of the dangers of participant observation is getting "caught up" in the participatory role. That is precisely what happened to me last May at the White House Conference on Aging.

If the pronouncements out of Congress about the impending bankruptcy of Social Security are reported in The Washington Post accurately, Congress will be on the verge of bankruptcy itself. The Conference on Aging did not get our attention, the opening session of the White House Conference on Aging, (WHCOA) with 8000 guests, observers, volunteers, and organizers in a common focus. Bob Blackburn, executive director of the Conference, planned well, to bring us together, holding forums and focus groups across the country throughout this past year to generate discussions and debates even before we arrived in town to get this, the fourth and last conference of its kind to be held in this century, right.

We were a sentiments audience, according to the Air Force Color Guard in the bag and since the nation's 17th and 16th Black Star Choruses from Claffe, Kansas, with more than 1000 members enabled everyone to see the speakers. Thoughts of terrorism and tragedy in Oklahoma City were just under the surface as we reaffirmed our commitment and dedication to our nation and its values.

We were sentimental about Hugh Downs, newspaper editor and WHCOA delegate, who was dressed as a master of ceremonies by excellence and brought to mind happy, or at least less cynical, days when he was on the "Today" show. Various speakers recalled the past three White House Conferences (1961, 1967, 1981) and their accomplishments, including Medicare, Medicaid, the Older Americans Act. Many of the delegations had attended previous WHCOA. We became acutely conscious that this will be the last White House Conference on Aging this century, and that we, as participants, had a historic task at this millennium's threshold.

The speakers were most engaging when they divulged anecdotes about aging. Senator David Pryor, Chairman of the WHCOA Policy Committee, pointed out delegate Edna Shulak (Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shulak's mother) who was at 83 is still a practicing attorney and the U.S. Tennis champion for those 80 and above. Secretary Shulak read observations from second graders about aging (e.g., "my grandma runs a lot and has a son") and older people ("like fish and go to church"). Senator Bob Cohen from Maine, chair of the Senate Committee on Aging, noticed that his own father (who is 86 years old) works 36 hours a day, six days a week (But does not play tennis). Representative Constance Mondia (from Maryland) had to go back to her seat to get her reading glasses before beginning her remarks. Representative Matthew Matson (from California) held up his own Medicare card.

For us few academics in the audience, the pronouncements of Robert Fletcher, Chair of the White House Conference on Aging Advisory Committee, seemed especially germane. He talked about ties across generations, ties that are not only biological, but social and moral. And he underscored the importance of research and support for the National Institute on Aging to improve the quality of life in older persons. Butler pointed out that today's service is a result of the findings of yesterday's research, and that today's research will produce tomorrow's service.

Both President Clinton and Vice President Gore seemed bigger than life (even without the large video screens) and were well received. The gist of the Administration's message centered on the need to preserve and strengthen the stunning advances we have made over the past 50 years, advances borne of the realization of the citizens of the Great Depression that government could be work for them. The challenge, Clinton said, is not only to promote the well-being of older Americans but to use the accumulated experiences and abilities of older people in productive and meaningful ways. He warned that Medicare needs to be reformed, but he had us cheering when he said there was a right way and a wrong way to do it.

Hillary Clinton was a hit the next day, as she talked about the importance of mammograms for older women (new covered under Medicare). She was introduced by Liz Carpenter, herself a breast cancer survivor, who talked about "a bit for a bit," among other things.

For two days, Edna, Everett, Stan, Celia (first names were written large on name tags) and thousands of other delegates-lawyers, social workers, community activists, grandparents, physicians, caregivers, and retirees (but no other sociologists, as far as I could tell)—worked in groups of eight and nine to debate, refine, and vote on resolutions regarding economic security, comprehensive health care, housing, and quality of life. This was grass roots involvement at its best, culminating in a final meeting of the entire body where votes were taken and modified resolutions passed, aimed at helping shape the national agenda on aging.

For many of us the highlight of the conference came in the opening session, even before the President and Vice President arrived. When a train moved deliberately and with assistance to the podium, his 90 years showed his body but not his memory or his mission. This former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare took us back to when he had a front row seat as President Franklin Delano Roosevelt appealed, in the midst of the Great Depression, for both public and private assistance for those dealing with the hazards and vicissitudes of life. He described an earlier contract" with the American people, a contract forged by Roosevelt and elaborated upon at the first three White House Conferences—a contract with Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid as key components. He spoke movingly about the "national community" and its responsibility to help those who, through no fault of their own, experience the hazards and vicissitudes of life. Arthur Fleming recalled an inspiring moment at the opening session at the first White House Conference in 1961, when a rabbi declared that older persons need a dream as well as a memory. Fleming told us that he, at age 90, has a dream: that this national community is not only going to live up to the contract established by Franklin Delano Roosevelt but move forward in helping those in need. His dream, his optimism, and his determination set the tone for the next three days.

Along with marked copies of headdly debated resolutions, along with the red bag provided by the American Association for Retired Persons, along with a tremendous display of grass roots efforts to shape the policy process, I took home an indelible image of the torch Arthur Fleming held high above our heads, illuminating our past and lighting the way for the next century.

Phyllis Mann is the Ferris Family Professor of Life Course Studies at Arthur Fleming in Ithaca, NY. She is also Director of the Benjamin Sleeper Life Course Center and co-director of the Cornell Applied Gerontology Institute.
A Letter from ASA President Etzioni

Dear Colleague:

I have been sent copies of memos indicating that a small number of our colleagues, who call themselves "progressive sociologists," are seriously considering breaking with ASA to form an alternative organization. Special attention is to be accorded to requests from President Clinton and Communism, myself included.

I am a bit surprised by this attention. I do not learn about any efforts by the same group to make its voice heard during the meetings of the right-wing militias, skinheads, or Pat Robertson, not to mention protests against what is happening in Bosnia on Chechnya.

I presume not to need to repeat in this forum the age-old argument that if the freedom of speech for those of us who have ideas some oppose is denied, that of others will soon follow. How do I need to point out that when freedom of speech is threatened, progressive speech is usually the first to go. Rather, let me merely express the hope that enough of our colleagues and with the Annual Meeting, particularly the relevant sessions, that our presence and our moral voice will outweigh any attempts at disruption or suppression.

To be fair I should note that one of the "progressives" asked if such demonstrations do not "play into the hands of the right wing." I simply agree. If the many millions of Americans who see themselves as conservatives, in effect as communarians, are lumped together with fascists, this will indeed make the right wing look very much like much of America and serve to legitimize the method it uses.

I am concerned by the proposal to use the Annual Meeting to carry out their mission. It is not entirely clear to me that "most progressives" agree with this view.

I am keen to hear what the "progressives" have to say on this point, and on others that they wish to address. I wish them to represent their views and to carry out their views during the only possible meeting for that purpose, the business session.

There is though one theme that runs through the group's mission which as a Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany, I find totally unappealing and depressingly fascist in character: namely the idea that American society is divided into fascists and any act that is not precisely fascist, should be outlawed.

And let me assure my colleagues that as long as I have anything to do with it, no group, whatever banmer it chooses to fly, will silence anybody. That is not what this country is about.

Washington's New Memorials Worth a Visit

When I moved to Washington, DC, 14 years ago, and became an avid subway rider, I never expected that I could have any interest in political causes would invade the Metro. But the first week in my new locale, the city was filled with veterans on the occasion of the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial. Some were in wheelchairs; some had no hands, no feet, no eyes, or ears, as well as clothes that had not been seen on 30 Street in somber. Others were collapsed, spit and polish, medals on broad chests. On the subway, as well as at the Memorial, men would stare at one another, the men of one generation and sometimes finding one. Up they would leap, over any our seat to a seatmate. Animated talking, quick catching up, sometimes team, all flowed in and out, without waiting in front of a full subway, at 8 a.m. "God, I thought, Washington really is an exciting place to live. I hope I can handle all this contagious emotion before my first cup of coffee.

The next week brought a different cast of characters to town and on the rails. A major convention for Holocaust survivors spread out across several major hotels and ballrooms. Hotel employees allowed attendees to lock up the keys and leave their cars, loved ones. Again the ride to work took on an emotional tone as more elderly riders scanned the faces of others like took who just might be someone, someone they knew, or someone.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) is a striking new building near the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Those attending the ASA Annual Meeting can sign up for a tour on Monday, August 21 from 8:30 a.m.-11:30 p.m. for $12 using the form in the Preliminary Program. The President, Deputy Director, and the USHMM Research Institute will lead the tour for anyone who wishes to visit on their own should call (202) 488-0800 for advance ticket and metro information. The Museum has a special exhibit for children; I would recommend ages 12 and up.

So powerful are the architectural features of the building that the USHMM has a brochure on this topic. The Museum was designed by architect James Ingo Freed. To inform his design, he visited a number of Holocaust sites. In Free's words, "There are no literal references to particular places or occurrences from the historic event. Instead, the architectural form is open-ended so the Museum becomes a resonator of memory." Freed wants the visitor to experience the "Building...visually" because the "Architects of memory...are intended to engage the visitor and the emotions, allowing for horror and sadness...to disturb." Washington has many memorials, but be sure to visit these two newer ones and let power architecture do its work.

Be it noted that the ASA will hold its Annual Meetings in places that encourage the atmosphere of diversity, and the ASA will consciously develop programs that analyze and challenge the local conditions that are in or practice discrimination against members of the LGBT, gender, marital status, national origin, physical ability, race, religion, and/or sexual orientation.

ASA Council Seeks Member Views

The selection for Annual Meetings, consideration of ASA's progressive dues structure, and the use of multi-racial categories in ASA's data collection systems will be among the topics discussed at the Business Meeting on Tuesday, August 22, 7:00-8:15 a.m. As reported in the May June issue of Footnote, the Business Meeting serves as a forum for members to discuss key issues facing the discipline and profession. The meeting is open to all ASA members, who are encouraged to raise additional topics of concern.

Site Selection

At its January 28-29, 1995, meeting, ASA Council discussed ASA site selection policies for the Annual Meeting. Given the complexities of choosing sites several years in advance, Council is examining those policies and inviting discussion. Council members: Margaret Anderson and Alden Morris prepared the following draft resolution for consideration at the Business Meeting:

Whereas site selection for the Annual Meeting is done several years in advance;

Whereas site and city may change after a site is selected;

Whereas discriminatory treatment and other exclusionary practices occur even in locations where anti-discriminatory laws exist; and

Whereas the ASA adopted a policy in August 1994 as follows: It is the policy of the American Sociological Association not to hold its meetings in Illinois where its members would be subject to discrimination on the basis of age, gender, marital status, national origin, physical ability, race, religion, or sexual orientation; and

Whereas, the presence of an ASA meeting in different cities both enriches the sociological imagination for all members and makes a statement about the valuing of different races;

It is the opinion of this Association that the ASA will not hold meetings in Illinois unless any new discriminatory laws are adopted.

Multi-Racial Categories

As part of its ongoing deliberations on the use of multi-racial categories in ASA's data collection systems, Council decided at its January 1995 meeting to place this important topic on the agenda of the Business Meeting.

In preparation for the meeting, ASA FO will be sending a recent letter it received from graduate students at Eastern University, which requests consideration of persons of mixed ethnicity. We feel compelled to comment on the ASA's survey on race and ethnicity.

It is the hope that the ASA will reexecute. We feel that this survey is based on faulty assumptions concerning the nature of race and ethnicity and is potentially offensive to those who claim multiple ancestries.

One of the survey asks: "Who is your race or ethnicity?" If more than one, check the one you consider most important to your cultural background." Those of Asian or Pacific Islander origin or of Hispanic or Latino/a origin are asked to choose one subcategory, and if more than one applies, to choose the "most important part of cultural background.

The survey assumes that individuals can be placed neatly into single ethnic categories. Those individuals claiming multiple ancestry are given the task of choosing 'the most important part' of their background. It is not clear on what criteria such decisions can be made.

"Scholars studying race and ethnicity in the United States have increasingly concluded that such reified categories do not adequately capture the complexity of ethnic identity. As the numbers of inter-ethnic and inter-marriage continues to increase, these categories are becoming ever more problematic.

"We are also concerned that surveys such as the ASA's are potentially harmful to persons of mixed heritage, forcing them to deny part of who they are in order to fit into single categories."

"Our final concern is that surveys such as the ASA's render persons of mixed heritage invisible to researchers. How many such individuals are there in the ASA, and what do they tend to study? At present, we have no way of knowing.

"Our purpose at writing this letter is to open up discussion on how the ASA's racial and ethnic classifications system can be revised to be both more realistic and more sensitive. System is perfect, but a step in the right direction would be one which allows members to identify themselves with multiple ethnic groups. While the existing format is, as it claims, 'consistent with current methods of collecting data of this type, this is our hope that the ASA will move beyond these inadequate conventions and set an example for other organizations to follow. We call on other members of the ASA to voice their concern to the ASA leadership.

"The Great Meeting of '95"
A Critique of Professional Sociologists Based on Sound Scholarship?

In his article, "One Day in the Life of Contemporary Sociology," Horowitz Reviews, Summer 1994), a kind of postscript to it, not exactly an advertisement for his book, The Development of Sociology, Irving Louis Horowitz contends that within sociology an ideological agenda is displacing traditional scholarship. And he succeeds, brilliantly, in making this thesis plausible, albeit unintentionally, by example. He is, rather, the forerunner of his argument. For so driven by ideology is Horowitz that he makes all elementary points through the window. His analysis of the September 1993 issue (Volume 22, Number 5) of Contemporary Sociology, published by the American Sociological Association, which constitutes the heart of his article and is said to reveal a "recently acquired ideological underbelly of fantasyism" in sociology, is riddled with errors of fact, misquotation, tendentious omissions, and outright misrepresentations.

Horowitz begins where that issue of Contemporary Sociology does, with a symposium on a book on the Palestinians. He correctly states that one of the participants, Sari Tzuri, is a "sociologist at Bir-Zeit University, the vanguard Palestinian school in the West Bank," but omits the fact that Tzuri is also listed as being at the University of Chicago, which is not ordinarily taken to be a vanguard Palestinian school. He proceeds to allege that Tzuri has "not brought himself to utter the word "Israel" when in fact Tzuri does so three times in his contribution to the symposium.

In what is but one instance of a chronic inability to quote accurately, Horowitz gets the title of a book by Ernest Gellner wrong. (It is Postmodernism, Reason, and Religion.) But more seriously along that line, is Horowitz’s statement that a reviewer of a book titled Women and Working Lives is "disturbed by the denial that in general, a man is a worker even if he has been unemployed, the more likely his wife remains in paid work," when the reviewer clearly says "the less likely." And his follow-up observation, "This allegedly "implies that they (women) are excluded from the protection of employment and labor legislation," is plainly wrong. The pronoun "they" refers not in general, but to low-skilled wives of unemployed husbands, and the impli-
Public Forum from page 6

to the new administration." Not one of England's criticisms of the concept merit attention in this review.

Moving on to the review by Paul Lurube: "The notion of 'common whites' is not descriptive, but indeed prescriptive. Any knowledge of the South would inform me that while there is a core of human beings who are black, often in low status and not simply those whose status was limited to no more than nine, which in any event represents a mightly strange factional defense of 'common whites.' "

Mengbegbor's review is better written: "the common whites of the anti-Black South were hardly passive as the 'white working class of the present day South.' They were active participants in the Civil War, the very backbone of the Southern cause. The reviewer shares my critical sense of the myth of a passive rubric at this level.

Even the likes of Mengbegbor should grasp the message of a book called Enlightened Racism (with no quotation marks). Focusing on the Bill Cosby show and other similar television products, it argues they exhibit little more than 'enlightened racism' in their efforts to show black advancement. I see nothing in my comments on this book or the reviewer remotely in error. But that is not what Mengbegbor means. His book claims to fashion survey research in terms of the Cosby show, which, while it appealed to whites and blacks alike, has been characterized as both a socially progressive, positive influence on beliefs about blacks, and as a socially regressive apology for a racist system.

This sort of book, and a dreary, all too neutral review only creates a "damn you do and damned if you don't" approach to race relations: if blacks are denied a sense of upward mobility and are painted in mono-

chrome, it's racist; if the class differentiations are acknowledged, in the media, it is said to be racist by passing over the sense of incomplete mobility. Perhaps I failed to make my criticism plain, but Mengbegbor hardly helps matters by mixing my concerns with the book and my criticism of the soft quality of the review.

Mengbegbor moves from these slim pickings to a categorization of my person, and progresses onward to an outrageous assault on Partisan Review. This publication's reputation for integrity will hardly be tipped by any single article! Such habits reveal the mind of the misanthrope, with motives far beyond those of which I have been accused in his episiotomy screen. Dare one suggest that his anger has less to do with a modest article than personal pique for reasons entirely remote from the article itself? His letter, far from clarifying the situation in sociology will only give the wrong elements in the discipline substance to carry on. In his single-minded animus, Mengbegbor manages to ignore and try to subvert the substance of my concerns. In so doing, he has rendered invective his own press releases and commitment to an academic environment free of bile and bias. That is the real "scandal" in his poison pen letter. Share the blame on him.

Ivan Lewis Horowitz.
occupation was often listed in the sources I used, and if, of course, there is a fair indicator of inclusions and omissions. The third factor is collective identity. In groups with a strong collective identity, total strangers replied to my appeal with such statements as, "I am a Republican, but I am willing to give for a fellow X; it would be satisfying to see one of us in Congress." Here colleges that best met all three of these criteria for "good prospects" were my undergraduate college and college fraternity brothers regardless of year. Fellow sociologists and professors, including many who did not know me, also gave generously.

Funding is costly in terms of time and money. Campaign experts press candi-

dates to spend at least 50% of their time fundraising. Thus, a favored cam-
paign finance reform on good government, and it is an even more time-consuming process. The unions do not work with the candidates they support to do real work in the campaign. They simply write Politic

even during the primaries. I am a volun
teer—recent law school graduate—

ing to establish a campaign office. That is a no more detailed, when one consid-

ers all the equipment and supplies an
efficient office uses today. It took us a couple of months to get fully organized—a process that amounted to setting up a small business, complete with insurance, bank accounts, payroll systems, stationery and various forms, bulk mail permits, and a car phone.

In addition to performing as a fund-

raiser and small businessperson, a can-
didate must serve as a research director, for an effective campaign requires the acqui-
sition and mastery of large amounts of infor-
mation. Such work comes easily to pro-

fessors, but I was struck by how much more there was to learn—about the district, the enemies of the campaign, and especially the issues of concern locally. Despite our best efforts, I made a few embarrassing statements, and wrote things in position papers and op-ed pieces that I later regretted.

Managing Impressions Gains Credibility

Once a candidate has assembled the needed resources for a campaign—money, people, an office, and appropriate information—the challenge is to get taken seriously. If one is already a well established politi-

cian or community leader, this may be easy. If not, it requires "managing impressions" to the effect that one is perceived as a potent

ual and campaign money, position of hospitality, crony committees, consultants, and as many volunteers as possible. Ideally, the staff for a Congressional campaign includes a campaign manager, treasurer, office manager, scheduler, fundraising
director, data processor, public relations director, press office, coordinator of vol-

unteers, field operations director, and two researchers. Finding able and reliable vol-

unteers is one of the primary benefits of college fraternities. I benefited

erally local politicians I did not know before the election quickly gained an important role in the early months of the campaign. Their motives varied, but it is clear that revenge for past slights by other candidates was significant in some cases. The most passionate were former office holders who contested the same seat in the last election. In effect, each candidate became the "man in the crowd." Each then worked to defeat the man who had defeated him. The most important, if not the biggest, was the candidate for Congress who faced a tough challenge.

Endorsements—by unions, clubs, newspapers, and so on—are especially valuable for unknown candidates, and we worked hard to obtain them. Fortunately, the teachers were the first. Although one of the other leading candidates had been a teacher, and his wife still was, I won that endorsement. The teachers are another important source of endorsement. I also worked hard to obtain the endorsements of the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation, and other environmental groups. The media were also a target, and we worked hard to obtain endorsements from them. Fortunately, the teachers were the first. Although one of the other leading candidates had been a teacher, and his wife still was, I won that endorsement. The teachers are another important source of endorsement. I also worked hard to obtain the


ting the ear of the campaign to the ear of the candidate. This process is a delicate balance of pressure and persuasion. At the same time, the campaign must make sure that the candidate is not being too aggressive or too accommodating. The campaign must also be aware of the political landscape and the various factors that may affect the campaign. The campaign must also be aware of the political landscape and the various factors that may affect the campaign. The campaign must also be aware of the political landscape and the various factors that may affect the campaign.
Annual Meeting Notes

Session in Memory of Irving Kenneth Zola, Ph.D., former Director of the Institute, will be held on Friday, August 11 at 9:30 a.m. in the auditorium of the Institute. Students and colleagues of Dr. Zola are invited to attend and remember him. Please join us in paying tribute to this exceptional scholar and colleague.

"Remembering Rose Laura Cook and Her Good Works" is a special session that will be held during the 1995 ASA Annual Meeting. It is scheduled for August 21 at 6:00 p.m. This session sets aside an opportunity to reflect on Rose Laura Cook's intellectual and professional contributions to the discipline, past and present, and to recognize her dedication to sociology.

Call For Papers

CONFERENCES

The American Men's Studies Association (AMSA) is holding its annual conference in Washington, DC. The theme is Masculinity at the Turn of the New Century: Perspectives and Prospects. The conference will explore and examine the role of masculinity in shaping the experience of masculinity in multiple contexts, as well as its implications for research and practice. The deadline for submission of papers is February 15, 1995. Details can be found on the AMSA website.

The International Journal of Communication Studies (IJCS) is seeking papers for its 1995 issue. The theme is "Theorizing Communication in the Digital Age." Submissions are due on February 15, 1995. Information can be found on the IJCS website.

The Association for Communication Studies (ACS) is holding its annual conference in Boston, MA. The theme is "New Media Technologies, Society, Culture, a new journal from Sage Publications, will be launched in July 1995. The journal will be edited by Paul vitro. The submission deadline will be October 31, 1995. For more information, please visit the ACS website.

New Media Technol. Society, Culture, a new journal from Sage Publications, will be launched in July 1995. The journal will be edited by Paul vitro. The submission deadline will be October 31, 1995. For more information, please visit the ACS website.

Sociology of the World is being called into "A review" format by some university college students. Articles are being accepted that are scholarly yet understandable to a general audience. Contact Richard Valmore, Franco City College, 2100 North Avenue, Framingham, MA, 01701-0853, fax: (508) 871-6252, for more information.

Meetings


August 27-31, 1995. The Southwestern Social Science Association (SSSA) will hold its annual meeting in Kansas City, MO. The theme is "New Directions in the Study of Social Problems." For more information, contact the SSSA office at (816) 235-2000.

Meetings, continued


October 19-20, 1995, The Wisconsin Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Oakwood Hills, Oshkosh, WI. Theme: Policy and Change in Post-Contract America. Contact: Gene J. Gray, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, WI; (414) 482-4920; e-mail: grayj@uos. osu.edu; http://www.osu.edu/ gray/jgray.html.

October 22-23, 1995, The Third Annual Conference of the National Research Council Committee on Women in Science and Engineering, Washington, DC. Theme: Diversity in Science: Perspectives on the Recruitment of Minority Women. The purpose of the conference is to inform policy makers of the significance of diversity in science, engineering, and health careers based on better understanding of the factors underlying the underrepresentation of minority women in these fields, and on the policies and programs to increase their retention in these areas. Contact: Committee on Women in Science and Engineering, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418; fax: (202) 334-2757.


November 2-3, 1995, National Symposium on International Migration and Family Change, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA. Theme: The Experiences of U.S. Immigrants: Research, brochure, and registration materials. Contact: Chuck Hend, 408 Koller Conference Center, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802; (814) 863-2746; fax: (814) 863-3749.


Funding

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's Scholars in Health Policy Research Program is an important development in the field of health policy. The program has been established to support the development of creative thinkers and planners who can shape health policy. The program is open to candidates with good academic credentials who have demonstrated an interest in pursuing a career in health policy research. The program is designed to provide scholars with a comprehensive understanding of the policy process and to help them develop the skills necessary to be effective leaders in health policy. The program is open to candidates with good academic credentials who have demonstrated an interest in pursuing a career in health policy. The program is designed to provide scholars with a comprehensive understanding of the policy process and to help them develop the skills necessary to be effective leaders in health policy.
The Competitions

The Population Association of America and the School of Public Health, University of North Carolina, invites nominations for the Population and Reproductive Health Award, to be presented annually in recognition of outstanding population and reproductive health work in mathematical demography, economics, demography, or related fields. The deadline for nominations is January 15, 1996. Nominations should be submitted to: Committee on Nominations, Population Association of America, 1200 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036. The winner will be announced in the April 1996 issue of the Journal of Biosocial Science.

Sociologists In The News

Anthony Cortese, Southern Methodist University, was interviewed and quoted in an article in The Dallas Morning News on the issue of "work to judgment" in blaming individuals for the explosion of the Oklahoma City federal building bombing. He was also interviewed for and his work appeared in the Supreme Court and terrorism article.

G. David Curry, University of Mississippi, in a recent news report on his research on juvenile hate crime and the multi-use movement on KUOM radio, was quoted in KPLT television following the Oxford City Council's vote. He was also quoted in The New York Times on May 1, 1995, on the issue of the internet and extremist groups and "virtual" youth gangs.

John E. Farley, Southern Illinois University, was recently quoted in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on May 1, 1995, on the role of the internet and extremist groups and "virtual" youth gangs.

Helena Z. Laposata, Loyola University-Chicago, was recently quoted in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Belleville (Ill.) Sun Democrat, and the Edwardsville (Ill.) Intelligencer, and other St. Louis area newspapers regarding the establishment of a new fair housing organization in the greater St. Louis area, and regarding the pattern of housing segregation that gave rise to strong demands for a housing organization.

Helen Mayer Hacker, New School for Social Research, had her question concerning operatic librettos were used on the Toronto Opera Quota during the broadcast of Tosca on April 1. She is offering a course called "Women Through Opera Classics" during the summer in hopes of creating new operatic librettos that will be presented in April 24 issue of the New Yorker.

Phyllis S. Hamon, Boston College, participated in a new forum on affirmative action, broadcast on WCVB-TV February 11 and March 23, 1995.

Eric J. Jenson, University of Idaho, was interviewed by the Idaho Statean and Stauffacher's weekly newspaper regarding his research on the Idaho juvenile justice system.

Michael L. Cowan, University of Illinois, was quoted in other several newspapers throughout the region. He also appeared on the Martin Burkhart's "Midnight in the Movies: WDLV" to debate the merits of the proposed changes in the juvenile justice system.


Richard G. Mitchell, Jr., Oregon State University, contributed commentary on school consolidation and other current issues following the Oklahoma City bombing to television stations KOIN, KMTR, KGW, and KATU on May 2, 1995. His commentary appeared on Good Morning America, April 20, 1995, as well as the National Broadcast Syndicate (NBS) was also heard on April 21, 1995. One segment of the program was also released on the ABC News/Day One/ABC News/ABC and 19, May 2, 1995, and the Oregon Associated Press.

Philipp Nyland, Loyola University Chicago, was interviewed by the Chicago Tribune regarding his research on income inequality and poverty in Chicago.

Thomas C. Sowell, Stanford University, was interviewed by the New York Times regarding his research on income inequality and poverty in Chicago. His comments were released on the Associated Press

Timothy J. Owens, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, and his students and classes, Department of Political Science, and his students, have been selected as the top political science program in the state of Indiana by the Indiana Political Science Association for the 1995-1996 academic year. Owens was also interviewed by the Associated Press regarding his research on income inequality and poverty in Chicago.

John E. Farley, Southern Illinois University, was interviewed by the Sacramento Bee about the effects of the state's joblessness rate on the fiscal condition of the state. The interview was also published on the San Francisco Chronicle and the San Francisco Chronicle.

David MacGregor, King's College, University of Western Ontario, was interviewed by the Montreal Gazette and the Globe and Mail, discussing his recent book "The Homicidal Spirit Alive" February 1, 1995. The Globe and Mail column discussed MacGregor's ideas on Hegel's unique relevance for Canada.

People

People are planning a conference on welfare reform, with a dinner with President Clinton and Vice President Gore at the White House on May 2, 1995. A special dinner, to be held at the White House on May 2, 1995, will feature a special dinner, to be held at the White House on May 2, 1995, will feature a special dinner, to be held at the White House on May 2, 1995.

Ismail M. Tufan, Yale University, was interviewed on National Public Radio's "World News" program on March 6, 1995, discussing the "public interest in the United States." The interview was also published on the National Public Radio in Chicago on the same day.

The Fluor Corporation, Inc., was recently awarded a contract by the United States Department of Energy for the construction of a new facility.

Awards

Gary Louis Albrecht, University of Illinois-Chicago, received the Southern Sociological Society Award for "Outstanding Contributions to the Promotion of Human Welfare for his research on rehabilitation of men suffering from chronic illness, physical disability, and rehabilitation. He gave a major address at the 100th meeting this year.

Victoria Burke, Bennett College, and Godwin N. Chukwunma, Paine College, were recently awarded the "Outstanding Professor of the Year" award by the Southern Sociological Association.

Michael Cerny, the World Bank's Senior Advisor for Social Policy, has been selected as the recipient of the 1995 Maksimiliano Milovanovic Award, conferred by the World Bank's Social Policy and Administration (SPA) Award, which is given "in recognition of a career dedicated to the understanding of social science and the application of these disciplines to the needs of the people of the world." Cerny is the director of the Center for the Analysis of Social Policy at the World Bank.

Esther Nungsri-Chum, American University, received an award in recognition of her outstanding research in the field of social work and her contributions to the field of social work.
Awards, continued

stuffed and funded fair housing organization in St. Louis's Old North area. The Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing Opportunity Committee monthly receives two grants totaling approximately $500,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Housing Initiatives Program.

Herbert J. Cahn, Columbia University, received the National Medal of Arts for 1995 from the Eastern Sociology Society for his recent annual meeting in Philadelphia.

Jan Hendrickx, Oregon State University, received the 1993 Community Diversity Award for the Willamette Valley Chapter of the American Red Cross for her work in furthering outreach diversity and appreciation of cultural differences in her local community and in Oregon.

Joyce Miller Intovitch, president of Keystone University Research Corporation, received the 1995 Service Business of the Year from Keystone University's Small Business Development Center.

Herlza L. Lepoto, Loyola University-Chicago, received an Honorary Doctorate of Science from the University of Georgia.

Rense McGee, Purdue University, received the School of Liberal Arts Student Teaching Award for 1995.

Jesse B. McKeen, Michigan State University, received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the North Central Sociological Association for this book, the Society and the Race Problem (University of Illinois Press).

Charles A. Penman, chair of the Sociology/Anthropology Department at the University of Southern Indiana (USI), was chosen by his colleagues at the USI to receive the University's Distinguished Professor Award at USI's 1995 Commencement.

Barbara J. Blumen, recently was awarded the North Carolina State University's (NCSU) Equity Award for Women. This special award, presented by the Council on the Status of Women, is given to an outstanding leadership toward establishing equity for women on campus and cited for her research, teaching, mentorship, and for establishing NCSU's women's studies program.

Stephanie Robert, University of Michigan-Amherst, has been awarded the American Sociological Association's (ASA) 1995-96 Postdoctoral Fellowship Award. This fellowship is given to a recent graduate of a doctoral program who has demonstrated academic promise.

Rachel A. Rowbotham, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was the first recipient of the Katherine Johnsrud Belle Boone Award for Distinguished scholarly contributions to the understanding of gender in society presented at the Southern Sociological Society Meeting.

Herman Smith, University of Missouri-Columbia, has been awarded a 1995-96 Fulbright Award to go to Korea and Taiwan Women's University in Tokyo.

Yasmin Saval, Harvard University, has been chosen to be a 1995-96 National Academy of Education/Sper
ced-Faculty Development Fellow.

Dona Targ, Purdue University, received the Distinguished Service Award from the North Central Sociological Association.

John Torpy, currently at the United States Institute of Peace, has been awarded a Jean Monet Fellowship at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. While at residence in the institute, he will pursue his research on the impact of peace processes and other documents on conflict management. The study examines processes as a means of understanding the rise of national and social ideologies and their use in systems of local control, focusing on Europe, the United States, the Soviet Union, and South Africa.

Paula Unda, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Linda McElrath, University of New Mexico, were both to be the 1995-96 recipients of American Association for the Advancement of Science's Graduate Scholarships in Geology.

Thomas Van Valey, Western Michigan University, received the Teaching Award from the North Central Sociological Association.

Martin W. Weisburg, College William and Mary, Indiana University-Purdue University, and Douglas Payne, Wake Forest University, received the distinguished Scholarship Achievement Award from the North Central Sociological Association for their book, Dual Attractions (Ohio University Press).

New Books


Karen Backer, Columbia University, and Andrew X. Becerra, The Ottoman Route to State Consolidation (Cornell University Press, 1995).


S. Brian Campbell, University of Chicago, First-born Fictions: A Girardian Reading in Literature for 1995, on which the book is based.

Helen C. Camp, Pace University, has been the first recipient of the Elizabeth Setty Prize and the American Left (Washington University Press, 1995).


Thomas Cosmas, Wellesley College, Notes from Underground: Rock Music Counterculture in Russia part of the series on "The Sociology of Society" (State University of New York Press, 1995).

Russell Kneebone, McNeese State University, Political Issues and Social Problems (Prentice-Hall, 1995).

Charles S. Lindblom, Harvard University, Reading in Power (Harvard University Press, 1995).


Robert A. Sturdivant, University of Southern California, Promoting Risk: Constructing the Earthquake Threat (University of California Press, 1995).

Jennifer Turpin, University of San Francisco, Rantinonising the Soviet Left: Media and Social Change in the Former Soviet Union (Prager Publishers, 1995).


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Deaths
Irving Weitz, formerly of the University of Alabama, died in April.


Obituaries
Clifford C. Clegg (1909-1995)

Clifford C. Clegg, distinguished professor of sociology and professor of statistics at the University of California, San Diego, one of the world’s leading authorities on social statistics and labor demographics, died at the age of 84 while living with his wife, Muriel, in La Jolla, Calif.

A brilliant scholar in quantitative methods, he made valuable contributions to the analysis of data, standardization methods, latest statistical analysis, and the statistical methods. For 17 years the National Science Foundation provided continuous funding for Clegg’s work in labor force demographics, including a 1962 National Academy of Sciences study on the social sciences.

Clifford C. Clegg was born in St. Louis, Mo., and received a B.A. in 1930 and a Ph.D. in 1931 from the University of Missouri. He served as a research assistant in the Department of Sociology at the University of Missouri and later as an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin and the University of California, Berkeley.

He was awarded an honorary degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1969, and in 1970, he was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Clegg was one of the most influential publication scientists in the social sciences.

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Official Reports and Proceedings

1994-95 Council Minutes

Saturday, January 20, 1995, Paradise Banquet

President Emeritus Edward T. Campbell

Acacia, Margaret Anderson, Marion Talcott, Laura Vail, Karen Cook, Azella Kaplan, Della Ann Hays, Sandra Ferris, William Huteson, Jerry Alford, Ann Marie Peltz, Charles Ferris, and Laura Vail.

The Council reviewed the following reports:

1. Introduction
2. The agenda was unanimously approved as presented.
3. The minutes were approved unanimously.

3. Report of the President

President Emeritus Edward T. Campbell reported that the Commission on Academic Policies and Practices, the President's Council, and the Faculty Senate had been holding regular meetings. The Council discussed the possibility of having a closer working relationship with the Commission on Academic Policies and Practices.

4. Faculty Senate

The Faculty Senate had reviewed the report of the Commission on Academic Policies and Practices and had approved the changes recommended by the Commission.

5. Standing Committees

The Standing Committees were functioning effectively, and the Council had approved the recommendations of all the Standing Committees.

6. Budget

The budget for the following year had been approved, and the Council had recommended that the budget be submitted to the Board of Regents for final approval.

7. Facilities

The Council had approved the construction of a new facility and had authorized the appointment of a committee to oversee the construction project.

8. Student Services

The Council had approved the establishment of a new student services center and had authorized the appointment of a committee to oversee the implementation of the new center.

9. Alumni Relations

The Council had approved the appointment of a new director of alumni relations and had authorized the committee to develop a plan for the recruitment and retention of alumni.

10. Development

The Council had approved the appointment of a new development officer and had authorized the committee to develop a plan for the expansion of the development office.
Minutes, continued

professional communications. The Joint EOB Committee had met in its first meeting on December 17 to discuss electronic publi-
cation. The committee, which had established its own subcommittee on the issue of electronic publication (with representatives of the \[...</p>
Extended Deadline ... September 1
Directory of Sociologists in Practice and Policy
Due to popular demand, the deadline for inclusion in the Directory of Sociologists in Practice and Policy has been extended to September 1. The form was included in all ASA members' benefits packages.

Nominations Sought for Three ASA Journals
The ASA Committee on Publications invites nominations, including self-nominations, for the next editor of three ASA journals: American Sociological Review; Social Psychology Quarterly, and Teaching Sociology.

The editor-designates will take over responsibility for the editorial offices in mid-1996 and will be responsible for issues beginning in 1997. ASA editors serve for three years, with a two-year extension possible. The Committee plans on making its editorial selections in December 1995.

Nominations should include:
- a current vita;
- a brief sketch of the intellectual support in the candidate's department, university, or other easily accessible institutions that could be called on in meeting editorial responsibilities; and
- a brief statement of the candidate's sense of the journal to which she is applying, its past accomplishments, its problems, and, in particular, its future possibilities.

All materials should be sent as soon as possible, but no later than November 1, to: Karen Gray-Evans, Publications Manager, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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