The 1995 Annual Meeting... Sociology with a Bang

The 1995 Annual Meeting presented a tribute to the dynamic meeting done by sociologists today.

The Annual Meeting featured the theme "Community: Shaping Our Future" and included 22 thematic sessions and three plenary sessions on group identity in politics, the future of racial and ethnic diversity, and the sociology of HIV/AIDS prevention.

President Anasui Elton delivered a presidential address on "The Responsive Community" before an overflow audience of more than 1,200 people.

"My main thesis is that only a community that is fully responsive to all the true needs of all its members, both in the substance of its core-shared values and in its social formation, can minimize the penalties of order and the dangers of autonomy." Elton said. "It is the only fully authentic community; all others are partial, distorted, or false communities." Elton's remarks will be printed in the February issue of the American Sociological Review.

The Fourth Annual Research Forum, dedicated to helping sociologists identify funding opportunities and develop resources, was expanded this year to include an additional poster session that featured 17 oral presentations and research exhibitions.

University of Chicago sociologist William Julius Wilson, meanwhile, drew a standing ovation for his distinguished lecture on "Reviving the Environmental Perspective in the Public Policy Debate." Hans Joas, of the University of Berlin, delivered the other distinguished lecture, speaking on the Genesis of Values.

Other nationally recognized figures and sociologists participating in the annual meeting included Betty Friedan, Rosabeth Moss Kanter, and Theda Skocpol. In a session that engaged a packed audience, two senior administrators on the federal role in the social and behavioral sciences - Cora Marrett of the National Science Foundation and Norman Anderson of the National Institutes of Health - participated in the session "The Voice of Social Science in the Federal Science Policy Agenda: 1995 and Beyond.

Reporters from USA Today, the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Associated Press, Time magazine, U.S. News and World Report and more than 30 other journalists covered meeting sessions and four ASA press conferences. CSPAN and National Public Radio also aired sessions and interviews with sociologists.

At an early morning ASA Business Meeting, meanwhile, an upbeat but relieved Anasui Elton handed off the gavel to incoming President Maureen Hallinan.

Changing of the Guard

Outgoing President Anasui Elton hands off the gavel to incoming 1996 President Maureen Hallinan.

Mark Your Calendars... August 16-20, 1996

New York, New York: It's a Helluvu Town

New York City will host the 1996 Annual Meeting on August 16-20 at the New York Hilton and Towers and the Sheraton New York and Towers, located in downtown Manhattan.

The theme of the annual meeting will be "Social Change: Opportunities and Constraints.

Under the able leadership of ASA President Maureen Hallinan, the ASA Program Committee and sociologists from throughout the New York area met on September 15 and 16 and discussed how to incorporate the unique sociology of New York City into the annual meeting program.

"We had a creative and productive discussion," said ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine, "There is tremendous excitement about the sociological opportunities that go with being in New York City." ASA held its last annual meeting in New York City in 1986.

The Annual Meeting was originally scheduled to occur at the Hyatt Regency in Chicago but was recently changed as a result of growing space demands by ASA and unforeseen space limitations by the hotel.

Published by The American Sociological Association

ASAP President Maureen Hallinan: She's in a Class by Herself

Those who do not believe that the Irish have a special way to have never met Maureen Hallinan. With a sparkle in her eye, she easily disarms even the most skeptical skeptic with her deep commitment to her work, boundless energy, and engaging sense of humor. Intellectualy lively and genuine in her dedication to quality scholarship and societal change, Maureen is clearly a major force in sociology and especially in the field of sociology of education. Bringing a sociologist's perspective to schools and classroom organization and structure, she has made significant conceptual contributions to the meanings of social stratification, equity, and educational opportunity.

Author of a considerable volume of work, which colleagues uniformly acknowledge as "the highest quality," Maureen has set a standard of academic scholarship worthy of emulation.

Few know that this pillar of midwestern academia is a renegade New Yorker who spent her childhood in the borough of Queens. Not quite fitting the conventional mode even as a young adolescent, Maureen demonstrated strong interests and abilities in the sciences. A gifted student who graduated from high school at sixteen, she majored in mathematics and minored in science at Marymount College in New York, where she received her B.S. at age twenty. From New York she went on to receive a M.S. in mathematics from the University of Notre Dame, and a Ph.D. from The University of Chicago in sociology and education. Maureen's teaching career is marked with fellowships and awards from the National Science Foundation, the University of Notre Dame, and the University of Chicago. Her dissertation, "The Structure of Sentiment Relations," a mathematical analysis of friendship social structures in 14 elementary schools, was recognized for its methodological contribution to the study of group dynamics in natural settings. The dissertation received honorable mention and awards for outstanding dissertation.
Connecting Sociology to Public Policy

Over my sixteen years in Washington, I am struck by the need to ensure that policymakers and the public understand the social and behavioral sciences and the importance of the sociological knowledge that is produced. As the national association for sociology, ASA takes this responsibility seriously and seeks to build an appreciation of the yield of sustained research. As we know from studies of social networks and social influence, this appreciation derives not just from the power of ideas but also from favorable attributes toward those involved in producing and teaching about such work. In other words, setting the message out and engendering a sense of the credibility of the messenger are both important.

In terms of substance, sociology has much to contribute to the development of sound public policy. As a discipline, we can take pride in the fact that sociologists today conduct cutting-edge research on virtually every important social phenomenon facing our country.

In terms of process, our colleagues show growing awareness of the value of effectively communicating and disseminating our knowledge and expertise to public leaders. Yet, frequently, I am asked about navigating the policy process and how best to give sociology away.

Where to start? How do sociologists, who are unfamiliar with the ways and customs of Congress, let policymakers know about their research? Whether one seeks to address a science or social policy issue or whether one's interest is in meeting with, testifying, or having research read or used, there are so many don'ts of the process. Here are a few thoughts:

Where do I begin long term? To the extent possible, take seriously the value of building good working relationships with your own Congressional members. Keep in mind the home office in your state or district. Try to get to know your representative and senator or, most often, relevant staff. Awareness of your research makes you more likely to be a resource person and to be recommended to other Congressional members or staff.

How to proceed with specific issues? To make your research accessible to a policy debate or issue being considered by Congress, identify key members with interest in or jurisdiction for the topic. Focus on a lawmaker who takes a position consistent with the findings of your work or who is drawn to considering scientific research. If your research bolsters the position taken by a legislator, that member will be more motivated to make it part of the public record. The legislator may want to quote your research in floor speeches or press releases, and, equally important, arrange for you to testify before the appropriate committee. Alternatively, if you know that hearings will be scheduled on an issue relevant to your work, contact key staff indicating your interest in providing information and expertise.

How do I identify a member with interests in my research? Your own familiarity with the substance of a topic, particularly as it is covered in the media, is often a first lead. Also, contact interest groups or other organizations that care about the topic and relevant research. Not only are these groups tracking the legislative process, some may help to open doors to a member or themselves want to cite and use your work.

What approach should I take in contacting a member? One should typically write first or call directly either the Congressional member or the staff member who handles the issue. In simple and direct language, inform the office of the key highlights of your research and how it fits into the ongoing legislative activity or debate. Sociological or scientific expressions can easily intimidate and sometimes leave the impression that one is too removed from the everyday concerns that an elected official must face. Clearly, share a copy of your research paper, but accompany it with a one-page summary or fact sheet that overviews data, findings, and their relevance to the issue under consideration.

Do members only want to talk to their constituents? Certainly members are far more responsive to constituents than non-constituents. When contacting a member who is not your own, it is useful if you have a constituent (perhaps a colleague from a college of university in a legislator's district) that make the initial contact on your behalf. But remember, many members will be eager to highlight your research if it supports their position on an issue—whether or not you are a constituent.

What are some other ways to get the attention of policymakers? One way is through the media. Some sociologists are highly effective in publishing op-ed articles on their research, especially in smaller and mid-sized newspapers. In some cases, you can contact a reporter or news editor directly about your research, or you may want to work through your institution's public information office, which is often eager to send out a release on new research. It is not unusual for a legislator to read an op-ed piece and request a follow-up meeting. Again, in such writing, present your research in an accessible and on a topic of ongoing news interest. If you have conducted research on welfare, for example, relate your research to the current debate brewing on Capitol Hill.

What are the risks involved? Once your research enters a public forum, a new set of contingencies may take hold. The legislator who applauds your research may, inadvertently or not, distort your findings. When talking with the media, your work may be oversimplified, or you may be misquoted or taken out of context. In some cases, colleagues in your work setting may see these activities to be a distraction from your direct scholarly pursuits.

Given these risks, is it worth connecting sociology to public policy? In a word, yes! For one thing, it is rewarding to know that your research serves the public good and can have a direct and lasting impact on people's lives. Second, if we collectively neglect to engage in dialogue with policymakers, we fail to bring our knowledge and expertise to bear in affecting long-term systemic change. Third, providing information or advice based on our science shows the value of what we do. Whether you are interested in national policy or direct this same guidance to the legislators within your state, sociology simply has too much to offer to sit on the sidelines—Felice J. Leoni
At ASA Council
Petersen Affirms NSF Support for Social and Behavioral Research

National Science Foundation Deputy Director Anne C. Petersen told the ASA Council on August 23 that NSF remains committed to maintaining social and behavioral science as an essential and integral part of its overall mission.

In a one-hour briefing, Petersen said she shared ASA's concerns that a House proposal to eliminate NSF's Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBSE) Directorate would be detrimental to NSF's commitment to advance and integrate all of the sciences.

ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine said Petersen "gave a forthright briefing, that left little doubt where NSF stands. Anne basically reaffirmed what NSF Director Neal Lane has been saying publicly for several months: the scientific enterprise would be harmed by singling out the social, behavioral, and economic sciences."

In July, the House passed authorization language that would force NSF to eliminate one of its seven directorates. Non-binding report language was subsequently released that urges NSF to choose the SBSE before eliminating the SBE. The House had previously rejected an amendment that would have abolished the SBSE.

In her presentation, Petersen praised ASA's long-standing support for the SBSE, established by NSF in 1991, as well as the Association's more recent advocacy on behalf of the social sciences on Capitol Hill.

Following Peterson's presentation, the ASA Council unanimously approved transmitting a resolution to the Senate urging continued support for the SBSE Directorate.

Council Urges Greater Exchange in House Immigration Legislation

The ASA is urging Congress not to restrict academic exchange as it begins the process of a massive overhaul of U.S. immigration law.

On August 24, the ASA Council passed a resolution contending that the major immigration bill before Congress wipess out important statutes that are now used to facilitate academic and professional exchange. The resolution states that the bill, as currently drafted, is "potentially detrimental to the future of science and the social sciences."

The bill, H.R. 2202, "immigration in the National Interest Act," creates new restrictions for legal and illegal immigration. The bill sets legal limits on illegal immigration by 30 percent, reduces refugee admissions by more than 50 percent and cracks down on illegal immigrants through a variety of means including border fences and more Border Patrol Agents. The bill also calls for creation of a computer registry to verify that prospective employees are legally eligible to work in the United States.

In a press release, the bill, introduced by Rep. Lamar Smith (R-TX), was being considered by the House Judiciary Committee.

The resolution praised the SBSE Director for its commitment to merit-driven research and said that the NSF should be allowed the necessary flexibility "to maintain an appropriate balance among all of the scientific disciplines."

Resolution on the National Science Foundation passed by ASA Council on August 24, 1995

The Council of the American Sociological Association on this day, August 24, 1995, urges the United States Senate to support completely and unequivocally the National Science Foundation in its efforts to maintain excellence in all sciences - social, behavioral, and economic as well as natural. The social, behavioral, and economic sciences have been an integral part of the NSF portfolio of research since the 1950s and are critical components of the U.S. scientific effort. Over the years, NSF has supported outstanding social and behavioral science researchers, some of whom went on to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and to win the Nobel Prize. In recognition of the contributions of these sciences, NSF created the Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBSE) Directorate in 1991. To this day, the Directorate is recognized for its commitment to merit-driven research that serves the national interest. We urge the United States Senate to provide NSF with the support and flexibility it needs to maintain an appropriate balance among all of the scientific disciplines.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

National Endowment for the Humanities Holds On... It appears the National Endowment for the Humanities has dodged the fiscal cliff to blow that House conservatives were hoping to deliver. House and Senate conferences in September decided to appropriate $10 million to NEH for fiscal year 1996. This represents a 35 percent decrease from its current fiscal year budget, but as one NEH supporter noted, "we're bruised but still standing."

Meanwhile, the conference also voted to continue funding for the National Endowment for the Arts but with controversial language from Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC). The Helms' language states that "none of the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used to promote, disseminate, sponsor or produce materials or performances which denigrate the objects or beliefs of the adherents of a particular religion." The language adds that none of the funds can be used "in a patently offensive way, sexual or excretory activities or organs." NEA Chair Jane Alexander said the Helms' amendments are "anathema to artists and the creative process and ultimately may cost the American taxpayers more money as they surely will be challenged in the courts."

No Senate Action on NSF... Still no word on when the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources Committee will consider authorization of the National Science Foundation. That leaves hanging the House authorization bill for NSF that requires the agency to eliminate one of its seven directorates. The House Science Committee, meanwhile, has released its non-binding report language making clear that it hopes NSF will choose the Social, Behavioral and Economic (SBSE) Directorate when deciding which directorate to cut. The Committee is concerned that the activities and proposals of SBE are merit reviewed, as are other programs of the NSF; they appear to reflect trends toward support of more applied research and research in areas that in tight budget times are of a lower scientific priority. In a sharply worded dissenting opinion, 14 Democrats on the Committee said the Committee's "evident intent to eliminate the SBSE Directorate in ill-advised." The Democrats said there is no evidence that eliminating a Directorate will result in cost savings. "Punishing blindly may damage an agency that is far from being a bloated bureaucracy."

Butz Assumes Top Position at SBER... Economist William P. Butz has assumed the top position in the Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research (SBER) of the National Science Foundation (NSF). Butz oversees a range of at least a dozen disciplines - including sociology. Butz arrives at NSF with a diverse professional background as an economics and demographics expert who has served both the public and private sectors. Before his NSF appointment, he served as Associate Director for Demographic Programs at the U.S. Bureau of the Census, a position he held since 1983. He has served as senior economist and Deputy Director of Labor and Population Studies at the Rand Corporation, and as senior consultant to such organizations as the U.S. Agency for International Development, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the World Bank, and the National Academy of Sciences. Butz replaces Allan Kornberg, who has returned to teach political science at Duke University.

Moniz Expected to Get Nod at OSTP... The Senate is expected to confirm President Clinton's nomination of Ernest J. Moniz to be associate director for science of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), under director and presidential science adviser John H. Gibbons. Current chair of the physics department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Menlo, 50, will replace nutrition biologist M.R.C. Greenwood, who returned to the University of California-Davis in May. Moniz has began working at OSTP on a consultant basis and has met with representatives of the social science community, including the American Sociological Association.

NIDA Expands Behavioral Science Portfolio... The National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) has established a Behavioral Sciences Research Branch (BSRB) in its Division of Basic Research. Created as a part of a restructuring of the Institute, the office reflects NIDA Director Alan Leshner's efforts to broaden its commitment to behavioral science and to close some of what he believes are major gaps in its social and behavioral research portfolio. BSRB director Jaylan S. Turkkan, a research psychologist, said the new unit will take a "broader view of related behavioral processes and aspects of drug abuse such as cognition and perception, motivation and social factors." For further information, contact Turkkan at the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Room 10A-20, 5600 Fisher's Lane, Rockville, MD 20852 or e-mail jaylan@nih.gov.
High-Level Government Positions Available

NSF Seeks Applicants for Sociology Program Director

The National Science Foundation (NSF), Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research is seeking qualified applicants for the position of Program Director or Associate Program Director, Sociology Program. The position will be filled on a one- or two-year renewable basis, pending funding. The position is available immediately and applications are being accepted at any time. Finalists will be asked to prepare a two-page position statement, including a brief biography and description of research and teaching interests. Applications are being accepted at any time, pending funding. The position is available immediately.

NIH Seeks Director for Division of Research Grants

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) invites applications for the position of Director, Division of Research Grants, which is located on the NIH campus in Bethesda, MD, near the Nation's Capital. The Director, DRG, will serve as the principal advisor to the Director of NIH and is responsible for implementing the scientific review of applications for federally funded research grants submitted to the NIH. The salary range is from $189,000 to $229,000 and applicants should possess familiarity with NIH/FPS's scientific review, an understanding of the biomedical research community and have established wide-based networks.

Suggestions Solicited for 1997 Meeting Program

The 1997 Program Committee announces the meeting theme and cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for topics and organizers for thematic and special sessions and to join the sessions for book sessions, didactic sessions, and t DK and A sessions related to the theme. The deadline for the themes is October 1, 1996.

The 1997 Program Committee will also consider ideas for the 1997 Meeting. These ideas should be submitted to the Program Committee Chair, Dr. Neil J. Spenos, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. The deadline for the theme is October 1, 1996.

Council Adopts New Site Selection Policy

After much discussion and considerable input from members, the ASA Council adopted the following resolution:

"ASA affirms its policy of August 1994 to hold its meetings only in cities where its members are afforded legal protection against discrimination on the basis of age, gender, marital status, national origin, physical ability, race, religion, or sexual orientation, and the American Foundation for AIDS Research (AFA) to afford such legal protections are excluded from consideration as possible ASA sites."

The motion reflects changes from the past policy. First, the "unit of analysis" was changed from "states" to "cities." Many states have discriminatory policies or do not afford legal protection, particularly on the basis of sexual preference. However, some cities within those states do have legal protection in place. Using "cities" as the "unit" will enable more sites, especially in the South, to be considered. Second, the key criterion is "affording legal protection against discrimination" and instead of an earlier reference to "states which discriminate," the change focuses on the presence of actual legal protection, which could be invoked if needed, rather than on the presence of discriminatory laws. The third change is educative. ASA will notify cities which are not under consideration because of non-compliance with this policy to inform them of the reason for their exclusion and to encourage them to bring pressure to bear on local officials to insure legal protection for all visitors to their city.
ASA President Amitai Etzioni and ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine talk about the relevance of sociology at one of four ASA press conferences.

Renowned sociologist William Julius Wilson delivering one of the two 1995 Annual Meeting Distinguished Lectures.

Nearly 100 exhibitors displayed, sold, and provided information on their products and services.

Sociologists gather to talk and socialize at the Departmental Alumni Night.

Postcards from Washington

The Minority Affairs Program reception brought smiles and fellowship.

Betty Friedan chats with a reporter before taking the stage.

ASA Vice President-Elect Charles Willie makes a point at the Business Meeting.

Participants engage in one of the many Annual Meeting roundtables.
Major ASA Awards Presented to Ovations

In a ceremony erupted by frequent standing ovations, the work, careers, and contributions of outstanding sociologists were recognized at the ASA Annual Meeting.

The session was presided by James McCartney, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards Policy, 1994-95, and attended by an enthusiastic audience of friends, families, and colleagues.

The following are brief descriptions based on the introductions given by the different presenters and have been edited for space constraints.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship

Leo Goodman, University of California—Berkeley, presented by Stephen Warner, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee.

The Award for a Career Of Distinguished Scholarship honors a scholar whose cumulative work contributes significantly to the development of the discipline. The winner of this year’s award is Leo Goodman. His distinguished career in sociology can be viewed in stages. As an undergraduate, he majored in sociology and mathematics, and he received an AB degree, summa cum laude, from Syracuse University, where he was valedictorian. He then went to Princeton University, where he received a PhD in mathematics and mathematical statistics, with the support of a Social Science Research Council Fellowship. In 1950, he became an assistant professor at the University of Chicago, where he held appointments in both sociology and statistics. He remained at the University of Chicago for 36 years, where he held the Charles L. Hutchinson Distinguished Service Professorship during a major part of his tenure at the University. In 1987 he moved to the University of California—Berkeley as the Class of 1938 Professor—again in sociology and statistics—where he is now teaching and doing his research work.

Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology

Albert Biderman, American University, presented by Donald Hernandez, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Selection Committee.

Albert Biderman has transformed public viewpoints, federal policies, and sociological inquiry through his imaginative sociological insights. The selection of Biderman as recipient of the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology exemplifies the enormous value of this award to the field of sociology. Without Biderman’s contributions, the social science subfield would remain unknown to most sociologists.

Biderman’s contributions to sociology have been vast. His theoretical contributions have left a lasting mark on sociology and social research. His work on measures of association, Markov chains, ecological correlation, snowball sampling, mover-stayer models, mobility models, log-linear models, latent structure models, scaling models, association and correlation models, and his work in mathematical demography and other areas mark him as a pioneer in many of the technical fields that now dominate the language of social research. He remains one of our most prolific scholars.

Biderman’s name is associated with advances in categorical data analysis and is the most important scholar in the development of these methods. The need to address sociological questions leads Goodman to develop models specifically appropriate for sociologists and the issues they study. As a result of Good- man’s methodological work on mobility tables, for example, his area of sociology has produced a wealth of substantive knowledge that would not otherwise have been possible.

Biderman is a pioneer in the development of latent structure models, which have been used in the study of occupational mobility and in the study of other topics as well. Recently, Goodman has introduced some new ideas and methods that have made log-linear, log-bilinear, latent structure models, log-multiplicative, and other related models powerful and widely applicable techniques in sociological research.

These contributions have provided the field with an armamentarium of methodological tools that have transformed the way we work. Sociology would be much poorer without Leo Goodman.

Biderman’s contributions to the field of Sociology are extensive. His methodological innovations have left a major and lasting mark on sociology and social research. His work on measures of association, Markov chains, ecological correlation, snowball sampling, mover-stayer models, mobility models, log-linear models, latent structure models, scaling models, association and correlation models, and his work in mathematical demography and other areas mark him as a pioneer in many of the technical fields that now dominate the language of social research. He remains one of our most prolific scholars.

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false confession exortion, and prisoner escape and resistance were instrumental in producing profound changes in U.S. military policy.

In 1946, Biderman moved from the Air Force Human Resources Research Institute in Montgomery, AL, to the Bureau of Social Science Research (BSSR) in Washington, DC, where he initiated far-reaching innovations. The social euphones of the 1970s were devoted to many that eco- nomic indicators were insufficient by themselves to monitor the well-being of Americans, that more broadly-conceived measures of social conditions were essen- tial. In the seminal book Social Indicators, edited by Raymond A. Bauer, Biderman’s 86-page essay developed the core theoretical ideas that launched the active and public social indicators movements in the U.S. and Europe, in part by offering creative conceptual critiques of employment, education, and crime statistics and offering original ideas that have since become commonplace.

Biderman successfully proposed that crime data be collected from victims, since institutional arrangements produc- ing police and FBI records cannot be expected to reflect actual crime levels. The result was America’s most important continuing source of crime data, the National Crime Victimization Survey. Biderman’s conceptual innovations during the survey’s recent redesign led to methodological improvements involving a 40 percent increase in reported vic- timization. Biderman also realized that cognitive psychologists should assist in questionnaire development and survey design, since they study how people remember and retrieve information. This led several federal statistical agencies, including the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to create cognitive labs, and increased research activity by the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences, and the academic community. This new social science subfield is revolutionizing survey methodology and hence much social research.

As an early leader in social reporting, Biderman contributed much of the substance to the volume Social Research. He also conceived and convened meetings of social scientists and national television network representatives to develop new approaches to programming aimed at responsibly informing the public about the nature and sources of social change. Attending to the social organization of research and data collection, Biderman’s theoretical critique of the survey-contract industry resulted in radical changes in procedures used by federal policy agencies to fund social science research. His advocacy for an ongoing, institutionalized dialogue linking the social sciences and the federal statistical system led to the founding of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPANS).

For many years the only major survey research organization in Washington, and one of the few in the country, and it was mainly there that Biderman published more than 50 books, articles, and chapters, and another 50 documents of various sorts on topics spanning the Bureau’s diverse portfolio.

Biderman’s penchant for addressing real-world concerns with critical sociological imagination was apparent from the beginning of his career. His first book, March to Calvary: The Story of American Prisoners in the Korean War was written to combat widespread misconceptions and his studies of coerced interrogation.

His friends and colleagues of decades characterize him as lovable, a genuinely nice and decent human being, a genius, a curmudgeon, an unsung hero, a maverick, modest about his accomplishments, extremely creative and imaginative, ruth-

lessly exacting in his criticisms, and committed to sociology as a moral enterprise. As a most distinguished practitioner of sociology, Biderman used his position in the nation’s capital and committed his formidable powers of criticism to expanding scientific knowledge, enhancing public understanding, and improving how sociology is done.

Distinguished Publication Award

Nancy Denton, State University of New York—Albany, and Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania, for American Apartheid (Harcourt University Press, 1993) and James McKay, Michigan State University, for Sociology and the Race Problem (University of Illinois Press, 1993), presented by William Alex McIn- tosh, Distinguished Publication Award Committee.

The committee found itself in the possession of two excellent books, both dealing with an important aspect of race and race relations. American Apartheid provides a new understanding of the nature and history of residential segregation by tracing the divergent patterns of racial segregation in the North and South before the end of the Civil War to the 1980s. The work demonstrates that blacks have experienced a pattern of expanding segregation qualitatively different from that of other ethnic groups. Instead of social assimilation, Denton and Massey show that a high degree of segregation has developed and become institutionalized over time. Segregation by residence, they argue, results less from individual preferences about where to live and more from individual buyers and renters being shunted into portions of the housing market based on their race and income. Such institutionalized practices limit the opportunities for blacks to increase their income and to live in more desirable neighborhoods. The book summarizes and popularizes the authors’ highly technical work that has been previously published in mainstream sociological journals.

The McKay work clearly focuses on a different problem of race relations by tak-
Awards, from page 6

William J. McGuire presents the
Distinguished Publication Award to James
McKee (right).

Deans' Award (left) receives the Distinguished
Contributions to Teaching Award from Rosauro Herts.

Wilma Dunaway, winner of the Dissertation
Award.

ing aim at sociologists themselves. Sociology
and the Race Problem is a penetrating
study of the sociology of race in the criti-
cal period. McKee traces the changing
theoretical perspectives of race and race
relations from their earliest days in soci-
ology, through the 1960s, and describes a history of failures from the end of the 19th century
trough the 1960s. It was only in this lat-
ter period that sociologists really came to
recognition that the perspec-
tive on which the sociology of race
relations had been constructed was now in a state of dissolution." McKee notes that ideas regarding the relationship between industrialization and assimilation were mistaken; industrialization could indeed proceed without altering racial stratifica-
tion. Changes in the latter require the application of political power. A second
problem concerned the perception that slavery caused blacks to lose "all vestiges of their original African culture and therefore, unlike the European immi-
gants, had no inherited cultural tradition and thus no ethnic status; their only cul-
ture was American." Third, sociologists viewed blacks as incapable of organizing on their own behalf. Finally, sociologists
tended to argue that education had freed the white middle class of racial prejudice;
lower class whites accounted for this pat-
tern. McKee notes that only recently
have sociologists found this self-serv-
ing perception to be false. In conclusion,
taken together the two books show that discrimination continues to stand in the way of the full integration of blacks into American society and that sociologists, at
best, have contributed little toward elimi-
nating barriers to such an achievement.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching

Deans' Award

Dean Dorn, California State University-
Sacramento, presented by Rosamond Hertz,
Distinguished Contributions to Teaching
Award Selection Committee

Dean Dorn received his bachelor's degree
from Northern Illinois University, and his
masters and PhD degrees from the Universi-
ty of Iowa, and since 1965 has been on the
campus of California State University-Sacramento. His colleagues
described him as being one of the most
energetic, warm and unpretentious peo-
ple they have the privilege of knowing and working with.

Dorn has been a major force in

acknowledging the centrality of teaching in our profession. He has shared his
expertise in creating effective teaching
methods, developing the sociology major and evalu-
ating programs. He has served on the
ASA Committee on Teaching, instructed on
improving teaching, organized teaching
workshops at the national and regional levels, worked on curriculum
development, and created links to
gap school teaching. In addition, Dorn is a
noted expert in teaching critical thinking.
He has integrated his skills in teaching
critical thinking into Sacramento State's
general education program and into the
departmental curriculum.

Dean Dorn is the former editor of Teaching
Sociology. Under his editorship, the journal
continued to develop new frontiers in
teaching. He strengthened the quality of the articles, varied the content to offer
notes and conversations as well as
research articles and essays, and encour-
gaged journal contributions from a wide
group of teachers and researchers. He
developed issues which provide us with
creative techniques for helping to teach
sociological concepts to our students.
Dorn has given the journal effective,
Intelligent and creative leadership.

Dorn has a distinguished record of
service to his home institution and to
the profession wherever he has
worked, having been named several
honorary members of the national and regional lev-
els. In 1982, he received the Hans O.
Mausch Award of the ASA on Undergraduate
Education. Dean Dorn has
developed his life to education, intro-
ducing undergraduate students to soci-
ology, teaching students and faculty al-
crucial skills for their own careers, and
giving his time and energy to improving
the teaching of sociology.

Dissertation Award

Wilma Dunaway, Colorado State Uni-
versity, presented by Deborah Gold, Dis-
sertation Award Selection Committee

The winner of the 1995 ASA Disserta-
tion Award is Wilma A. Dunaway for her
dissertation entitled, "The Incorporation
of Southern Appalachia Into the Capital-
ist World Economy, 1700-1860." The dis-
sertation was defended at the University of
Tennessee, with Professor John P.
Gaventa as dissertation advisor.

Dunaway's dissertation particularly
impressed the Dissertation Award Com-
mittee because of its creative and schad-
au use of multiple sources of data and
complex analytic methods. Her thorough
data gathering, processes and consider-
aton of alternative explanations were
impressive as well. Dunaway is currently
an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Col-
orado State University.

Territorial Mention was given to Rob-
ert Freeland for his dissertation, "The
Struggle for Control of the Modern Corpora-
tion: Organizational Change at General
Motors, 1924-1958." Freeland's dissertation
was awarded at the University of California-
Berkeley.

Jennie Bernard Career Award

Arleen Kaplan Daniels, Northwestern
University, presented by Rachel Kahn-
Hut, San Francisco State University

Arleen Kaplan Daniels has built an
exemplary feminist career in sociology as
demonstrated by her vigorous organiza-
tional, scholarly, and mentoring activi-
ies on behalf of women and gender issues.

Throughout her research career, she has
drawn our attention to previously ignored
domains of women's lives and labors. Her
scholarship is such a fertile piece. "Fem-

ist Perspectives in Sociological Research," her book, Ironclad Carries, and
her other books and articles have served to
shape how we conceptualize and conduct qualitative research. In an early article,
"The Low-Caste Stranger" she described how one breaks into an upper class
group, what it feels like, and how one does it. She has explored how one does
work with people who don't really like and how the researcher is
changed by the process. And she has
told the retold the story of what one should do when the research is completed and
the respondents are no longer inter-
esting to you though you may still be
interesting to them. In doing so, she
has expanded the mentoring sociologists
through her students and through her
generous reading of numerous manus-
cripts for colleagues.

As editor of Social Problems during
1974-1978, Arlene Kaplan Daniels has
designed more diverse feminist perspec-
tives in sociology. During her term as edi-
tor, the number of articles by and about
women have been the highest of any sociological journal. Further, a large propor-
tion of these articles provide feminist
critiques of existing paradigms and call for
transformations of these paradigms rather
than just adding women and stirring...

Finally, Arlene Kaplan Daniels has con-
ducted her energetic "invisible" work of
mentoring sociologists through her stu-
dents and through her generous reading of
numerous manuscripts for colleagues.
Many of us have benefited from her pri-
vate and public provision of professional
socialization, for example, through her
Mo. Manners column in the SWQ news-
letter and quick chats during meetings and
speaking engagements.

Through her efforts, Arlene Kaplan
Daniels has vastly expanded the horizons
of sociology for women, men, and gender scholars.

Jennie Bernard Book Award

Elizabeth Lapovsky Kennedy and Made-
lene Davis, State University of New York
for Books of Leitng, Slavery, and
The History of a Lesbian Community (Bourgeois Press), and Ruth Frankenberg,
University of California-Davis for White
Women, Race Matters: The Social Con-
struction of Whiteness, University of
Minnesota Press. The winner was
Dawn Ward, Jennie Bernard Award Selection
Committee

As noted by her letters of nomination and her curriculum vita, Arlene Kaplan
Daniels was one of a group of "interred"
women who pushed and prodded for
women and their careers in graduate
school at University of California-Berkeley, the
American Sociological Association and
other professional organizations and uni-
versities. She was one of the founding
women and early officers of Sociologists
for Women in Society and the Sex and Gen-
der Section of the ASA. She has
raised women's visibility by serving as an officer
of several regional and national organi-
sations, including terms as President of the
Society for the Study of Social Problems and
Secretary of ASA. Finally, she has also
actively promoted women's issues and
scholarship in the Departments of Sociology
and the Program on Women Studies at
Northwestern University.

See Awards, page 13
1995 Section Awards Presented in Washington

ASA Section award winners for 1995 were announced at the Annual Meeting. More Section awards will appear in November Footnotes.

Sociology of Emotions
Graduate Student Paper Award
Robert Garcez, a doctoral student in sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles, won the 1995 Sociology of Emotions Student Paper Award for "Emotions, Front and Backstage: Anger and Tears in a Section 8 Housing Office." Drawing on the formulations of Hochschild on emotion management and situated contexts and Clark on sympathy, Garcez's ethnography deftly analyzed the interweaving of client and staff emotions to demonstrate the importance of understanding emotion management by street level bureaucrats. Two papers were honored as honorable mentions: Laura Schaffner Montes, University of California-Berkeley, "Runaway Teenagers and Emotional Capital: A New Look at Rebellion and Bad Attitude," and Deborah A. Smith, University of Minnesota, "For Love of Money: Work and Emotional Labor in a Social Movement Organization." Montes' analysis of interviews with 21 teenager runaways drew on Emirbey's and Scheer's work to show how the runaways use "resentment" to create a type of "cultural capital" for themselves. Smith's ethnographic study of an institutionalized social movement organization demonstrated that theories of emotive-capital (Hochschild) are critical to understanding formalized social movement organizations.

Sociology of Culture Section
Award for Best Graduate Student Article
The co-winners of the Sociology of Culture Section's prize for the best graduate student article were Bethany Bryan, "Anywhere but Heavy Metal: Identity and Exclusion in Musical Taste" (forthcoming, ASAP), and Stephen Ellington, for "Understanding the Diachronic of Discourse and Collective Action: Public Debate and Voting in Antebellum Cincinnati" (American Journal of Sociology, July 1995).

Bryan's article uses CSS data on musical preferences to analyze the use of cultural taste mark group boundaries. She finds that caste-based trends tend to increase with increases in education, and that cultural exclusiveness is associated with political integration. The paper is an important contribution to understanding the role of culture in the construction of social status.

Ellington analyzes the relationship between the construction of social issues and collective action events through a study of debates and riots about abortion. Ellington shows how public support for the anti-abortion position eroded when rioters destroyed the offices of an aborting doctor. This paper is a valuable addition to the literature on the framing of social movements and the role of culture in constructing and interpreting social action.

Best Article
The Sociology of Culture Section awarded the annual prize for the best article published in the journal. This year there were two co-winners: Mabel Benreznik of the University of Pennsylvania, "Cultural Form and Political Meaning: Shaping Judged Theater, Ideology, and the Language of Style in Fascist Italy," American Journal of Sociology 99 (1994): 1257-86; and Mustafa Emirbey of the New School for Social Research and Jeff Goodwin of New York University, "Net-work, Analysis, Culture, and the Problem of Agency." American Journal of Sociology 99 (May 1994): 1411-54. The committee felt that the Benreznik article was particularly notable for highlighting the importance of style as well as content in the sociological analysis of meaning and that the Emirbey and Goodwin article was particularly notable for suggesting how cultural and network analysis might be fruitfully combined.

Book Award
Two books won the 1995 Sociology of Culture Section Book Award. Bell's work is a study of an exurban village within the orbit of London. Bell's particular interest is the views of villagers about "nature." Based on an ethnographic residence in the village of "Childerley" and hours of formal interviews and informal socializing, Bell explores social divisions in the village and especially cultural constructions of the villagers.

Larson's work is a study in the sociology of the professions of architecture and public art. Larson's study focuses on the changes in architectural discourse and practice from modernism to postmodernism. She argues that these changes reflect primarily the "architects' interpretations of their own situations and possibilities in a changing society." Based on interviews with 30 contemporary architects, Larson's work links a crisis in architecture to the transformation of the ideology or architectural design. In so doing, she illuminates the specific local character of architecture as a cultural process and suggests its links to larger cultural change.

Medical Sociology
Leo G. Reeder Award
As the highest honor conferred by the Section, selection for the Leo G. Reeder Award is based on a career of scholarly productivity and research, service to the profession, and community, mentorship and teaching. This year's recipient was John R. McKiernan, Vice President and Director of Research at the New England Research Institutes in Watertown, MA. With a number of books and more than four score articles and book chapters to his credit, John is an internationally recognized authority on topics related to changing nature of medical work and the status of physicians, the minimal role of medicine in the substantial improvements in health status in the United States during the twentieth century, and women's health. At the awards ceremony, John delivered a stirring address on both the archetypical nature of "risk factor" epidemiology and the current and present role of social factors and the social system in masking critical issues in women's health.

Elof Frelund Outstanding Publication Award
The 1995 Elof Frelund Outstanding Publication Award went to Catherine E. Ross, Ohio State University, and Chloe E. Bird. Health Sociology, Boston, for their Journal of Health and Social Behavior article entitled "Sex Stratification and Health Lifestyle: Consequences for Men's and Women's Perceived Health.

Robert G. Simmons Award
The Robert G. Simmons Award for Outstanding Dissertation in Medical Sociology honors the memory of one of the most respected and effective teachers and mentors in medical sociology. The 1995 winner is Eric R. Wright, for his dissertation entitled "Caring for Those Who 'Can't': Gender, Network Structure, and the Burden of Caring for People with Mental Illness," completed at Indiana University under the direction of Bernice A. Pescosolido. This research examines the impact of the context of caregiving—specifically, the effect of the network of social support resources—on caregiver burden. The Committee considered Wright's potential for future insight and originality in his conceptualization and the theoretical approach to the network context of caregiving in mental illness.

Methodology Section
Lazarsfeld Award For Distinguished Contribution To Sociological Methodology
The winner of the 1995 Lazarsfeld Award for Distinguished Contribution to Sociological Methodology is Peter H. Rossi. Paul Lazarsfeld's rigorous methods lie at the foundation of social science, but also be believed that they are too risky and not developed themselves—the goal always being to increase understanding of human behavioral and social phenomena. Peter Rossi has addressed most of the fundamental questions of our discipline; and whenever the task of answering a question demanded it, he has hesitated to stop and learn new tool or invent a new method. His contributions have importantly increased the possibility for an impressive array of phenomena: why families move and how families bond; power structures, urban discontent, homelessness, civil disorder; sexual harassment, criminal victimization, sentencing norms, diseases; personal and occupational prestige; and distributive justice. His methodological evaluation research, as well as his pioneering development of factorial survey, makes it possible for the first time, to answer many important questions. These contributions would simply suffice to merit the Lazarsfeld Award. In combination, they are powerful shapers of these treasured ideals. Thus, 1995 will be remembered as a high watermark year, the year that Rossi won the Lazarsfeld Award.

Science Knowledge, and Technology Section
Robert K. Merton Award
Michael Lynch, Brunel University, is the 1995 winner of the Robert K. Merton Award. For his book, Scientific Practice and Ordinary Action (University of Chicago Press). Lynch's analysis is a sustained argument for a strong ethnomethodological position: sociological analysts cannot secure a vantage point that enables them to remain outside the vernacular language and epistemic commitments of the communities they study. Observation, representation, and other classic epistemological topics concerning science, must be decomposed into locally organized, embodied practices of handling equipment, making experiments work, and presenting arguments in texts or demonstrations. Lynch reviews previous work in two fields, ethnomethodology and the sociology of scientific knowledge (SSK). The contributions of Mannheim, Hessen, Wittgenstein, and, in particular, Garfinkel are examined in depth. Little scholarship in the two fields remains unproblematic by Lynch's analysis. To the extent that SSK makes claims about its epistemological radicalism or borrows ethnomethodological ideas, the footnotes page 9.
Sections, from page 8

themes, SF/ADV challenges the field to
develop a more sophisticated under-
standing of leadership use in the context of
critical practice and to engage all scient-
ific and foundationalist aspirations
depicted in its purview. Lynch’s work is a
refreshing challenge to SSK and socio-
logical theorizing more generally.

Hacker Mullins Award
Stilian Timmen-
tseva, University of
Illinois, is the 1995
winner of the Hacker
Mullins Award
presented for a gradu-
ate student paper: “Sav-
ing Lives or Saving
Multiple Identities?
The Double Dynamic of Resurrection
Successes explores the prevalence of cur-
diapsychological resuscitation techno-
gies in light of these technologies
facultate sacrifices. Based on analysis of
over 100 resuscitation efforts, this
engaging essay exposes two tension:
between the transformed identity of
patient that allows a uniform resuscita-
tive script to be applied and their mul-
tiple nonpatient identities; and between
the pure script and the interpretive flex-
ibility that technology users admit.
According to Timmenseva, as “ethos of life,”
every human life is worth saving
regardless of cost is perpetuated by the
technologies and aids in their stabiliza-

Simon Cole, Cornell University,
received honorable mention for “Wild
Cat Science and the Origin of Petro-
lum,” which analyzes Thomas Gold’s
challenge to accepted explanations of the
origin of oil and gas. Cole skillfully
employs Harry Collins’ experimenter’s
regress and Bruno Latour’s actor net-
work inversions: “If Gold is right, he
will change the world, but in order to be
right Gold must change the world.”

Family Section
Goode Distinguished Book Award
The 1995 Goode
Book Award winners
are Social Change
and the Family in Tai-
wan (University of
Chicago Press) by
Ashford Thornton,
University of Michi-
gan, and Hui-Sheng
Lin from the Taiwan
Provincial Institute of
Family Planning; and
Growing Up With a
Single Parent: What
Hurt’s, What Helps
(Harvard University
Press) by Sara
McLanahan from
Princeton University
and Gary Sandefur
from the University of
Wisconsin. The Com-
mittee deemed both of
these volumes equally
deserving of this honor.
In addi-
tion, there were four
honorable mentions.
These were Family
Tightrope by Nezli
Klitza of Boston Uni-
vity, Parents’ Jobs and Children’s Lives
by Toby Porel and
Elizabeth Menahan
of Ohio State Uni-
vity; Bearing the Deni
Out of Them by Mur-
ray Stagner of Uni-
vity of New
Hampshire, and Sac-
rified for Honour by
David Kuznert of Brown University of
New Hampshire.

Outstanding Graduate Student Paper
Award (temporary award pending vote of
membership)
The Outstanding
Graduate Student
Paper Award went to
Heather Koball,
Brown University, for
her paper entitled
“Men’s Marriage Tim-
ing Across Cohorts and Race: The Impact
of Early Adult Life Course.” Authors of
the three honorable mentions were Li-
Shou, University of Michigan, for her
paper “Social Coordination and Trends in
Sex Preference—Taiwan, 1975-1986;” Barbara
Wells, Michigan State University, for
“Poor and Invisible in Rural America: Non-
nontemporary Female-Headed Family
Households,” and Scott Myers, Pennsyl-
vania State University for “An Interactive
Model of Religious Inheritance: The
Importance of Family Constancy.”

Organizations, Occupations and
Work
James D. Thompson Award
The James D.
Thompson Award is
for the most
outstanding
paper written by a
graduate student.
Fonda W. Zuckerman,
University of Chicago,
is the recipient of the
1995 award for his
paper, “Social Contagion in the Health
Policy Domain: The Social Construction of
Organizational Identity.” Zuckerman’s
work is important because the Clinton
health plan served to highlight the struc-
tural complexity of the health care
field and the diversity of interests among
organizational actors. Zuckerman, in his
innovative secondary analysis of Lau-
man and Okazaki’s data on 155 influential
organizations in national health care pol-
icy, makes both conceptual and analytical
advances in his evaluation of the influ-
ence of social structural proximity on
interest similarity among these organiza-
tions. He distinguishes two aspects of
structural proximity—cohesion and struc-
tural equivalence—and shows they have
both additive and interactive effects on
interest similarity. He finds that these
influences differ between routine and
confidential networks. He identifies the
role of monitoring capacity in heighten-
ing the impact of both forms of structural
proximity. Finally, he clarifies the role of
governmental organizations. This paper
then refines key conceptual distinctions
and charts new directions for research on
interorganizational relations.

Webber Award
Wayne E. Baker, Business School, Un-
iversity of Michigan, and Robert R.
Faulkner, University of Massachusetts,
Amherst, are the recipients of the 1995
Webber Award. In their paper, “The Social
Origin of Conspiracy” (ASR, December
1993), they examine price-fixing conspiracies unco-
vened during the 1980’s Kokomo Senate Com-
mittee Hearings. They apply a network
approach to identify how the activities were organized and demonstrate the effects of
these activities on critical outcomes—verdicts,
sentences and fines. Their results dom-
ninate that the structure of intercorpo-
rates “secret societies” does not follow the
definitions of the underlying legal code
in illegal net-
works. In addition, they find that the rel-
ative centralization of network structures
predicted verdicts, sentences and fines. This study is worthy of recog-
nition because: (1) it makes a solid socio-
ological contribution to a problem already
long dominated by other fields, (2) has
broad theoretical and empirical rele-
ance to several substantive areas in
sociology, and (3) a wide audience will
appreciate the creative use of archival
data and network techniques to develop
theoretical significant propositions linking
structure to individual and social outcomes.

Environment and Technology
Section
Marvin E. Olsen Award
The 1995 Marvin E.
Olsen Outstanding
Graduate Student
Paper Award was pre-

ted to Karen
O’Neill of the Uni-
versity of California-Los
Angeles. O’Neill’s paper, “One Model for
Elite-State Relations? The Special Case of
Landowners,” examines distinctive char-
acteristics of tilled capitalists’ relations
with the state and state policy that contrast
with more familiar models based on
industrial capitalists’ state relations.
Based on a critical reading of literature on
the state, O’Neill argues that organiza-
tional theories alone cannot explain land
policy. Using government and activist
documents, and secondary sources, she
compares Mississippi and Sacramento
river valley activist movements that helped
to create the national New Deal flood control program. She finds that in
addition to using organizational resources
to ally themselves with other local
development supporters, these regions’
large landowners influenced emerg-
ing state policies by claiming rights
under existing property laws and politically
manipulating the state’s con-

International Net

Immigration, from page 3

National Interest Act of 1995 “as poten-
tially detrimental to the future of science
including the social sciences. U.S. science
has benefited substantially from open
exchange across the international commu-
nity. The specific provisions of HR 2222, as
reported from Subcommittee of the House
Judiciary Committee, that the ASA finds
objectionable are:
• Elimination of the special priority categ-
ories for outstanding professors and
researchers that currently employ em-
ployees from the labor certification process
• Elimination of the labor certification
waiver for researchers whose work is deemed
in the national interest of the United States
The provisions still contain attacks on
U.S. academic and scientific institutions
to international talent by creating new
and cumbersome bureaucratic barriers. The
ASA does not believe that such barriers are
in the national interest and urges the House
Judiciary Committee to remove them from
the bill and for the Senate Judiciary Com-
mittee to resist any similar provisions.
research and formed the basis of her first book, *The Structure of Positive Sentiment*, which was published in 1972. In 1975 she became a visiting assistant and then associate professor in the Department of Sociology and School of Education at Stanford University. Continuing her work on friendship choice, she embarked on a longitudinal study on the structure of friendship formation and maintenance. From Madison, Maureen went on to her current position as the William P. and Hazel B. White Professor of Arts and Letters, Department of Sociology, at the University of Notre Dame. For the past decade, she has conducted a study of the interaction of social factors and the student environment. From Madison, Maureen went on to her current position as the William P. and Hazel B. White Professor of Arts and Letters, Department of Sociology, at the University of Notre Dame. For the past decade, she has conducted a study of the interaction of social factors and the student environment.

Maureen Hallinan acrusted and achieved characteristics, as well as school and classroom organizational factors, such as class size, racial composition, and climate, to estimate determinants of student friendship formation and stability. Using cross-sectional and longitudinal data from elementary, middle, and high school students, she clearly demonstrates how contextual variables, such as grouping practices and teacher emphasis on academic competition or cooperative learning, affect interracial friendships.

Maureen’s theoretical and empirical work has been one of the driving forces in moving sociology of education from looking at global characteristics of schools and school systems to examining the internal organizational properties and activities of schools and classrooms that influence student school experiences and student learning. This theme dominates the three principal areas of friendship patterns, ability grouping, and middle school transitions, in which she maintains ongoing research projects.

Beginning with her dissertation and continuing over the next two decades, her research on friendship patterns provides a sharp contrast to early studies in this area which are commonly viewed as atheoretical. Recognizing that similarity of gender and achievement affect friendship choice, her approach incorporates both these student activities were more likely to form friendship patterns with each other than with others in different groups. The less a teacher stressed academic achievement, the greater the likelihood that students would make cross-race friendships. This work explicitly demonstrates the complexities of friendship choice which cannot be explained solely by either social psychological or sociological theories. By constructing comprehensive theoretical paradigms which combine individual factors, group dynamics, and organizational processes, she is able to provide a more satisfactory understanding of social relationships than others which rely on single theories of interpersonal attraction. This blending of social psychology and sociology combined with her ability to model these concepts successfully distinguishes her work in this area, incorporating her knowledge of child and adolescent development, her mod- el objectively treats young people as actors who make choices, choices which have real consequences in their school careers. Most of us have vivid recollections of those days in elementary school and the reading groups to which we were assigned. Sociologists interested in how these ability groups were determined and the consequences of these selections often examined these issues from an equality framework aimed at research. Whether poor and minority children are disproportionately represented in lower ability groups or curric- ular programs leads. Approaching the study of ability grouping from a richer and deeper framework, Maureen investigates how the organization of the curriculum and instruction affect student opportunities to learn. From her perspective, the organization of instruction and curriculum is an organizational entity and an institutional one. How students are distributed among different ability groups and curricular tracks creates socially significant classifications which produce different effects for different students. What subject matter is taught, how complex the information that is covered, the rate at which it is taught, the instructional materials used, and the amount of instructional time related to it all contribute to producing different educational effects. In contrast to others, who argue that groups or tracks are static, her empirical findings suggest that a student can move up from one group or track to the next when a position becomes available. School organizational characteristics, such as teacher resources, space, and norms governing teaching loads, determine the initial size of the group, while other student and school factors affect the rate of vacancies and the amount of movement.

Applying a sociological perspective to "grouping," Maureen and her colleagues opened up the territorial hold educational psychologists had on the field at the time. These early studies on ability grouping resulted in over a dozen articles and three books. The *Social Organization of Schools: Toward Conceptualizations of the Learning Process*, The *Social Context of Instruction: Group Organization and Group Processes* (with Penelope Peterson and Louise Cherry Wilkeson) and *Change in Societal Institutions* (with David Kleins and Jennifer Glass).

Maureen’s research, which began in her ambitious and comprehensive undertakings, has been using her conceptual framework to an original longitudinal study of 2000 students. This project began six years ago when the students were in middle school and she has continued to follow them through twelfth grade. Covering the transition from mid- dle school to high school, this study captures the process of early group assignments and how it affects sub- sequent group assignments in public and private high schools for students of different backgrounds. Recent findings show that track movement is more fre- quently than generally believed, the most movement occurring in the last two years of high school. Movement across track is fairly unrestricted, but is con- strained by the general goal of maintain- ing homogeneous ability instructional groups and the desire to limit the prefer- ences of as many teachers and students as possible. Track assignments are based on school judgment of a student’s ability and motivation, as indicated by grades, tests, and teacher reports. Gender, race, and income affect track assignment; females are less likely to move higher in mathematics tracks and males are more likely to move higher in mathematics. Blacks are more likely to move lower in mathemat- ics than whites, and lower income stu- dents are more likely to ..
The Trouble with Horowitz

As much as I wanted to sympathize with Irving Louis Horowitz’s critiques of the "methodological and epistemological premises of sociology as it is practiced today," he made it increasingly impossible for me to do so. His lamination of the prominence of "ideology" in Contemporary Sociology and elsewhere, "seems little more than an expression of disdain at the fact that his own ideology is not the dominant one. Of the many items of content listed in his latest exchange with Steven Rose-Monger (Footnotes, July/Aug 1995, I would like to illustrate the point by focusing on one potent example.

In a rather cavalier fashion, Horowitz levels a very serious charge of anti-Semiticism against President Salim Tamari. It is as though it was not enough that Horowitz failed to justify a totally arbitrary selection of reviews in Contemporary Sociology to establish a questionable point. Moreover, within such reviews he simply selected quotes that suited his purpose and discarded the (not inconsequential) package. This is no more evident than in the case of his ascription of Tamari’s contribution. Horowitz ignores the factuality of Tamari’s article, namely that pretty much everything he writes is accurately accurate. Tamari does not use the term "Zionism" to refer to any ethnic or religious group, but clearly as a reference to an ideology. There is nothing "anti-Semitic" about criticizing Zionism, ideology and practice, neither, for that matter, about criticizing practices of government (eg. the Israeli government in this case, which Horowitz inexplicably places above reproach). Horowitz offers no ground for his accusation of "anti-Semiticism" other than Tamari’s exposition of the terrible impact on the Palestinians, over several decades, of both Zionist ideology and conscious Israeli policy. The historical record is so self-evident that it is hardly worth debating. This is perhaps what Horowitz cannot stomach, so he resorts to the lowly weapon of baseless defamation instead.

This episode typifies Horowitz’s footnotes and introductory reviews, which is clearly guided by his own (unacknowledged) ideological underpinnings. Overall, it is his constant attempt to argue that he is, in fact, an ideologically accurate one that he himself has no ideological blind spots of his own, unlike the rest of us moral morons. It is as if he assumes that he is the only one’s professors and/or graduate student colleagues (see Yebo, 1973). The eventuality of disinterest in this type of cites is not going to be of no consequence. Furthermore, if Myers were familiar with the content of this journal, he would know that the journal articles that cite dissertations need to be written by scholars who have some direct connection to the dissertation authors they cite: most citations to dissertation articles in either self-citations, or citations by one’s professors and/or graduate student colleagues (see Yebo, 1973). In the eventuality of disinterest, this type of cites is not going to be of no consequence. Furthermore, if Myers were familiar with the content of this journal, he would know that the journal articles that cite dissertations need to be written by scholars who have some direct connection to the dissertation authors they cite: most citations to dissertation articles in either self-citations, or citations by one’s professors and/or graduate student colleagues (see Yebo, 1973). In the eventuality of disinterest, this type of cites is not going to be of no consequence.

In short, I found Myers’ criticisms of his article neither convincing nor informed. I stand behind my original conclusion that recent decreases in the citations of dissertations in the articles published in leading sociology journals reflects the declining impact of dissertations on sociological research.

Richard A. Wright, University of Scranton

Setting the Record Straight

The recent death of James S. Coleman prompts me to return to a misunderstanding that has plagued the ASA for some time. Coleman’s obituary in the New York Times quotes Gary Becker of the University of Chicago to the effect that "prominent members of the American Sociological Association moved to have Dr. Coleman expelled. This echoed a recommendation by Anne Somers in Footnotes of September 1991 when Coleman was elected President of the ASA. "The leadership of the ASA, including the ASA President, tried to censor him for producing subversive sociology in the middle seventies. It was an ignominious act that almost succeeded.”

Most of the above is simply incorrect, as William Footy Whyte pointed out in a letter in the December 1991 issue of Footnotes. But some truths have to be stated again and again before they can dispel a falsehood that makes its way into the realm of reality, and I think it is important to get this one right.

Alfred McClung Lee, who served as ASA President in 1976, brought to his term of office a number of initiatives and positions for which he sought the support of the elected leadership of the ASA. Among them was the notion that something should be done about James S. Coleman, who had come to feel that city social work was being done more harm than good as a means for desegregating public schools. At the third meeting of the 1976 Council, Lee raised what he called "the ethical considerations" about "public policy recommendations of a member of this Association," and suggested that Coleman’s recent activities be referred to the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics. A few moments later, the following motion was offered: "The Council rejects President Lee’s recommendation that it ask the Ethics Committee to consider Professor Coleman’s testimony on school busing and related issues. The Council reaffirms Professor Coleman’s right of freedom of expression and conscience. The motion was carried by one dissenting voice. President Lee, who was presiding, could not vote, but he then asked (as he often did) that he be recorded as opposing the motion. Sixteen voting members were listed in the minutes as having been present, so the vote was presumably 15 to 1. The issue at hand, remember, was whether someone should be referred to a committee. A year later, when Lee served on Council as Past President (and had a vote), the following resolution came to the floor of the Business Meeting: "ASA declares (1) its support for busing as ordered by the courts, (2) its opposition to the views and policies James Coleman has been putting forward on this issue in recent months; and (3) its grave concern that Coleman’s stance adds to the racism which threatens to undermine racial integration and equality." The record does not tell us who submitted that resolution or how much support it had within the Association (not much, if I remember correctly). But the action of Council was unequivocal: it rejected the resolution, reaffirming "its earlier action on the professional activities of James S. Coleman." The vote was 17 to 1, and we know that the sole negative vote was cast by Lee because, once again, he negated that the minutes record it so.

Two things should be noted here. First, the subject of "expelling" did not come up in official conversations at all, not even on Lee’s part (although those members of the ASA who wanted to refer Coleman’s work to the Committee on Professional Ethics must have hoped that some kind of consensus would result). Second, the move to deal with Coleman was essentially the project of a single person within the elected leadership of the ASA. The rest of that leadership— and most of the Association, for that matter—thought that project not only inappropriately but odiously. Indeed, the membership of the ASA expressed its confidence in and regard for Coleman by electing him President a few years later.

I was a member of Council during the period described here and have been able to share an earlier draft of this letter with 20 of the 23 living sociologists who also served on Council during the two years in question. All of them remain convinced that the matter be brought to the Ethics Committee. Second, the move to deal with Coleman was essentially the project of a single person within the elected leadership of the ASA. The rest of that leadership—and most of the Association, for that matter—thought that project not only inappropriately but odiously. Indeed, the membership of the ASA expressed its confidence in and regard for Coleman by electing him President a few years later.

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Concent With Pseudo-Surveys

Like most of us, I receive a fair amount of junk mail—advertising organizations that offers one form of solicitation to what I call the "pseudo-survey" (four or five general questions about some particular social issue and a final question on the order of, "Would you be willing to spend a few cents a day to help [some particular organization]) to challenge some establishment and fight to compel lawmakers to fundamentally reform legislation about the particular issue?" This of course is followed by boxes for me to check, indicating how much money I would like to donate.

As a social scientist who has worked on surveys and struggled with a two-thirds response rate, I am disturbed by the proliferation of this approach to fund raising. My suspicion is that pseudo-surveys receive enough supposed surveys in the mail that they may simply ignore all of them. These pseudo-surveys are not designed to elicit information. In fact, I suspect that many organizations which use these instruments tally no responses other than how much money was returned.

For several years, it has been my personal policy to write to any organization sending me a pseudo-survey and state that I object to their use of the pseudo-survey as a fundraising technique, and that my personal policy is not to donate to any organization using this technique even when I agree with their cause. My personal efforts have not seemed to have much impact on the number of pseudo-surveys which I receive in the mail. I wonder if this is an issue which the professional sociology associations should address.

David C. Barrows, Oakland, CA
Independent Auditor's Report

Counsel
American Sociological Association
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of the American Sociological Association (a non-profit corporation) as of December 31, 1994, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, fund balance, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit. The financial statements of American Sociological Association as of and for the year ended December 31, 1993 were audited by other auditors whose report dated April 10, 1994, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements, before restatement.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and their application to the facts of the case and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the 1994 financial statements present fairly in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

We also audited the schedule in Note 18 that was applied to restate the 1993 financial statements. In our opinion, such adjustment is appropriate and has been properly applied.

C.W. Amos & Company, LLC
Bethesda, Maryland
March 17, 1995

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

The American Sociological Association (the "Association") is a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia in August 1960. The Association is the exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The purpose of the organization is to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.

Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of American Sociological Association have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

See Audit, page 13

1994 Audit: ASA's Stable Financial Picture
Audit, from page 12

Credit Risk
The Association has deposits in financial institutions in excess of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Cash and cash equivalents

The Association considers all highly liquid financial instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Investments
The Association carries its investments at the lower of cost or market value. Investments consist of both equity and debt securities.

Property and Equipment
Depreciation is provided for in amounts sufficient to write off the costs of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 25 years, principally on a straight-line basis.

Deferral Income
Deferred income represents amounts received in advance for

Note 5. Investments
In March 1991, the Association received a restricted gift of $70,000 from the Cornerstone Fund to allow the American Sociological Association to establish the Sydney J. Spiergewick Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. The funds are restricted and can only be used for purposes as outlined in the agreement between the Cornerstone Fund and the Association.

At December 31, 1996, cost and market values for investments are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Cost</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed income</td>
<td>$246,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>$97,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Investments</td>
<td>$344,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interest expense was $17,079 and $6,528 for the years ended December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

Note 7. Restricted Revenues
Approximately $692,000 and $1,000,000 of total deferred restricted revenue at December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively, represents money resulting from contributions from foundations and other agencies administered by the Association. The Association's council places internal restrictions on the use of such funds. The balance of deferred restricted revenue consists principally of unexpended grants.

Note 8. Prior Period Adjustment
The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1993, have been adjusted to record a debt security at the lower of cost or market. The Association has a policy of reporting its investments at the lower of cost or market. However, a debt security was reported at market value as of December 31, 1993. The effect of this adjustment decreased excess of revenue over expenses, deferred revenue and fund balances as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended December 31</th>
<th>$209,000</th>
<th>$275,195</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>$225,600</td>
<td>$283,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 9. Supplemental Cash Flow Information
In accordance with the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 95, supplemental cash flow disclosures are presented below.

Cash paid for interest | $2,475 | $2,638 |
Cash paid for income taxes | $2,779 | $2,638 |

Note 10. Recent Pronouncements
In June of 1993, the Financial Accounting Standards Board released Statements No. 116 and No. 117 which will require some changes in the financial reporting of the Association. These changes will be effective for the year ending December 31, 1995.

Awards, from page 7

Boots of Leather, Slippers of Gold: The History of A Lesbian Community is a path-breaking book of oral history that challenges many prevailing sociological, historical, and feminist notions of lesbian identity, roles, community, and history. Based on interviews with 65 lesbian narrators who frequented the working class bar community in Buffalo, NY, from the late 1950s up through the 1970s, the authors provide richly detailed accounts of this community that incorporate gender, race, class, sexuality.

The authors describe the dynamics of these bar communities in the 1940s and 1950s in chapters on social networks, relationships, sexuality, behavior, and identity formation. They also note the race and class interactions of various communities of middle class women and women of color, in particular African American women. These interactions are complex and have historical definitions and histories of lesbianism that focus simply on "butch" and "fem" roles.

The authors challenge many orthodox viewpoints in feminist and lesbian/gay history. They recount the social construction of butch/fem roles, relationships, and lives as an active form of resistance and community building rather than replicating men's models of masculinity in relationships. Further, they demonstrate these roles and behaviors were dynamic over the 1940s and 1950s as many working-class bar customers moved into rough, tough bar behavior on a daily basis and provided lesbian visibility and space. In doing so, they provided the prototype for later gay and lesbian political movements. Although focused on a specific community, these authors trace the applicability of their research to other communities and settings.

This research provides a much needed insight into the diversity of lesbian communities, resistance, and the active construction of lesbian roles and identities. In doing so, this book is a major contribution to the literature on gender, sexuality, and social construction. The methodological insights on doing oral history are equally valuable. Based on its scope, impact, and challenges to prevailing scholarship, the authors of Boots of Leather, Slippers of Gold, Elizabeth Laposky Kennedy and Madeleine Davis, are co-recipients for the 1995 Jessie Bernard book award.

In White Women, Race Matters: The Social Construction of Whiteness, Ruth Frankenberg takes seriously the injunction by scholars of color to interrogate whiteness. Frankenberg has provided a much needed study of the social construction of whiteness in white ethnic women. Based on in-depth interviews with 30 women in the Bay Area and Santa Cruz, she explores how white identities are shaped through childhood experiences, inter racial relationships and parenting, and how white women's racial repertoires may be transformed over the life cycle. She grounds her analysis in experiences rather than abstract theorizing.

Although for many white women, only "others" have a race, Frankenberg demonstrates how white women's lives are racialized. This position is constructed in dialog to women in men and color and may vary by generation and life experience. Also the construction of race difference is "historically specific, politically engaged, and productive." Frankenberg specifies three significant ideologies of race and how they shape our understanding of race: (1) essentialized race definitions often based on biology, (2) color-blind stances that ignore race and power, and (3) race cognizance definitions that grow out of civil rights and feminist activity. Whiteness is also based in both material and discursive practices in our socio-economic systems use various definitions of race in their everyday practice.

Using the life histories, Frankenberg shows how racial identities vary based on different life histories and social situations. This is a challenging book that has much to offer to ongoing discussions of race, sex, and class that lack an understanding of the social construction of whiteness. Her research provides a much needed addition to the emerging literature and praxis on race, class, and gender. This book is also good for white ethnics who have explored their own issues of identity as they seek to teach and do research in an inclusive manner.

Ruth Frankenberg, co-recipient of the Jessie Bernard Book Award.
Call for Papers, continued

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804-2400. E-mail: soc@swmsu.edu

The JAL Press Series in Race and Ethnicity Invites Manuscripts for Volume IV on "New Communities." Theoretical, empirical, comparative, and case-study-oriented manuscripts on emerging electronic communities, individual/multicultural, urban/rural, or any other types of communities are welcome. Three copies of manuscripts no longer than 40 pages should be sent before August 1, 1995, to the Chair: Herb Hewitt, Department of Sociolo-
y and Anthropology, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804-2400. E-mail: soc@swmsu.edu

Women, Towson State University, Tow-
on, MD 21204-7507.

Research in Community Sociology: A JAL Press Series invites manuscripts for Vol-
ume VI on "New Communities." Theo-
retical, empirical, comparative, and case-
study-oriented manuscripts on emerging
electronic communities, individual/multicultural, urban/rural, or any other types of communities are welcome. Three copies of manuscripts no longer than 40 pages should be sent before October 1, 1995, to Contact: Avi Chaski,
University of Wisconsin, Department of Sociology, 545 Portage Avenue, Wisconsin 53701. E-mail: fjv@wisconsin.edu

Meetings
September 13-17, 1995. Society of Profes-
sors in College Relations (SPCR) 1st An-
nual Conference, Washington, DC. Theme: "Democratic and Democratic Post-
Liberal Reform: Power, Principle, and Practice." Contact SPCR, 815 15th Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006. E-mail: sccc@georgetown.edu

October 2-5, 1995. National Mental Health Cultural Diversity Conference, Cinc-
innati, OH. Workshops, panels, key-
notes, on behavioral health care issues related to five specific cultures: Ac-
rican-Americans, Asian-Americans, Asian-
ese, Hispanic, and Native Americans. Contact the Conference Office, 850 E. 8th Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202. (513) 452-1752.

November 4, 1995. North American Society for the Sociology of Sport 10th Annual Meeting, Sacramento, CA. Theme: "Cultural Diversity and the Sport Experience." Contact: The City College Department of Sociology, 100 North Oval Mall, 300 Bricker Hall, Columbus, OH 43210-1350; (614) 292-6681; fax: (614) 292-6685; e-mail: knoxmagnon@ohio.


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Christopher O'Reourke
Insight Canada Research

C3CATI is highly user-friendly. Interviewers with no CATT experience can learn it quickly and can be on the phone within two hours, conducting actual surveys for our clients.

Professor Alan Bayer
Center for Survey Research, Virginia Tech

Sawtooth has far exceeded our expectations for service after the sale. In the two years that we have been customers, they have always been there for us when we needed them.

Mike McClelland
Gateway 2000

September/October 1995 Footnotes

Funding
The American Institute for Contemporary German Studies/The Johns Hopkins University in Washington and the German Historical Institute offer resi-
dent research fellowships for the 1996-
97 academic year. Historians and politi-
cal scientists specializing in post-World War II German history and German-
American relations (1945-1995) are eligible. The PhD is required. The Program welcomes applicants from Eastern Germany and applicants dealing with GDR history. Applications are expected to conduct their research using archival resources of the Washington, D.C., and area, and to give introductory and concluding seminars at the institute. Residence should begin no later than October 1, 1996. Applications should be received by January 1, 1996. Contact: German Research Program Committee, ASCS, 420 14th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005-2217.

The American Political Science Association (APSA) offers around 200 fellowships through the APSA-MCI Communications Fellowship Program. As a Communications Fellow, you are expected to spend approximately 10 months working closely with Members of Congress and congressional commis-
sioners as legislative assistants. Applicants may have a background in any field, but the primary criterion for selection is that of having exhibited an analytical interest in public policy and political commu-
nications. Deadline for submission is December 1, 1995. Contact: APSA-

Boston University Geology Center offers NIA-funded post-doctoral fellowships in tracking and aging in primates and social behavior. The two-year Fellowship is open to any field and includes institutional research in paleoanthropology, evolution, functional and neural systems. Applicants should have a background in functional anatomy. Interested scientists should contact the Center for additional information.
Funding, continued

ality. Memory and Cognition; Social and Economic Analysis; and','Aging Society. Senior faculty members research includes: health and memory; illness or risk factors; depression; functional assessment; advance directives; quality of life research; alternative medicine; health care reimbursement; retirement pensions; etc. Faculty on faculty at the University of Maryland.<br>

The Center on Population, Gender and Social Inequality at the University of Maryland seeks proposals for research on the relationship between the intervention and its outcomes. Proposals should address the impact of the intervention on the social relations and outcomes of developing countries. Proposals are due by January 31, 1995. Contact:<br>

Catherine Saunders, Director, The Center on Population, Gender and Social Inequality, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20744-2184; 301-405-4903. E-mail: csaunders@stw.umd.edu<br>

The East Asia Regional Research Working Group (EARWG) of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies solicits research proposals. Proposals are due by January 15, 1995. Contact:<br>

Roberts Fellowships and the igf Foundation for Social Science Research (FSR) announces the fourth grant cycle of the Picker/Commonwealth Health Scholars Program. The Picker program provides research grants of up to $20,000 for a two-year period to faculty members early in their academic careers who are committed to studying patients' experiences of health care, their needs and expectations, and the responsiveness of health care providers in meeting their concerns. Up to five scholars will be selected annually. Applications should be submitted to The Committee on Oriental Arts Fellowships, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.<br>

The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award Program offers grants of $2,000 to doctoral students. Projects should focus on some aspect of the study of love, "exploring one's own experiences in human development or personality." Priority is given to projects that involve the study of love, as defined in the text. Application deadline is April 1, 1995. Contact: The Murray Research Center, Radcliffe Colleger, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8100.<br>

The Louie P. Stulman Endowed Chair at the University of California-Berkeley and the World Institute on Disability-Oakland are offering two 10-month fellowships for social science researchers. The fellowship program provides research grants of up to $20,000 for a two-year period to faculty members early in their academic careers who are committed to studying patients' experiences of health care, their needs and expectations, and the responsiveness of health care providers in meeting their concerns. Up to five scholars will be selected annually. Applications should be submitted to The Committee on Oriental Arts Fellowships, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.<br>

The J. H. Storer Technical Fellowships in Rehabilitation Research at the University of California-Berkeley and the World Institute for Development-Oakland are offering two 10-month fellowships for social science researchers. The fellowship program provides research grants of up to $20,000 for a two-year period to faculty members early in their academic careers who are committed to studying patients' experiences of health care, their needs and expectations, and the responsiveness of health care providers in meeting their concerns. Up to five scholars will be selected annually. Applications should be submitted to The Committee on Oriental Arts Fellowships, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.<br>

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Funding, continued

The University of California invites applications for the year 2005-06. The Graduate School at the University of California is committed to diversity and to obtaining the best students for its graduate programs. The Graduate School invites applications from applicants who have completed all the requirements for the master's degree or equivalent. Applicants must have completed at least two years of postgraduate study. The deadline for applications is December 15, 1995. The Graduate School reserves the right to modify the application procedures and requirements at any time without prior notice. Applicants are encouraged to visit the University of California, Los Angeles, campus website at http://www.dean.ucla.edu/graduate for the most current information. The University of California, Los Angeles, is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.

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The University of Michigan's Research and Extension, the Undergraduate and Public Policy offers many opportunities for postdoctoral fellowships to American minority social scientists to pursue research in this area. Fellows selected for their work in this program participate in a year-long seminar on research and policy development. The fellows are paid and the funds are provided by the Ford Foundation. Applicants must have completed their Ph.D. before August 1, 1996. The application deadline is January 15, 1996. For more information, please contact the Ford Foundation, 555 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001. The National Research Council, on behalf of the Ford Foundation, will offer approximately 30 three-year postdoctoral fellowships and 20 six-month dissertation awards to Native American Indians, Alaska Natives, Blacks, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Hawaiians, Native Pacific Islanders, Puerto Ricans, and Filipinos. The fellowships are designed to increase the number of Native American minorities in the sciences and to encourage them to pursue careers in the sciences and humanities. The fellowships will be awarded to those who demonstrate potential for successful careers as independent scientists or science educators. The fellowships will be awarded to those who demonstrate potential for successful careers as independent scientists or science educators. The fellowships will be awarded to those who demonstrate potential for successful careers as independent scientists or science educators.

The Association for the Advancement of Science (AAS) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the advancement of scientific research and education. The AAS is a membership organization that includes scientists, educators, and other professionals who are interested in science. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. The AAS is a member of the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society.
**Awards**

**Constance Almous, University of Southern California:** Recipient of a National Endowment for the Arts's standing achievement award from the American Ceramic Society's American University Awards Committee for her book, *The Cool Drums* (Harper Collins).

**Dorothy B. Aldridge, Trinity University:** Received the Vision Award, given by the Moorehouse Institute for Research at its Annual National science and mathematics Teacher Recognition and Outstanding Mentor Award for 1995. She was also included in World Who's Who Among African-American Women.

**William Allex, University of Minnesota:** Recipient of the University of Minnesota's highest award for outstanding teaching in a liberal arts field, the Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award.

**Douglas Alan, Social and Demographic Research Institute, University of Minnesota:** Awarded the 1995 National Science Foundation's New Faculty Award for the preparation of research and education related to the study of parents and children's family interactions.

**Sarah Bannister** was recognized for her contributions to helping children with a developmental disability become more independent and computing for persons with AIDS. She also received an award for her contributions to the development of a program for creating accessible educational materials.

**Anthony Carpenter, Southern Methodist University:** Recipient of the National Science Foundation's New Faculty Award for a research project on the social and cultural implications of the use of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Kathy Cedon, Rutgers University:** Received a $50,000 grant from the New Jersey Commission on the Arts to support a project on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Joyce Cogan, Fielding Institute:** Received a $50,000 grant from the New Jersey Commission on the Arts to support a project on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**William C. Cohen, University of Southern California:** Recipient of the University of Southern California's highest award for outstanding teaching in a liberal arts field, the Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award.

**Determinations**

**In the News, continued**

**Boyd Littrell, University of Nebraska-Omaha:** Interviewed in the Omaha World-Herald newspaper in which he claimed that the University of Nebraska-Omaha had a policy that allowed him to keep his job in the Department of Political Science.

**James H. Margerum, University of Vermont:** Received a $50,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to support a project on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Robert Niederhoffer,** University of California, Los Angeles:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for his presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Benjamin L. Rast, University of California-Humboldt:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for his presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**David McDonald, University of California-Los Angeles:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for his presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Marilyn Miller, University of California-Los Angeles:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for her presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Matthew Miller, University of California-Los Angeles:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for his presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Kathryn J. Miller, University of California-Los Angeles:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for her presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**John W. King, Baldwin Wallace College:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for his presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Peter Kivisto, Augsburg College:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for his presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Stephanie Kies, Queen's College:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for her presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Lauren C. Kocevar, Duke University:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for her presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

**Richard Kania, Gallaudet College:** Awarded the distinguished lecture series award for his presentation on the social and cultural implications of the Internet for the study of human behavior.

Haut's growing specialty and academic commitment was in the area of family and gender roles. Haut was on the social science faculty and was on the editorial board of the Journal of Women's History. Her articles focused on the relationship between the family, the law, and psychology, especially as it related to children and youth. As Haut's career progressed, she also contributed to the field of gender roles and the social sciences.

A new edition of Haut's guide to careers in child and family policy was released in 1995. This edition expanded on the original content and included new information on the field of child and family policy. Haut continued to write and publish extensively on these topics, and her work was widely cited in the field.

Other Organizations

Haut founded the Social Policy Association of America in 1983 to provide a professional network for those interested in social policy issues. The organization was a significant force in the field of social policy, and Haut played an important role in its development.

Contact

The National Head Start Bureau is expanding its pool of professionals to serve as peer reviewers and as consultants. Interested individuals who are interested in responding to this announcement should visit the website of the Bureau of Education for the Blind Associates, Inc. to learn more about the opportunities.

Obituaries

Harold Benenson (1926-1994)

Haut's obituary, written by the author of the paper, appeared in the Los Angeles Times on June 15, 1994. It noted that Haut was 67 at the age of 47. He committed suicide after being arrested for a minor charge.

Obituaries for Harold Benenson appeared in newspapers and journals around the world, including the New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, and the Chicago Tribune.

A memorial service was held for Haut at the University of Chicago in 1994. The service was attended by many of his colleagues and friends, and it was a time of reflection and mourning for the loss of a beloved scholar.

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Obituaries, continued

brother, Kenneth Coleman, who resides in Miami, Florida. Memorial contributions might be made to the Miami University Endowment Fund, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, 9525 West 3rd St., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Threea R. Ford, University of Kentucky

Duane L. Gibson (1910-1989)

Following an extended illness, Duane L. Gibson died June 16, 1989, shortly after his 80th birthday. Duane was widely known and highly regarded not only in the area of Rural Sociology but also as an activist in the fields of adult education and community development. In his career at Michigan State University he played a major role in the field of rural and agricultural sociology, and in administration. In all these roles, he was a firm proponent of the underprivileged and a staunch advocate of equality of opportunity.

Duane was born on the family farm near South Hartland, NY, August 22, 1910. He was predeceased by his father and mother, Richard and George Warren, the latter a well-known agricultural Economist. His specific concentrations were in Social Psychology, Social Organization, and Research Methods.

Most of Duane's career of more than 40 years was spent at Michigan State University. He was employed by the Department of Sociology in 1958 as an Associate Professor in the Community Development. He moved through the ranks to Professor of Sociology, a role that he retained when he assumed administrative positions in the university. In 1985, he became Assistant Dean for Continuing Education in the College of Social Science, Arts, and Letters. In 1963, he became Director, Institute for Community Development (ICD). In that role, he was responsible for directing programs in small communities and rural areas, a position he held until 1974. During that time, he served in the U.S. Army in Korea, where he directed the 13th Field Artillery Battalion. After returning to ICD, Duane was named Director of the Center for Rural Community Development. Here he carried out applied research and provided technical assistance in the state on governmental, economic, and cultural problems.

Duane's career trajectory was one that moved from formal classroom teaching in rural community organization and applied work with small groups that addressed specific social problems. For a number of years after Duane joined the Department of Sociology at Michigan State University in 1949, he was a local leader in the field of rural sociology. In 1950, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology, a position he held until 1951. In 1953, he was appointed Associate Professor of Sociology, and in 1955, he was promoted to Professor of Sociology. In his role as Director of the Center for Rural Community Development, Duane worked with small communities and rural areas, providing technical assistance in the state on governmental, economic, and cultural problems.

Duane's work in rural sociology was characterized by a strong commitment to the principles of social justice and equality of opportunity. He was a firm proponent of the underprivileged and a staunch advocate of equality of opportunity. In his role as Director of the Center for Rural Community Development, Duane worked with small communities and rural areas, providing technical assistance in the state on governmental, economic, and cultural problems.

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Duane L. Gibson was a man of many talents and interests. He was an active volunteer in his community and was involved in a wide range of organizations and activities. He was a member of the Michigan Community Development Society, and he was involved in a number of local and regional organizations. He was President of the Michigan Community Development Society, 1974-76; President of the Michigan Community Development Society, 1980-81; and Chairperson of the National University Extension Association, 1969-70. His leadership in these organizations is reflected in the contributions he made to the field of rural sociology.

Duane's work in rural sociology was characterized by a strong commitment to the principles of social justice and equality of opportunity. He was a firm proponent of the underprivileged and a staunch advocate of equality of opportunity. In his role as Director of the Center for Rural Community Development, Duane worked with small communities and rural areas, providing technical assistance in the state on governmental, economic, and cultural problems.

Duane was well-known for his ability to motivate and inspire those who worked with him. He was a man of great enthusiasm and energy, and he was able to communicate his passion for rural sociology to others. His work in rural sociology was characterized by a strong commitment to the principles of social justice and equality of opportunity. He was a firm proponent of the underprivileged and a staunch advocate of equality of opportunity. In his role as Director of the Center for Rural Community Development, Duane worked with small communities and rural areas, providing technical assistance in the state on governmental, economic, and cultural problems.

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Nominations Sought for 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 Teaches 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 institution that could be called on in meeting editorial responsibilities; and a brief statement of the candidate's sense of the journal to which s/he 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 Edwards, Publications Manager, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

1995 Reference Materials Now Available!

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Directory of Departments of Sociology, 1995-96
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Provides basic information for over 2,000 departments of sociology from two-year colleges to institutions offering the PhD. Lists department name, chair, address, phone number, fax number, number of sociology faculty.

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1997—August 8-13
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

1998—August 21-25
San Francisco, California

1999—August 6-10
Chicago, Illinois

2000—August 12-16
Washington, DC

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