ASA Council Proposes New Dues Structure

by Teresa A. Sullivan, ASA Secretary

This spring ASA members will vote on a proposed new membership dues structure. The ASA Council unanimously approved this structure to ensure the progressive stability of ASA dues. The Association believes that these changes are revenue-neutral, that the income to the ASA would be no greater and no lower than the income generated by the current dues structure. Some members will find that their dues are slightly higher, and other members will find that their dues are slightly lower. The goal is to accomplish a more equitable system overall.

As the tables of current and proposed dues structures show, an important change is the subdivision of the open-ended income category, $50,000 and higher. This is the category with the largest number of members. In the proposed structure, this category is divided into additional income categories: $40,000-54,999, $60,000-79,999, and $80,000 and over.

Table 1: Current Dues Structure, 1996 and 1997 COLA Adjustment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Dues Category</th>
<th>1996 (with journals)</th>
<th>1997 (no journals)</th>
<th>1997 COLA adjusted (with journal)</th>
<th>1997 COLA adjusted (no journals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Under $15,000</td>
<td>$34</td>
<td>$29</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$30</td>
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<tr>
<td>$15,000-$19,999</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>74</td>
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<td>$30,000-$39,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>$50,000 and over</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>185</td>
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<td>Associate</td>
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<td>Student</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeritus</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At ASA's 1996 Annual Meeting in New York City...

Stroll the Upper East Side for Lifestyles of the Elite

Editor's Note: This article is the fourth of a series of articles to be published on New York in anticipation of the 1996 Annual Meeting.

by Andrea A. Beveridge, Susan Webber and Charis Ng, CUNY-Queens

The wealthy are still prospering in New York City. The City remains headquarters to much of finance, advertising, media, fashion, publishing, and corporate law, despite the exodus of many businesses. Profits on Wall Street, as well as fees for law firms and investment bankers, have fueled growing income inequality. Salaries reported for lawyers fresh from law schools at Wall Street firms are upwards of $100,000 per year; as much as $200,000 for associates with six to eight years of experience; and often over $250,000 for partners. Lawyers aside, investment bankers, top figures in advertising, media and publishing, as well as corporate executives in New York City make similar amounts.

Unlike Paris, New York City does not shut down in August. Though many of New York's rich may be on vacation at their summer homes--perhaps at East Hampton on Long Island or Martha's Vineyard, an island off Massachusetts--it is worth spending some time on the Upper East Side of Manhattan during the Annual Meeting. It is an area that includes some of the most luxurious and expensive boutiques, restaurants, and homes in the world. Along 57th Street, from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue, are familiar stores like Tiffany, Henri Bendel, Louis Vuitton, Chanel, Galleries Lafayette, and Gucci. This area has again surpassed the Ginza in Tokyo as the most expensive retail area in the world. Other unique attractions are the Metropolitan, Guggenheim, and Whitney museums, FAO Schwarz (a very famous toy store), and Bloomingdale's (the trendy department store).

As chronicled by Tom Wolfe in “LaVivire of the Vandal,” this is an area with jewelry stores, art galleries, expensive boutiques, and restaurants. Christie's and Sotheby's are on the Upper East Side, as are custom boutiques which will devote their entire staff to the shopping pleasure of a single client one day or hour at a time. The world of the New York rich is often shrouded behind thick walls; their exclusive haunts often guarded by white doormen with emirine collars on their uniforms.

Some Upper East Side Facts
The Upper East Side runs from 57th Street to 96th Street, between Central Park and the East River. Although not all Upper East Siders are wealthy; a great many are. According to 1990 census data, over 53 percent of these households boast incomes in excess of $50,000 per year, compared to the city total of 27 percent.

More on New York...

Good eats at good prices--a sociologist explains.

See page 9

Published By The American Sociological Association
The Executive Officer’s Column

Diversity—Core to the Discipline

ASA is working to advance sociology as a discipline and profession, and to address the issue of diversity honestly and ‘publicly. Your Association has been doing so quite notably this year: 1995-96 is not “business as usual.”

In August 1995 and January 1996, ASA Council revisited the issue of diversity in a series of substantive discussions about ASA activities which encourage the active involvement of women and minorities in the discipline and the Association. The quality of discussion and the rational discourse that characterized these sessions were impressive. Many members were exposed to the over- riding consensus that these activities make us stronger as an organization. To emphasize the point, the Council adopted a number of resolutions reaffirming ASA’s policy on diversity.

In August 1995, President Hallinan’s Council took up the issue of diversity in the Association through consideration of (a) the Biennial Report on Participation of Women and Minorities in ASA and (b) the place of diversity statements in the Organizer’s Manual and Call for Papers for ASA Annual Meetings.

The Biennial Report dates back to a 1983 Council request that the Association periodically measure the presence and participation of women and minorities in the Association. Over the years, these reports have highlighted patterns of inclusion or exclusion which could be addressed in a number of ways, from simply educating colleagues to changing ASA policies and practices. For example, in the past, women and minorities were often well represented in regular paper sessions at the Annual Meetings but were underrepresented in “invited” roles, such as editorial boards or plenary speakers.

The August 1995 Council discussion of the Biennial Report focused on the importance of recruitment and participation of women and minorities in the Association and the discipline. Council emphasized the need to increase efforts especially on the editorial boards of the major ASA journals. Council unanimously passed the following resolution:

The Council commends the actions of the editors of ASA journals to increase the representation of women and people of color on editorial boards. Council requests the editors of ASA journals to take aggressive actions to increase the representation of women and people of color and to inform Council of their plans to meet these goals in their annual reports.

Council’s initial discussion of diversity centered on the Annual Meeting and ASA’s Organizers Manual and Call for Papers. A diversity statement for the Annual Meeting was inaugurated in 1990 under the leadership of former ASA President William Enmond. Gradually, ASA requested that papers by minority scholars and women known to be doing high-quality work. Over the years, some colleagues engaged in session organizing have commented that using universalistic criteria and not having explicit information on race, ethnicity, and gender make it difficult to embrace fully this important policy.

As Council discussion developed, members recognized that this specific issue was part of a broader consideration of diversity and participation in the discipline. Recognizing the need for a comprehensive statement of inclusiveness, Council passed the following resolution (with one dissent and three abstentions):

Much of the vitality of the ASA flows from its diverse membership. With this in mind, it is the policy of the ASA to include people of color, women, sociologists from smaller institutions or who work in government, business, and other applied settings, and international scholars in all of its programmatic activities and in the business of the Association.

Council established this general policy to underscore the importance of diversity to the discipline, while recognizing that specific strategies for implementation would vary by particular Association activities. As summarized in the minutes of the August 24, 1995 meeting, “The consensus was that it is important to have a global and meaningful ASA policy . . . that the statement is important to outreach and to the marketplace of ideas, and that universalistic standards of excellence and commitment to diversity are not contradictory.”

In January 1996, Council returned to a consideration of diversity through specific discussion both of the American Sociological Review and of ASA’s leadership role in the discipline through initiatives like the Minority Fellowship Program and M-E307 (Minority Opportunities through School Transformation). Council emphasized its commitment to diversifying and to strengthening the discipline. With one voice, Council reaffirmed the general policy on diversity adopted in August 1995. Furthermore, it expanded on this policy by adopting unanimously the following resolution:

The American Sociological Association, in its policies and programs, is committed to achieving diversity in the discipline, especially for historically underrepresented groups. The Association endorses a continued commitment to activities—whether through the Minority Affairs Program, Annual Meetings, sections, committees, or other initiatives—that work to accomplish this goal. The Association further commits to the principle of diversity across the profession and to the public.

For Council, the passage of this diversity policy, in combination with the policy adopted last August, reflects both the accomplishments of the Association and its vision for the future. Through our MOST Program, for example, the Association is leading an effort with 12 undergraduate and six PhD conferring departments to "revitalize" how departments enhance the pipeline and train diverse and highly skilled faculties of the future. Thus, by formally articulating a diversity policy, Council effectively recognized both where ASA is and where it is going. Moreover, cognizant of national debates about affirmative action programs in higher education and the workplace, Council believed it was important to reiterate the Association’s commitment to diversity and to offer ASA as a model of intentional actions and self-monitoring toward that goal.

Under President Hallinan’s leadership, Council deliberated constructively and intensively in crafting this policy. The resolution underscores Council’s strong view that the Association, the discipline, and society benefit from diversity in principle and in practice. The job of the Executive Officer vis-a-vis Council is to take the lead in implementation and to work creatively with our members to achieve the Association’s goals. I am proud to do so with such sound guidance—F. Levene
Sociology of Education Moves Forward with Editor Pam Walters
by Bernice A. Pescosolido and J. Scott Long, Indiana University

I n January of 1995, Pamela Barnhouse Walters assumed the editorship of Sociology of Education (SOE). In her typical fashion, Pam has wasted no time; she has rolled up her sleeves and plunged into the task at hand. Her goal is simple and clear: to push the boundaries of traditional scholarship in the subfield along three directions she has targeted for SOE: to make more explicit the journal’s contributions to policy, to the theoretical core of sociology, and to issues of ethnic and racial diversity.

This is by no means an easy task, or, as Pam notes, one that is unique to Sociology of Education. Many of the discipline’s specialty journals struggle to divide the divide among disciplines and professional schools. The key to her particular vision is the realization that we often take for granted the very issues that we need to problematize. For example, those who look at educational institutions from a variety of other perspectives may start from the position that schools, in fact, fulfill their functions. Sociology of Education does not publish articles on teaching techniques, improving instruction, or about “learning” narrowly defined. Sociologists look at the dimensions of public schooling, questioning those things that others often rule out of scope. At the core of the sociological perspective is the way that education, as one institution in a larger society, shapes social processes that reiterate and reproduce social inequalities.

For those who know Pam, these goals come as no surprise. Her own background reflects the integration of various traditions in sociology and its substantive applications which she intends to bring into closer alignment. In 1974, Pam received her BS from Bucknell University in Education; one year later, she received an EdM from the Harvard Graduate School of Education. From there, Pam went into “the real world” or at least the “beltway” where she worked on evaluation research and educational policy issues. She returned to pursue her own education at Johns Hopkins, receiving her PhD in Sociology in 1994. She came to Indiana University in 1983 where, over the last dozen years, she has risen to Full Professor with Adjunct Positions in Women’s Studies and American Studies. As she took on the editorship of SOE, she also was “captured” into becoming the Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education in the College of Arts and Sciences.

While Pam’s intellectual interests are broad, incorporating work relating to national development, men’s and women’s sex role attitudes, and the welfare state, her primary intellectual concerns are two-fold. They center on how education responds to large-scale political and economic change, and on how it shapes and reshapes schools. The former (and earlier) body of work has been part of a collaborative process. For example, in 1988 she and Philip O’Connell published “The Family Economy: Work and Educational Participation in the United States, 1880-1980” (American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 93). In 1990, she, along with Holly McCammon and David James, wrote “Schooling or Working? Public Policy, Education, Race, Politics, and the Organization of Production in 1910” (Sociology of Education, Vol. 63).

Deputy Editor Chosen
Pam has chosen Brian Powell, an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at Indiana, as Deputy Editor. This brings an additional richness and breadth to the concerns and leadership of the journal. Brian’s own work, which has more of a social psychological emphasis and which features innovative uses of large data sets, considers contemporary schooling processes and the social contours of standardized testing. His work complements Pam’s more historical, macro-oriented work.

Pam’s husband, Scott, is a Senior Vice President at Monroe County Bank in Bloomington, Indiana. She has two children, Chris, age 14, in a recent “stage of the middle school experiment in the United States. Her younger son, Todd, now 10 years old and more “spit” than her first born, has shown Pam the limits of traditional public school education. In fact, Pam admits through the experiences of her two boys that she has learned a good deal about the realities and subtle processes of stratification in American education.

ASA Ethics Committee Seeks Handbook Material
The ASA Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) is revising ASA’s Code of Ethics. In addition, COPE is preparing a Handbook that will provide further background and education about ethical issues in sociology. The handbook will contain case examples of ethical issues that arise in sociological teaching, practice, and research. The documents will be particularly valuable in educating sociologists and training undergraduate and graduate students about the ethics of practicing sociology.

The preparation of the Handbook would be facilitated by articles, syllabi, and case examples from he field on such topics as confidentiality, informed consent, conflicts of interest, or intellectual honesty. Please forward materials to Cynthia Costello, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981.
ASA Candidates for President and Vice President-Elect

Jill Quadagno

- **Present Position:** Mildred and Claude Pepper Eminent Scholar in Social Gerontology and Professor of Sociology, Florida State University (1987-present).
- **Former Positions Held:** Senior Policy Advisor, Department of Post-War Reconversion, War Manpower Commission (1944-45); Professor, University of Kansas (1956-57); Associate Professor, University of Kansas (1948-56).

**Honors and Awards:** John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship (1994-95); American Council of Learned Societies Fellowship (1994-95); Distinguished Scholar Award, Section on Aging, American Sociological Association (1994); Congressional Fellow, American Sociological Association (1994); Finalist, C. Wright Mills Award, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1995).

Thea Skocpol

- **Present Position:** Professor of Government and Sociology, Harvard University (1996-present); Professor, Harvard University (1986-present).
- **Former Positions Held:** Associate Professor, Professor of Sociology and Political Science in the College of Social Science, University of Chicago (1981-86); Instructor/Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Harvard University (1974-81).
- **Education:** PhD, Harvard University (1979); MA, Harvard University (1974); BA, Michigan State University (1969).

- **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President, Social Science History Association (1996); Council Member, American Political Science Association (1994-96); Member of the Editorial Board, American Political Science Review (1995-97); Co-founder and Co-chair, Committee on States and Social Structures, Social Science Research Council, and subsequently at the Russell Sage Foundation; Founder and Co-editor of the book series "Princeton Studies in American Politics: Historical, Comparative, and International Perspectives."
- **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Chair, Section on Aging (1994); Associate Editor, Contemporary Sociology (1993-94); Vice President, American Sociological Association (1993); Chair, Section on Political Sociology (1992); Associate Editor, American Sociological Review (1981-91).
- **Honors and Awards:** John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship (1994-95); American Council of Learned Societies Fellowship (1994-95); Distinguished Scholar Award, Section on Aging, American Sociological Association (1994); Congressional Fellow, American Sociological Association (1994); Finalist, C. Wright Mills Award, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1995).

Cora Bagley Marrett

- **Present Position:** Assistant Director for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation (1992-present); Professor, University of Wisconsin, Madison (1974-present).
- **Former Positions Held:** Program Director, United Negro College Fund/Andrew W. Mellon Programs (1990-92); Assistant to Associate Professor, Western Michigan University (1969-74); Assistant Professor, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (1968-69).
- **Education:** MA (1965) and PhD (1968), University of Wisconsin, Madison, BA, Virginia Union University (1963).
- **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Chairperson, Board of Directors of the Social Science Research Council (1993-94); Chair, Section on Social, Economic, and Political Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1993-94); Member, Board of Trustees, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1983-89); Member, Board of Governors, Argonne National Laboratory (1982-88); Chair, President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island (1979).
- **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Chair, Committee on the Cornerstone Fund (1989-90); Chair, Committee on Distinguished Contributions to Scholarship (1986-87); Program Committee Member (1985, 1986, and 1987); Member, Executive Office and Budget (1981-83); Member, Sociology Education Editorial Board (1980-82).
- **Professional Accomplishments:** "International Sources and Diversity in the Science and Technology Workforce of the Future," Science (1981-94); "The Changing Composition of Schools and School Organization," Change in Societal Institutions (1990); Reviewer, Milestones and Milestones: Social Science at the National Science Foundation, by Larsen, ISIS (1994); Member, National Advisory Committee, Hogg Foundation of Texas (1990-94); Member, Committee on Women in Science and Engineering, National Research Council (1990-91).
- **Honors and Awards:** Inductee, Portrait Collection of African American Scientists and Engineers, National Academy of Sciences (1996); Distinguished Teaching Award, University of Wisconsin (1989); Outstanding Teaching Award, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin (1987); Fellowship, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1976-77); Resident Fellow, National Academy of Sciences (1973-74).

Margaret L. Andersen

- **Present Position:** Assistant Professor of Sociology and Women's Studies, University of Delaware (1990-present).
- **Former Positions Held:** Associate Professor, University of Delaware (1982-89); Visiting Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1984); Assistant Professor, University of Delaware (1976-82).
- **Education:** PhD (1976) and MA (1973), University of Massachusetts, Amherst; BA, Georgia State University (1970).
- **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Co-Chair, Program Committee, Eastern Sociological Society (1996-97); Editor, Gender & Society (1990-95); Chair, Nominations Committee, Eastern Sociological Society (1993-95); Vice President, Eastern Sociological Society (1992-93); Executive Committee, Eastern Sociological Society (1984-88).
- **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council (1993-present); MOST Program Advisory Committee (1988-present); Committee on Committees (1990-91); Program Committee (1988-90); Chair, Section on Sex and Gender (1988-89).
Updating U.S. Copyright Laws: What Lies Ahead

Editor's note: Footnotes ask John Hammer, director of the National Humanities Alliance (NHA), to provide a legislative update on proposed changes to U.S. copyright laws affecting the scholarly and cultural community. ASA is an active member of NHA, a broad-based coalition that seeks to unify public interest in support of federal programs in the humanities.

by John Hammer, Director, National Humanities Alliance

In this time of conflicting views on the role and extent of the federal government, the regulation of intellectual property is one of the most clearly designated federal responsibilities. The Constitution directs Congress to promote "the progress of Science and the Useful Arts" through the granting of patents and copyrights.

Over the years, the development of American copyright law through legislation and litigation has centered on the concept of fair use. Fair use is any legal way that intellectual property can be used without further compensation of the owner and ranges from borrowing through a library or bookstore, to quotation in another work, to a variety of uses in education.

There is general agreement that the last full-scale updating of the copyright laws in 1976 succeeded in balancing the interests of copyright owners and users. But in the past twenty years, copyright issues have become increasingly complex and urgent. The National Information Infrastructure (NII) has grown from university-centered research and information networks to becoming a multimedia information tool that can be used by business, education at all levels, and most other sectors of society. The challenge of protecting owners intellectual property has moved to front and center.

The challenge of protecting owners' intellectual property has moved to front and center.

In 1993, the U.S. Department of Commerce appointed the Information Infrastructure Task Force to study the problem of intellectual property rights in the NII and GII (Global Information Network). Directed by Bruce Lehman, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, the task force consulted federal departments and agencies, received written and oral testimony from private groups, and generally went about its business with vigor. In the summer of 1995, the task force released a "green paper"--a draft for comments prior to finalizing a report. The paper caused considerable consternation among scholars, librarians, and others in the user communities who contended that it ignored fair use and favored intellectual property owners. Mr. Lehman met with boards of various user groups and indicated that the concerns were heard. Numerous written responses from the user perspective were provided.

In connection with the work of the Task Force, a more informal series of meetings were launched to review certain aspects of fair use, such as interlibrary loans and distance learning. These meetings, known as the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU), are open to interested parties and are intended to gain consensus on fair use. Mr. Lehman pointed to CONFU as the likely source of ideas on fair use for inclusion in legislation on copyright ownership and the NII. While the possibility for agreement remains, the CONFU gatherings have highlighted the distance between publishers and others grouped on the ownership side and librarians, scholars, and others concerned with users. Many of the groups concerned with the user, it should be noted, are also interested in ownership and distribution of intellectual property.

White Paper Released

In the final "White Paper," released in September, 1995, most of the user community concerns with the green paper had not been addressed. The White Paper is premised on making the digital environment more secure for "content providers." Indeed, the White Paper's recommendations focus on traditional content providers—publishers, movie and other entertainment companies, software—and not with authors and other content creators. The White Paper envisions ownership of copyright in the NII as follows:

• Copyright owners' rights would expand to include "transmission" (i.e., each time information is moved electronically, the owner has the right to be compensated);

• Such a new "transmission right" could convert what current law treats as non-actionable private performances or displays into potentially infringing distributions;

• Even "browsing" among documents placed on the World Wide Web might be considered a use requiring authorization from the copyright owner;

• Most on-line uses of digital information would be subject to electronic licensing, and the monitoring of individual users' activities; and

• The public's right to make "fair use" of copyrighted digital information could be severely curtailed;

• New prohibitions against interfering with "copyright protection systems" (which use techniques like encryption) could enable content providers to "lock up" public domain information and preclude legitimate "fair use" of protected information.

• The "first sale" doctrine, which allows owners of copies of most copyrighted works to transfer those items in any way they please, would, in effect, not apply to digitally transmitted copies (i.e., while at home, a purchaser of a book can lend it to others without further reference to the owner of the copyright, that would not be true with most electronically transmitted materials);

• On-line service providers could be liable for all infringing material passing through their systems, even when they were unaware of the infringing character of such material.

Introducing copyright legislation in the U.S. Senate are Senators Orrin Hatch (R-UT), left, and Patrick Leahy (D-VT), right. Hatch and Leahy are chair and ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee.

The White Paper included draft legislation which was promptly introduced as S. 1264 by Senators Orrin Hatch (R-UT) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT). Hatch and Leahy are chair and ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee. In the House, the legislation was introduced as H.R. 2441 by Charles J. Norwood (R-CA) and Patricia Schroeder (D-CO), the chair and ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property.

In introducing the legislation, the legislators urged revision of the copyright laws along the lines proposed in the White Paper. Valuable material was being withheld from the Internet, they reported, because the creators were concerned that they would not be properly compensated for their work. Mr. Lehman has characterized the proposed changes in the present law as minor clarifications and technicalities that should be accepted with little further consideration. Mr. Lehman also heads a World Intellectual Property Organization committee which is adopting a set of recommendations for the international body that closely follows the White Paper. This action on the international side is likely to be used as an argument for prompt action by the U.S. Congress.

Coalition Formed

Following an organizational meeting in October 1995, the Digital Future Coalition (DFC) was formed to seek needed changes in the legislation. The DFC, a coalition of 26 national groups representing copyright holders and users of copyright materials, includes educators, educational administrators, organizations of scholarly societies, libraries, technology companies, civil liberties organizations, consumers, and creators. The American Council of Learned Societies, Association of Research Libraries, Consortium of Social Science Associations, and the National Humanities Alliance are among the DFC participants. DFC members have developed legislative alternatives designed to bring greater balance to the legislation, prepared opinion pieces, appeared as discussants on radio programs, and generally sought to make legislators and others aware of the problems with the proposed legislation.

After initially holding joint hearings restricted to government witnesses, the House subcommittee held hearings on February 7-8 in which most of the witnesses represented the owners' interests. Representing scholarly and university concerns, Cornelius Pang, President of the Association of American Universities, delineated dangers to universities and the entire nation of enacting intellectual property legislation that overly favors restricting access to information. During questions, however, Representative Schroeder contended that the pending legislation would not affect fair use. For DFC participants, the reaction was both useful and disconcerting given the extensive efforts to educate legislators about the proposal's likely impact. While the House subcommittee did not invite DFC witnesses to appear, written testimony was invited and submitted by the DFC with a second library-centered statement prepared by national library groups.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, meanwhile, appears to be planning hearings for March. Whether or not the DFC's agenda is achieved, the legislative process has allowed all interested parties to be exposed to the challenges and problems of the proposed legislation.

It is uncertain whether this legislation will be enacted before the end of the 104th Congress. But it is clear that the stakes are enormous for the future of the Internet and how information is used in university research, libraries, education, and the countless other sectors in which information is a key component.
New York, from page 1

cent. Over one-third of New York City households who reported incomes of more than $200,000 in 1990 live on the Upper East Side. The area contains only four percent of all households in New York City. On the Upper East Side, one finds about 4 percent of all lawyers, 8 percent of all public relations and advertising managers, 21 percent of all management analysts, and 14 percent of all professional agents. As for sociologists, about 16 percent of the 7700 economists live there. Interestingly, none are reported to be sociologists, but because it is based on a sample, we cannot be sure.

Though most “Manhattanites” live in rental apartments (many are in highly subsidized or public housing, others are subject to rent stabilization and control), most New York rich own their residences. New York City has developed a unique type of “owned” housing, the cooperative. Over half of all such units in the US are in New York. Unlike houses or condominiums where the living unit is owned outright, the cooperative apartment is owned by a management corporation. Owning specific shares in the corporation allows one to live in a certain apartment. However, any transfer of shares must be approved by the board of the cooperative, and they can deny anyone the right to live in a building for any reason. This power was upheld by a New York State court.

New York on $2,000 per Day

Such apartment buildings, along with townhouses, and, increasingly, condominiums are found throughout the Upper East Side. The most expensive and exclusive are found along Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue. About 30th Street north to the 90’s. Using census data to analyze small neighborhoods (the block group), we found that the area bounded by 63rd Street, Fifth Avenue, 67th Street, and Madison had an average household income of $730,000 in 1990 for its 113 home owning households—compared with $65,000 for New York City. The average income for the whole area was $28,000—compared with $24,000 for New York City. There were 329 renter occupied units. With a total population of 745, the population consisted of 731 non-Hispanic whites and 34 Japanese. Noteworthy is the absence of children under the age of 21 in the whole area. The average age was slightly over 50, and the largest household had three members.

The ancestry most frequently reported was German and English. No one was reported to be living in poverty. This neighborhood is not atypical of the Upper East Side near Central Park and Fifth Avenue, where there are several of the most exclusive buildings in New York. Here, the Hotel Pierre (at 61st St.) offers room rates starting at $295 per night for a single going up to over $2,500 for a suite. At the corner of 63rd, you will come to 820 Fifth Avenue. This building, along with 834 Fifth Avenue and 800 Fifth Avenue, is typical of the super-luxury cooperatives in New York City. The 820 Fifth Avenue was built in 1916 and, as reported on New York City's tax rolls, includes 12 apartments on its 12 floors, each one per floor. These are not the cramped apartments that some find synonymous with city living. Compared to the size of an average house in the United States, which is about 1,500 square feet, each apartment in 820 Fifth Avenue averages about 9,000 square feet. On the outside, it is difficult to tell that 820 Fifth Avenue is one of the most expensive addresses in the world. Yet, inside, most of the apartments have ten or more rooms. Consider three individuals (the largest household size in this neighborhood) spreading out among 8 to 10 rooms.

Unlike the buildings on the West Side, such as “The Dakota,” where Yoko Ono lives, many of the co-ops on the East Side are not identified by names but only by their address, (e.g. 855 Fifth, 820 Fifth, etc.). A Fifth Avenue address has much prestige. Indeed, when signs were added to Fifth Avenue on the Upper East Side calling it “Museum Mile,” many residents expressed unhappiness since anything less than “Fifth Avenue” simply would not do. On the other hand, some residents do not want to trumpet their Fifth Avenue address. Take 855 Fifth Avenue, an exclusive coop that has been known to reject many illustrious prospective clients. In fact, when you walk to 855 Fifth Avenue, one finds a single wooden door with the small numbers “855” hanging inconspicuously on top. Rather than flaunting its famous address, it chooses to have its entrance, its mail, and its phone numbers all listed as 2 East 67th Street to safeguard the anonymity or privacy of its residents.

On the Upper East Side, some display their wealth as in Robin Leach’s world of “Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous,” while others shun such puffery altogether in bad taste.

Co-ops in the area average about $3 million dollars for a four bedroom or larger unit, according to a recent study by one of the large real estate brokers. Many co-op buildings are “all cash.” Due to cooperative rules, no one can buy a co-op with a mortgage. Some boards require an audited net worth statement of 10, 20 or even 50 million. Beyond money, due to the control of co-op boards, it is often possible that credit worthy individuals will not get in. Ronald O. Perelman, chairman of Revlon was turned down at 4 East 66th Street, 820 Fifth Avenue, and 834 Fifth Avenue, all within the small neighborhood we are describing. However, and buildings do not want lawyers, others do not want people from the fashion industry. Many do not want entertainment figures, as Barbara Streisand, Mick Jagger, Madonna, Rush Limbaugh, David Brenner, and others have found out. The late Richard Nixon also had some trouble. Some buildings have unspoken quotas for Jews. The number of black Upper East Side cooperative owners is uncertain. It is known that when the owner of Beatrice Foods and Sidney Pottier moved in, the decision was controversial.

On Madison Avenue—-and still in this little neighborhood—are the Wildenstein gallery, Emmanuelle, and two of the most prominent synagogues in the US: the reformed Temple Emmanu-El and the conservative Fifth Avenue Synagogue. Observant visitors will notice the stark reduction of pedestrian traffic immediately after 66th Street and Fifth Avenue. Across Fifth Avenue is the entrance to the Central Park Zoo and the Castle Clinton.

Sociology and the Rich

This August, sociologists from across the country will discuss their work and experiences in New York City over coffee and bagels. They will note the plight of public education in the city (many Upper East Side children go to elite private schools), worry about crime (one Upper East Side precinct had no homicides in 1995), observe the deteriorating infrastructure (even the Subway Stations are in good condition on the Upper East Side), and try to understand the forces that are shaping the US and the world (many Upper East Siders are involved in institutions shaping society). In their discussions, it would seem relevant to consider the Upper East Side and the New York rich. Because within New York City exists a class of people who may live in NYC but whose everyday lifestyles remain relatively removed and untouched by “urban problems.” Plainly, they have enough influence to keep things that way. Perhaps, this says something about how society operates.

Andrew A. Beeridge is Associate Professor at Queens College and the Graduate Center of CUNY. Susan Weber and Charis Ng are students in the MA program at Queens College.

In Canada, Separate Sociologies Living Parallel Lives

Even though there is a flurry of activity by excellent sociologists who live and work North of the U.S. border, Canadian sociology has not contributed much in recent years to the dialogue about the future of our political institutions. In many respects, it has had as much difficulty as Canadian society itself in inventing accommodations that would keep Quebec and the rest of Canada together.

Two separate sociologies live parallel lives. Many sociologists in Quebec operate in English, they refer primarily to the English language sociological literature, and they analyze Canadian society as a whole, although some of them do recognize the specificity of Quebec. As to Quebec sociologists, most live and work daily in French (although two of the four universities in Montreal operate mainly in English, with a slowly increasing number of bilingual faculty members). French speaking Quebec sociologists take their inspiration both from the French and English sociological traditions, and their research mostly focuses on Quebec as a society.

In spite of the size differential between the two linguistic groups (Quebec has a population of seven million people, of which 5.6 million are Francophones. The rest of Canada has 21 million people, of which one million are Francophones), the learned societies on either side have comparable numbers of members. While sociology in the rest of Canada is to a larger extent an academic activity, sociologists in Quebec have more often fulfilled a variety of roles outside academia, including policy advisory or even decision-making ones. Even though our discipline may have become less trendy nowadays, compared for instance with economics or the so-called "administrative sciences," there remains a network of people who share a background in sociological training and pursue dialogue across the walls of the ivory tower.

What of the relationships between Anglophone and Francophone sociologists in Canada? As far as professional organizations are concerned, all is well and civilized. The two learned societies have ceased, a long time ago, to fight for the first spot. These societies cooperate in various domains; for instance, they share representation at the International Sociological Association. The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology has published a special issue on "The State of the Art in Francophone Sociology" as well as an issue on "The State of the Art in Anglophone Sociology." There is even more dialogue and cooperation in fields where specific sociological perspectives are shared: feminist studies, political economy, and cultural studies.

Unfortunately, however, mutual ignorance and lack of interest still characterize the two groups of sociologists. This may be even more true for Anglophone sociologists, who remain largely unilingual. Moreover, there has been a dearth of recent contributions from our discipline concerning the reform of Canadian political institutions to accommodate the demands of Quebec (whose population voted 49.4% in favor of forming a sovereign nation in the referendum of October 30, 1995). Quebec sociologists have been struggling with the difficult problems regarding the relationships between the notions and realities of culture, society, nation, and state, but they are seldom listened to outside their own province. With a few notable exceptions, the same effort has not been debated by Anglophone sociologists. An earlier generation of Anglophone sociologists used to pay attention to "French Canada," as it was then called. However, with the 70's and 80's, most have turned their attention towards the preservation of a Canadian identity distinct from the American, an orientation that seemed incompatible with the notion of devolution to Quebec of powers hitherto exercised by the central government in Ottawa.

The agenda of constitutional reform now has become very complex with the addition of aboriginal rights and the decentralization of powers requested by provinces where right-wing, anti-social program governments have been elected. Under the circumstances and with the press of time, there is probably little that sociologists can contribute towards solutions. Two things should, however, be preserved under whatever new arrangement Canadians forge.

First, genuine cooperative efforts that do exist should be treasured and nurtured on both sides. Second, we should keep alive the distinguished tradition of Canadian contributions to international organizations. Indeed, over the years, we have provided the International Sociological Association with one vice-president, one secretary general, one director of publications, and numerous other leaders. This coordination should continue, not only to do good for and on reasons of national prestige, but also because it provides opportunities for dialogue among ourselves.

Paul Bernard, Universite de Montreal

In Response to Horowitz

Since I retired from Ohio State University in 1991, I have not been a regular reader of either ASA's Footnotes or its Contemporary Sociology. Recently, my attention was called to the July-August, 1995 issue of Footnotes. I was astonished to find that, in his review of the September, 1993 issue of Contemporary Sociology, Irving Horowitz libelously attacked me personally. I find highly objectionable his self-serving claim that the absence of a challenge to his diatribe validates hisluscreo's way of defending American Sociology. I am writing to address this preposterous claim.

In trying to shore up the quality of his journal scholarship in the face of Professor Bauer-Mengelberg's rejoinder in the July-August, 1993 issue of Footnotes, Horowitz offered nothing more than a repeat of his own baseless smear.

National University (PhD). I taught at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, University of Illinois, and The Ohio State University. I was a Fullbright Lecturer at the University of Illinois, and a Mellon Fellow at the Population Reference Bureau and a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center for the International Scholars in Washington, D.C. I was a member of the American Sociological Association and the Population Association of America until my retirement.

All this is not a secret. However, apparently, as soon as Horowitz saw his Chinese name, he blindly leapt to the racist conclusion that I worked for the Chinese government. This explains why he used the description "his American reviewer." As for Horowitz's wayward scholarship, others can grade as they see fit. But, no apology from him to me personally can hide his racism, nor can it cover up his lack of even the basic knowledge of what goes on in the world in general and in China in particular. In fact, for two years, he has offered nothing more than a repeat of his own baseless smear.

H. Yuan Tien, Ohio State University (emeritus)
Colleagues Remember Ernest Boyer as a Leader in the Practice and Study of Higher Education

Colleagues of Ernest Boyer, who served as President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching for 16 years, are recognizing his outstanding contributions to higher education. Boyer died December 8, 1995, after a long illness.

"At a time when many view colleges and universities as places where individuals struggle primarily for private advantage, Ernie Boyer eloquently articulated a clear vision of the public benefit and social responsibility of education."

During his tenure at the Foundation, Boyer wrote some of his most influential books in higher education, including Ready To Learn, The Basic School to College: The Undergraduate Experience, and most recently, Scholarship Reconsidered.

In the current issue of the American Association for Higher Education (AAHE) Bulletin, AAHE President Russell Edgerton writes a tribute to Boyer. The appreciation centers on the many ideas and directions that Boyer stimulated, and which are now major projects in higher education and disciplinary associations. Edgerton highlights two projects in which AAHE is currently involved: the collaboration of schools and colleges; and the exploration of faculty roles and rewards. Sociologist Eugene Rice, who worked with Boyer at the Carnegie Foundation for several years on the Scholarship Reconsidered project, and who now directs the AAHE Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards, noted Boyer's important legacy for higher education:

"There are few in American public life who have cared more deeply about the connection between higher education and the common good than Ernest Boyer," Rice said. "At a time when many view colleges and universities as places where individuals struggle primarily for private advantage, Ernie Boyer eloquently articulated a clear vision of the public benefit and social responsibility of education.

"What I valued most about Ernie Boyer's national leadership in education was his concern for the ecology of learning—the way the pieces fit together. His work began with the early years of childhood, extended across the life cycle, reached out to the arts and medicine, attended to the needs of the disadvantaged, and was always cognizant of our global interdependence. During his last few years, he focused on the priorities of the professoriate and the critical role faculty can play in meeting the larger needs of society. At each of these points, there is a landmark initiative or a study of Boyer's that shaped public policy and improved the quality of people's lives. Ernie and his genius for leadership will be sorely missed."

Ernest Boyer

Carla Howery, ASA's Director of Professional and Academic Affairs, adds: "Ernest Boyer was a rare combination of a person with big ideas, practical grounded in experience, the wisdom of age fueled by passion for action, and a deep dedication to education. I am pleased that the ASA is actively engaged in initiatives in school-college collaboration and in faculty roles and rewards, working with AAHE, and drawing on Boyer's work."

Purdue Creates Professorship in Honor of Sociologist

The Trustees of Purdue University have announced the establishment of three new Distinguished Professorships, including a new position for the School of Liberal Arts in honor of retired sociology professor Reece McGee.

The Reece McGee Distinguished Professorship will be awarded on the basis of outstanding contributions to teaching. McGee taught Purdue's large classes in Introductory Sociology and served as Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology from 1987 to 1992, before retiring in 1994.

McGee has been recognized nationally with "Outstanding Contributions to Teaching" awards from the American Sociological Association and its Section on Undergraduate Education, of which he was a founding member. He was also an original participant in the ASA Projects on Teaching.

Tribute from ASA

"Reece McGee has made a significant contribution to the enhancement of teaching in sociology," said ASA's Director of Professional and Academic Affairs, Carla Howery. "His work 'Teaching the Mass Class' (a teaching resource guide available through the ASA Teaching Resources Center) is used by colleagues in all disciplines."

Howery said that McGee's understanding of the context in which sociology is taught extends to the small liberal arts college as well and that Academic Janus, co-authored with T. Caplow, is regularly cited as a classic.

"Purdue was wise to hire McGee as a master teacher for the introductory class and to extend that commitment to effective undergraduate teaching with this distinguished professorship," she said.

ASA Announces Winners of Small Grants Program

The ASA announces the winners of the 1996 ASA Teaching Endowment Fund (TEF) Small Grants Program. The Teaching Endowment Fund supports projects that enhance the teaching of sociology in North America. Grants may be awarded to an individual, a department, a program, or a committee of a state/regional association. The ASA Committee on Teaching evaluates the proposals. Currently, two grants of up to $1,000 each will be given each year.

The winners of the 1996 TEF Grants are Su Epstein (SUNY-Oneonta) for "Curriculum Materials for Teaching About Crime, Delinquency, and Deviance at the Elementary and Secondary School Level" and the Department of Sociology at Syracuse University for "Team Teaching Introductory Sociology Classes."

Epstein plans to assemble reference materials to aid teachers at the pre-college level in teaching about crime, deviance, and delinquency and will develop an annotated bibliography of children's literature and an annotated film guide that can be used to explain these topics to school-age children.

The Department of Sociology at Syracuse University will use its TEF grant to fund evaluation sessions and planning workshops in furthering the team-teaching approach now being used in its "Introduction to Sociology" and "Social Problems" courses. Footnotes will report on the progress of both projects in future issues.

For those interested in funding for an experimental teaching method or for developing a new teaching resource such as software or teaching simulations, the deadline for next year's grant is January 1, 1997. For more information, please e-mail: appa@asansnet.org or call (202) 333-3410, ext. 318.

Council Appoints New Editors for ASA Publications

At its January meeting, ASA Council approved new editors for the American Sociological Review, the Rose Series, Social Psychology Quarterly, and Teaching Sociology.

• Glenn Firebaugh, Pennsylvania State University, will be the new editor of the American Sociological Review.

• George Farkas, University of Texas-Dallas, will lead the Rose Series as it begins accepting manuscripts with its new focus and mission (see April 1995 Footnotes).

• Linda Molin and Lynn-Smith Lovin, University of Arizona, will co-edit Social Psychology Quarterly.

• Jeffrey Chia, Lemoyne College (Syracuse, NY), will serve as the new editor of Teaching Sociology.

Although the new editors' terms begin officially in January 1997, the new editorial offices will begin receiving manuscripts in mid-1996. As soon as new manuscript submission addresses and dates are determined, they will be announced in Footnotes.

Profiles of the new editors will appear in future issues of Footnotes.
When in New York, Try the Jamaican Meat Pies

by Judith Lorber, CLUNY Graduate Center

An ad appeared in The New York Times that said you don’t need a passport to eat in other countries. You don’t even need a lot of money. And what’s more, you don’t need to get on a bus, subway, or take a taxi. It’s all true. There are a few locales and neighborhoods in New York City well-known for clusters of residents, businesses, and restaurants. Take, for example, Chinatown (where you now can find Thai and Vietnamese as well as Chinese food), Indian (East 27th to 30th and the East Village in Manhattan), Russian (Brighton Beach in Brooklyn), soul food (Harlem), and Spanish food (East Harlem and the Lower East Side). But in Manhattan, unlike most other cities, within a radius of a few blocks of wherever you are, you can find all kinds of ethnic food. The food available has followed recent immigration patterns. There are Irish bars and a few German and Austrian restaurants, but Polish and Czech food is hard to find.

The planned Restaurant Guide for the ASA’s 1996 Annual Meeting will include the range of food choices that await you in New York City. Within blocks from the Annual Meeting site, in mid-town Manhattan, there is Greek, Italian, French, Chinese, Thai, Korean, Japanese, Buddhist vegetarian, Indian, Afghan, kosher, English-tea room, Mexican, southwestern, and seafood. You can get mixes, such as Cuban, Chinese and Guyanese food (Indian and Caribbean). Pizza and pizza diners abound, some even serving Jamaican meat pies. Most restaurants that have “continental” menus offer a healthy fare of ethnic food as well.

Another feature of eating in Manhattan is that you can eat almost any kind of food at any time of day or night, including American-style breakfasts. Attend the Annual Meeting in other words, and you can eat around the clock and indulge in whatever you have an appetite for—or think you’d like to try.

For those who are bringing children and teenagers (or who feel that age themselves), the West 40s and 50s, near the Hilton, have great fast food restaurants that specialize in music, exciting decor, hamburgers, and things to buy, such as decorated T-shirts. Susan Farrell, my co-complier of the Restaurant Guide, promises to write these up. The rest will be an idiosyncratic guide to restaurants that “good eaters” in Manhattan have identified, featuring interesting food at affordable prices. It will even have excursions to other boroughs. But believe me, you won’t have to walk far to be in another country.

If you fashion yourself a “good eater,” familiar with New York dining opportunities, please send me the names of your favorite moderate-priced ethnic (or other) restaurants in the area of the Hilton or where ASA members are likely to be visiting, such as the Lincoln Center, Greenwich Village, the East Village, Soho, and Broadway. Include as much information as possible on the type of food, opening and closing hours, price range, and wheelchair accessibility. Write, fax, or e-mail to Judith Lorber, Sociologist, CLUNY Graduate School, 33 West 42 Street, New York, NY 10036; fax (212) 642-2420; e-mail: jlorber@email.gc.cuny.edu. I need the information by April 15.

Ten Receive Fund for Advancement of the Discipline Awards

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

Selected Proposals

Selected proposals illustrate the essential role of FAD in the production of important scientific work. Award winners include:

- Aimee L. Vodder (Binghamton University, $3,000) for "Social Movements, the Media, and Political Language: Tracking the Emergence of Feminists as a Political Term."
- Timothy J. Owens (Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis) and Sheldon Stryker (Indiana University, $3,750) for "The Relation of Social and Personal Identities and Self-Esteem: New Frontiers, New Implications."
- Silvia Pedraza (University of Michigan, $3,600) for "Cuba: Revolution and Exodoud."
- Barbara Reznik (Ohio State University, $3,200) for "Training for Profiling: Explaining Variation in Organizational Investments in Training."
- Anna Santiago (Indiana University, $3,750) for "Dispersing the Second Country: The Effects of Deconcentrating and Desegregating Latino Public Housing Residents in Denver."

Grant Proposals Due June 15

The American Sociological Association invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by the American Sociological Association and the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, ground breaking research initiatives, and other important scientific research activities. FAD awards provide scholars with venture capital for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, opening new lines of research, and creating new networks for scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

The awards are limited to individuals with PhD degrees or the equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have not previously received a FAD award. The selection committee consists of four members of the ASA Council, ASA’s Vice-President, and the ASA Executive Officer. The amount of each award shall not exceed $4,000. Payment goes directly to the principal investigator. Grant money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or Principal Investigator’s salary. Award recipients are encouraged to continue the tradition of donating to FAD any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant. Applications must be received in the ASA Executive office by June 15 for awards to be reviewed in the summer cycle, and by December 15 for awards to be reviewed in the winter. Applications should include a cover sheet with the title, name of lead author, additional name(s) of author(s) if applicable, a 500 word abstract of the research / conference topic; a maximum of 5 single spaced pages describing the project (excluding appendices); a detailed budget and time schedule; a bibliography; a statement of other pending support; and a vita.

New Proposals Due June 15

ASA Seeks Proposals for FAD Awards

The American Sociological Association invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by the American Sociological Association and the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, ground breaking research initiatives, and other important scientific research activities. FAD awards provide scholars with venture capital for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, opening new lines of research, and creating new networks for scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

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Please send eight complete application packets to: FAD Awards, ASA/NFS Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Applicants are required to notify ASA if other funding is received for the project.
The ASA Starts Operating . . . Electronically!

Editor's Note: In August, 1995, ASA President Maureen Hallinan formed an expert Advisory Group on Electronic Networking. Consequently, the Committee on Publications formed a Subcommittee on Electronic Publications. Barry Wellman, a professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Toronto, was asked to head both bodies for a two-year term.

by Barry Wellman, University of Toronto

or the American Sociological Association and its membership, electronic networking provides opportunities to enhance sociological work, improve communications, and access information more easily.

In recent weeks, the Advisory Group on Electronic Networking and the Subcommittee on Electronic Publications have proposed and, in some cases, initiated plans to capitalize on some of these opportunities. Below, I highlight some of the goals, proposals, and work of both groups.

• Encourage informal electronic scholarly discussion among sociologists

ASA journal editors have been requested to add authors and editors' email and Web-page addresses. Contemporary Sociology is asking book reviewers to provide their e-mail addresses along with their reviews. We hope the e-mail addresses of book authors, editors, and the Web pages of both book reviewers and authors can be included as well. Email is a non-intrusive way to encourage scholarly discussions, and Web addresses can facilitate delving deeper into an author's other work. We suggest that the printed Directory of Members include e-mail and Web addresses with other address information, and that the printed Guide to Graduate Departments and Directory of Departments include the departments' Web address. We also suggest a searchable online list of ASA members, addresses, and interests.

• Facilitate discussion among interest groups

Several ASA sections maintain Internet-based computerized conferences, as do other interest groups that operate outside of the ASA structure, such as progressive sociologists and social network analysts. We suggest that all ASA sections set up computerized conferences and appoint a dedicated section officer to moderate it. The ASA could lightly assist the formation of interest groups that are smaller, more focused, and more flexible than large, diverse sections. If the need develops and resources permit, the Advisory Group could provide advice on how computerized conferences might operate. It might also hold a workshop for group moderators on technical matters of what software to use, how to minimize "spamming" (junk mail), and abuse "flaming." We suggest that each computerized conference send information about itself to the ASA for listing on its home page. (This would make the ASA home page the Yahoo of sociology)

• Enhance the ASA's dissemination of information

The ASA Executive Office has already launched a preliminary ASA Home Page on the Web (http://www.asanet.org) that provides a powerful and cost-effective way for the ASA to deliver information. The ASA's electronic e-mail addresses are provided on this page. As the Web page develops, it will become an even greater resource, providing information about conferences, journals, sections, etc. Some sections—including Organizations, Occupations and Work— and journals—including Sociological Methodology—have developed Web pages. ASA sections, journals, and other interest groups should develop their own Web pages and cross-link with the ASA's main page. We hope that, eventually, the ASA page will become cross-linked with the home pages of the broader scholarly community, such as sociological associations elsewhere; other scientific, social scientific, and humanities organizations; scholarly journals; conferences in sociology and cognate disciplines; granting agencies (including requests for proposals), etc. Providing and maintaining such links would require a mode, but real, allocation of resources by the ASA.

• Develop sociologists' ability to participate electronically

The ASA Executive Office has made some excellent first steps in this direction: getting their own Internet addresses, setting up the home page, and developing in-house ability to code HTML, the coding language used to format Web pages. To help sections, interest groups, and individual sociologists develop their own Web pages, a Web/HTML workshop will be held at the New York Annual Meeting.

• Develop electronic means of publication

The Employment Bulletin will be online shortly, a worthwhile venture since information about jobs is so time dependent. Further publication developments are more complex. Online journals save significant printing and postage costs, and they can be readily archived and searched by users (with enough large disk storage). Such journals might replicate the format of existing journals, or they may have more hypertext formats, including multimedia, graphical or textual hypertexts to other online publications that an online article references. However, major questions remain about the format and readability of online journals, and the extent to which online journals should replace or supplement existing publications. Moreover, some steps will be needed to replace the revenue currently gained through the sale of printed publications.

• Develop digital sociological libraries

The ASA is exploring storing old issues and abstracts of journals (and other publications) on Web sites or CD/DVD disks. This would facilitate searches and retrievals for those interested in particular subjects or who are isolated from large print libraries.

• Develop standard forms of referencing to online "publications"

With online publications, Web page and e-mail exchanges come the need for standard bibliographic reference formats. Other professional societies have already done this, and it is time for the leading sociology journals to work this out.

• Ascertain members' capabilities and desires

The ASA needs to know what the electronic capabilities of its members are and what sort of electronic services ASA members desire. To this end, we have recently circulated a brief survey. The names and e-mail addresses of the Advisory Group and Electronic Publication subcommittee members are listed below should you wish to contact any of them directly.

Advisory Group on Electronic Networking
Earl Babbie, Chapman University, <hbabbie@nexus.chapman.edu>
Howard Becker, University of Washington, <hbecker@u.washington.edu>
Kathleen Carley, Carnegie-Mellon University, <kcarley@cs.cmu.edu>
Roseanne Hiltz, New Jersey Institute of Technology, <roanne@ee.njit.edu>
Rob King, University of California-Irvine, <king@ics.uci.edu>
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Subcommittee on Electronic Publishing
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Felipe Labrador, ASA Executive Office Liaison, <labrador@asanet.org>

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Deputy Executive Officers - Carla B. Howery, Phoebe H. Stevenson

Goverance
Executive Officer - Maureen Hallinan
Deputy Executive Officers - Carla B. Howery, Phoebe H. Stevenson

Business Office
Executive Officer - Maureen Hallinan
Deputy Executive Officer - Carla B. Howery

Membership, Admissions / Customer Service
Coordinator - Connie Castillo

Sections
Executive Officer - Maureen Hallinan
Deputy Executive Officers - Carla B. Howery, Phoebe H. Stevenson

Meeting Services
Manager - Janet L. Astner

Publications Department
Manager - Karen G. Edwards

Academic and Professional Affairs Program
Program Director - Carla B. Howery

Research Program on the Discipline & Profession
Program Director - Cynthia Costello

Minority Affairs Program
Program Director - Havidan Rodriguez

Spinvak Program in Applied Social Research & Social Policy
Program Director - Carla B. Howery

Public Affairs / Public Information Program
Program Director - Ed Hatcher

Other important e-mail addresses:
ASA NetNews Page
Employment Bulletin listings
Footnotes announcements
ChartLink (Department Affiliates)
Meeting lists rental

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March 1996 Footnotes
Ecnomist Darby answers questions at the luncheon briefing.

social science research to the attention of policy makers.

Zucker and Darby said their research shows that university "star" biocien- tist and a university star. Biotechnology companies whose sci- tists--as defined by number of genetic sequence discoveries--played a crucial role in the development of the biotech- nology industry. The findings, they said, undermine the common perception that basic science plays only a mini- mal role in the success of corporations and small companies.

"For two firms otherwise the same, the firm with more collaborations with top university scientists will be more successful," Darby noted. Collaboration, they said, was measured by articles jointly authored by a firm's own scien-

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**Dues**

$55,000-$69,999, and $70,000 and over.

Members who earn between $50,000 and $54,999 would have a reduction in dues from $180 to $150, but members between $55,000 and $69,999 would have an increase from $180 to $185, or about equivalent to cost of living adjustments. Members who earn at the new highest category, $70,000 and over, would pay the highest dues level of $200.

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**Table 2: Proposed 1997 Dues Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Dues Categories</th>
<th>Proposed 1997 Dues (with journals)</th>
<th>Proposed 1997 Dues (no journals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $20,000</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000-$29,999</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000-$39,999</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000-$59,999</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000-$69,999</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$70,000 and over</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeritus</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the proposed new dues structure, the current lowest income category would change from "under $15,000" to "under $20,000." Members currently in the $15,000-19,999 category would see a reduction of about $15 in their dues, but members currently in the $15,000 category would have an increase of $11. There has been declining use of the lowest income category, probably reflecting an increase in salary levels and the increased use of the student category by students.

In addition to the recommended changes in income categories, Council recommends an adjustment in the no-journal dues categories. These adjustments increase the incentives for regular members who are already subscribing to two journals to choose a two-journal membership category (instead of purchasing the journals separately). Full membership support of ASA journals is critical to maintaining the intellectual vitality of the discipline through ASA publications.

Finally, Council recommends that the Emeritus dues category be eliminated. Because the income level of our retired colleagues varies greatly, Council determined that emeritus members should be integrated into the regular membership structure according to their income lev- els. According to the ASA Constitution and Bylaws, changes that depart from a cost-of-living increase must be voted on by the ASA membership. Council strongly recommends the adoption of these alterations, which would then take effect in 1997.

If the referendum on the dues structures fails, then the cost-of-living adjust- ments, introduced annually, would automatically be applied for 1997. Those adjustments are shown in the table for comparison. When you receive your bal- lot, however, please consider Council's hope that the full membership will sup- port these changes.
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Insight Canada Research

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Christopher Cavette
Public Opinion Laboratory, Indiana University

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JUST A FEW OF THE REASONS C3 CATI IS SO WIDELY USED
Meetings, continued

July 27-30, 1996. The American Association for Higher Education and the Peer University Council will hold their Joint Edu-

July 30-August 3, 1996. The Interna-
tional Church Studies Association (ICSA), c/o G. C. Grunwald, 2823 Third Street, Santa Monica, CA 90405-4130.

October 4-5, 1996. The Institute for the Advancement of Health Care Manage-
ment, Albany, NY. Theme: "The Manage-
ment Side of Health Care: Linking Theory to Practice." Contact: Eileen Aronson, Weather- 
sway, Institute for the Advancement of Health Care Management, School of Business-BA220, Albany State University of New York, Albany, NY 12205; (518) 445-5714; fax (518) 445-5380; e-mail: elo@sunyba220.

October 12-19, 1996. The Society for 
Phenomenology and the Human Sciences Annual Meeting, Washington, DC. C-
ontact: Maureen Conolly, Program Chair, Brooks University, Physical Edu-
cation Department, 3400 South Federal Highway, Jupiter, FL 33478; (404) 454-9267; fax (404) 454-9268; e-mail: mconnolly@fau.edu.

October 11-12, 1996. The New York Con-
ference on Asian Studies, Long Island, N.Y. Contact: Miriam Brach, Anthropology Department, Dowling College, 800 Washington Ave., Oakdale, NY 11769; (516) 661-8507; or Judith Whitter, History Department, Dowling College, Oakdale, NY 11769; (516) 244-3155; e-mail: whitterj@dowlin-
g.edu.

October 17-20, 1996. The Popular Cul-
ture Association in the South (PCAS) and the American Culture Association in the South will hold their 50th Annual Conven-
tion, Savannah, GA. Contact: Dennis Hall, PCAS (ACAS) Program Chair, Department of English, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292; (502) 852-4630; fax: 502-852-4842; e-mail: dhal-
103@ukyvm.louisville.edu.

October 25-27, 1996. The National Rec-
reation and Park Association Leisure Research Symposium, Kansas City, MO. Contact: Patricia A. Stenkowski, Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Sciences, 308 Francis Hall, Texas A&M University, College Sta-
tion, TX 77843-2261. (409) 845-5500, e-
mall: PStenkow@tamu.edu or John T. Hallman, Recreation and Tourism Management, 4701 West Thunderbird Road, Arizona State University-West, Phoenix, AZ 85069-7100; (602) 543-6130, e-mail: jth@asuwest.asu.edu.

October 25-27, 1996. The Mid-Atlantic Region Association for Asian Studies 1996 Annual Conference, South Orange, NJ. Contact: Vinay Baid, South Asia Regional Studies, 801 Willow Hall, University of Pennsyl-
van ia, PA 19104-6005; (215) 898-9324.

November 7-9, 1996. The Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and
Voluntary Action Silver Anniversary Con-
ference, New York City. Contact: David C. Hammack, Department of History, Case Western Reserve University, 10900 Euclid Avenue, Cleve-
land, OH 44106-7130; (216) 368-2671; e-mail: DCHammack@case.edu.

November 20-23, 1996. The 48th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Crimi-
inality, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Controlling 
Crime and Achieving Justice." Contact: Ray Paternoster, Chair, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Mary-
land, College Park, MD 20742-4235; (301) 455-6724; fax (301) 455-6733; e-mail: rpatern@socsci.umd.edu.

November 21-24, 1996. The Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World Inti-
ernational Conference, Cameroun, Cameroon. Contact: Mekki Mewa, Executive Director, Association for the Advance-
ment of Policy, Research and Develop-
ment in the Third World, 1750 K Street NW, Suite 304, Washington, DC 20006, 1996. (202) 785-0464; fax (202) 331- 
3799.

Haven, CT. Contact: Alan L. Pazi, University of Southern California, College of Business Administration, Los Angeles, CA 90008-1421; (213) 740-0750; fax: 740-0751; e-mail: apatz@usc.edu.

The Sociometrics Social Science Data Library is composed of five topical-collaborative collections: • American Family Data Archive: 14 studies and 20,000 + variables • Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention: 129 studies and 70,000 + variables • Data Archive of Political Science Research on Aging: 3 studies and 19,000 + variables • Maternal Drug Abuse Archive: 7 studies and 5,000 + variables • AIDS/STD Data Archive: 12 studies and 16,000 + variables

All studies were selected by national panels of experts using strict scientific criteria of technical quality, substantive utility, policy relevance, and potential for secondary analysis.

A choice of media is offered for each data set, including CD-ROM, optical disk, mainframe and floppy diskette. Included are:

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• SPSS and SAS program statements
• a dictionary and frequencies for all variables
• a printed and bound User's Guide
• original questionnaire and codebook (when available)

Value-added features accompany data sets on CD-ROM:

• Search & Retrieval software for locating and selecting variables by topic, type, keyword or study
• Data Extract software for building SPSS and SAS system files for these pre-selected variables

Prices range (depending on the archive) from $450 for a mainframe tape to $950 for a PC or Mac CD-ROM. The entire Sociometrics Social Science Data Library (all five available archives) can be purchased for $2,000 for a mainframe tape or $2,200 for a CD-ROM.

For further information or to request free catalogs, please contact:
Bill Farrell, Director of Marketing Sociometrics Corporation, 170 East St. Suite 260, Laton, CA 90022-2812 Phone: (415) 949-3282 Fax: (415) 949-3299 E-Mail: sociosocioc@gmail.com

MARCH 1996 FOOTNOTES

13

Competition

ASA Sex and Gender Section announces the Martin P. Levine Memorial Fellowship Award, which is given annually to an advanced gradu-
ate student who is writing a PhD dis-
sertation in the area most closely associated with Levine's life and work. Applicants must be advanced to candidacy and actively working on their dissertations at the time of the award. Applicants should submit a letter of application, four copies of an approved dissertation proposal, and a letter of recommendation from their chair of their thesis committee. The deadline for applications is April 25, 1996. Contact: Michael S. Kimmel, Levine Dissertation Fellowship, Department of Sociology, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

The Phi Beta Kappa Book Awards, sponsored by the Phi Beta Kappa Soci-
yety, are given annually to five of the most outstanding scholarly books that have been published in the United States in the fields of humanities, the social sciences, the natural sciences, and mathematics. There are three book categories: 1. history or literature, 2. social sciences, 3. natural sciences, mathematics, each carrying a prize of $2,500, which goes to the author. The 1996 awards are open to qualified books published between May 1, 1995, and April 30, 1996. The deadline for entering books is April 30, 1996. The Ralph Waldo Emerson Award is offered annually for books in the field of liberal scholarship or criticism. The Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science is offered for outstanding contributions by scientists to the literature of science. Contact: Phi Beta Kappa Book Awards, 1313 Q Street NW, Washing-
ton, DC 20009, (202) 685-3808.

Sociologists In The News

Kevin Anderson, Northern Illinois University, was interviewed on Janu-

Stanley Aronowitz, City University, was quoted in a January 29 New York Times article on Stewart's Fighting the Last War.

Norman Birnbaum, Georgetown Uni-

niversity, was quoted in the New York Times on January 28, 1996, in an article about the negative view of religion entitled "Skeptics and Religious Haven't Always Been At Odds."

Michael Givant, Adelphi University, was quoted in the New York Times on October 7, 1995, about fans miscon-

ceives at sporting events.

Mary Frank Fox, George Tech, was quoted in an article on women in sci-

ence in the February 19, 1996 issue of USA Today. She reported on her research on women's role in engineering and how women graduate students are still treated differently in their labs by their advisors.

George Gonos, Centenary College, co-
author a report on the effect of street lighting on the public job service, which appeared in several New Jersey dailies and was quoted in an article on temporary help firms that appeared in the Newark Star-Ledger on January 23, 1996.

Fred Hoffman, College of the Can-
yons, College of the Canyons, was quoted in an article on the topic of street musicians and popular culture. In September he was quoted on the topic of music with the media families. In February 1996, his comments on serial murderers appeared in the Ladies Home Journal in an article about crimes against women.

Peter M. Nardi,Platt College, authored a February 5 Los Angeles Times article, "Saying I Do to Broaden-

iing the Debate."

Rudolph Ogden City University of New York, was quoted in the Globe and Mail, January 9, 1996, about office politics.
In the News, continued

Fred Preston, University of Nevada, was interviewed by the Washington Post on November 29, 1995, on the nature and extent of problem gambling in America. He also responded to questions on the impact of gambling on the social and economic infrastructure of communities and the legalization of gambling.

Jane A. Pilliavin, University of Wisconsin, appeared on Oprah Winfrey on September 13, 1995, discussing bystander intervention in emergencies.

Anne R. Roselle, University of San Francisco, was interviewed on December 27, 1995, for an article on the "Social Construction of Race in Television and Film" for the San Jose Mercury News. She was interviewed on February 5, 1996, for an article in the Messenger Inquirer about the loss of informal social support networks and ways for communities to restore the extended network.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, and Martin G. Kende, University of North Dakota, were quoted in the December 28, 1995, issue of the New York Times Daily on military deployments hurting re-enlistment rates.

Jennifer Shulman, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in the New York Times on January 27, 1996, in a report by the editor on "New York Police Department Size and Skills Make Cutbacks Bearable."

Gerhard Sommers, Harvard University, and Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Tech, were featured in an article in The Science Daily on June 5, 1995, about research on gender disparity in science.

Stephen Steinberg, Queens College and CUNY Graduate Center, was interviewed by a news crew from New York City and WABC on First Word, a program in connection with his book, Turning Back: The Retreat from Racial Justice in American Thought and Policy.

People

Russell R. Dynars, University of Delaware, will be visiting professor, Center for Risk Research, Stockholm School of Economics, Stockholm, Sweden, in April-May 1996.

Allen Glickman, Publisher Research Institute, and the National Institute for Social Research, will be the featured speaker at the "International Congress on Elder Care, the Family and Human Values in the 21st Century," to be held in Hong Kong.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Tech, has been appointed to the new National Research Council research study panel on "Trends in Early Research Careers."

Richard Levinson, Emory University, has been appointed interim Dean of the Rollins School of Public Health.

Allan L. McCutchen, University of Delaware, has been named the Donald O. Koons Professor of Sociology and Director of the Gallup Research Center, at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

Joanne Nigg, University of Delaware, was elected as President of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, Oakland, CA. She is the first woman and first social scientist to be elected to the position.

Donald L. Patrick, University of Washington, has been elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Zolan Tan, New York City, gave lecture on "Webber and Torsion," "Ethnology, Nationalism and Multiculturalism: East and West," and "Webber's Rationalization Thesis and Theory at universities in Germany, Sweden, and France.

Awards

Dorothy Aldridge, Emory University, received the Vision Award from the Museum Institute for Research and the Tampa Bay Florida Professional Women's Forum Achievement Award for 1995.

Kendall Broad and Lisa Benett, Washington State University, are the first recipients of the Joseph R. DeMartini Award for Excellence in Teaching, which includes a $100 prize. The award honors the late DeMartini, a member of the Washington State University department who was active in teaching issues.

Louie Brown, Valdosta State, has an A.K.D. scholarship named in his honor.

William Frey, University of Michigan, was awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation for undergraduate faculty enhancement. This grant will allow Frey to establish internet links between the Population Studies Center and campuses, and to offer data sets for classroom use.

Ronald W. Manderscheid, received two awards for meritorious achievement from the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The first award recognizes his contributions in developing a national mental health information system that meets the needs of modern managed care; the second is part of a group award that acknowledges his work and his staff for exemplary contributions in the face of extreme staff shortages.

Jen P. Miller, University of Southern California, received the 1996 Khai Phi Award for Faculty Achievement.

Judit Saltman, Kent State University, received 1995 Community Service Award from the Society for Applied Sociology.

Joachim J. Savelberg, University of Minnesota, received the 1995 Distinguished Book Award from the International Division of the American Society of Criminology for Constructing White-Collar Crime: Rationalities, Communication, Power.

Ronaen Siegel, Temple University, received the Promotion of Human Welfare Award from the Southern Sociological Society and the University of Pennsylvania for her pay equity study.

Charles Tilley, New School for Social Research, received an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Tokyo.

New Books

Pam D. Daris, University of Toledo, The Light of Atman: The Social Sciences in Essence (Information, 1995).


Michael Schwalbe, North Carolina State University, Unloading the Iron Cage: Exploring Masculinity in the Age of Gender Politics (Oxford University Press).

New Publications

Competence and Change, the journal of global business and political economy, examines the changing nature of business organizations in a highly competitive global economy. The first issue was published in October 1995. For further information, contact: Journals, International Publishers Distributors, P.O. Box 2742, Newark, NJ 07101-4731; (800) 5-84-1898, fax (212) 250-6943.

El Enamoramiento a la Impunidad: Diagnostico sobre Violencia de Género por Víctimas [In-Depth Analysis of Gender Violence by1 Victims] by Guadalupe Leon (December 1995). This is the first detailed study of domestic violence against women carried out in South America. It is available only in Spanish. Contact: CTCRM, Calle 17, 29-1239, Quito, Ecuador; fax (593-2) 707-5912; e-mail: roge@ctcrm.eccs.edu.ec.

The Journal of Cooperative Family Studies announces a special issue on "Families in Asia: Beliefs and Reality," XVII, Number 1, 1995. Contact: Fumie Komagata, 435-1, Kamizono, Fujisawa, Kanagawa 252, Japan; 0666- 82-0710; fax 0666-82-5056; e-mail: JUCFS@jpnix.or.jp.


Herbert Kahl, University of Illinois, Women and Power in Medieval France (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996).


Michael Schwalbe, North Carolina State University, Unloading the Iron Cage: Exploring Masculinity in the Age of Gender Politics (Oxford University Press).

Contact

The Microsociety Software Gallery contains a wide selection of software designed to facilitate the teaching of sociology. There are simulations, interactive games, exercises, tutorials, personal preference inventories, demonstrations, and data analysis programs available for downloading by the click of a hyperlink. Free-ware and shareware versions are available on platform. The gallery is accessed via the World Wide Web at the following remote location: http://www.soc.umn.edu/ssp/. For more information, contact: Stephanie Pifer, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 909 Social Sciences Building, 221 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0122; (612) 624-4350; fax (612) 624-7020; e-mail: spifer003@marlin.tc.umn.edu.

Deaths

John H. Scatt, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, died on September 1, 1995.

Richard A. Schumeyer, University of Wisconsin-Madison, died January 9, 1996.

Obituaries

Howard Higman (1916-1996)

Howard Higman, the agribusiness professor who annually sponsored World Affairs Conferences at the University of Colorado attracted a dazzling array of speakers and fun-loving intellectuals, died on November 22 at the Boulder Community Hospital. He was 80.

Officially, Higman was sociology professor, but that was merely an academic cover for his role as the thinking person's Nathan Detroit, and the proprietor of the established permanent free-wheeling gathering in academia, a week-long extravaganza of discussion and debate that was once compared to a cross between a think tank and a fraternity party.

Whatever it was, it lasted 67 years. Lauded by the chance to meet and debate articulate, quick-witted specialists from different backgrounds and disciplines, the conference's participants over the years included such diverse personalities as Eleanor Roosevelt, Henry A. Kissinger, Abbe F. Beery, Richard Hofstadter, Burke, Marshall McLuhan, Brian Wilson of the Beach Boys, Arthur Miller, Ed Murrow, Ralph Nader and Roger Ebert, a popular panelist who proved he could hold his own with the reigning

Summer Short Courses

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Categorical Data Analysis

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A complete course on regression analysis of categorical data. Topics include logit, probit, multinomial logit, cumulative logit, conditional choice, poisson regression, contingency tables, panel data, and log-linear analysis. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS procedures LOGISTIC, GENMOD, and CATMOD, plus individual consultation.

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July 25-August 2

A comprehensive course on regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure time models, proportional hazards models, time-varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, discrete-time methods, and unobserved heterogeneity. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS procedures LIFEREG, LIFETEST and PHREG, individual consultation, and a copy of Prof. Allison's new book Survival Analysis Using the SAS System: A Practical Guide.

For more information contact Paul D. Allison, 3716 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6295, 215-896-6717, allison@ssc.upenn.edu, http://www.ssc.upenn.edu/~allison/. Fee for each course is $800.

Continued on next page
Obituaries, continued

resident with whom he had worked. When he invested
Vened in his 90th year, the full wealth of the
"Leisure of the Theory class."

Higman, the son of a miner turned
conductor, was born in a hospital on the
University of Colorado campus and grew up, as one might expe-
rienced, wanting to know everything. A brilliant man known both for
the breadth and depth of his knowledge, he was apparently
matured in art as a Colorado undergraduate, but then
switched to sociology in his graduate school
only because there everything there was to be known was not a recognized dis-

Although Higman served on vari-
ant government committees over the
years and spent four years directing a
Vista training program, his lifelong
passion was the conference, which he
started as a young instructor in part
to offer students at Colored,
known at the time as a party school,
alternative to skiing-thinking.
The conference, which began with
a single speaker in 1968, was origi-
nally designed as a one-shot tribute to the
United Nations, but it proved so popular that the university
ordered Higman to make it an
annual event.

It attracted major attention in 1953,
when the height of Senator Joseph McCar-
thy's red-baiting in the Senate, when
Higman stacked the panels with speakers who turned the
conference into a continuous attack on
the Senator's tactics.

A measure of the conference's pop-
ularity was that the 320 invited par-
ticipants not only received no stipend but wa
tion on one panel discussion after another, but also had to pay their
way to Boulder. There, at least, room,
board and local transportation were
provided. The panels bunched with
local families and were driven
around town by Colorado students
who also served as waiters, bartend-
er and avocados.

Like an astute hostess who makes
it a point to seat the dullness next
dustman, Higman, who once
arranged a debate between Timothy
Layte and Brendan Liddy, was
master at orchestrating creative
tensions. Among other things, he
required participants to take part in
at least one discussion on a topic
they knew nothing about. About a
week before the conference, he
insured that his panels would talk
about what they knew and not what
they had boxed up on, he made it a
point not to disclose the list of topics or panel assignments until after the
participants had gathered.

The subjects of the 200 overlap-
ing panel discussions could be pro-
found ("Third World Development:
Women as a Force of Change") or
prophylactic ("The Resurgent Con-
dain").

Such a rich engorged attracted
30,000 townpeople and Colorado
students each year. Even so, the
university suspended the conference
this year, saying it had gotten out of
touch with student interests.

A chief attraction of the conference
was the possibility of meeting man of such
enormous intellectual range that he
taught himself architecture and gar-
nering because he could not afford to
hire skilled professionals, and, for
the same reason, made himself into
an accomplished French chef.

For all his brilliance, Higman
could also be somewhat
an absent-minded professor.
During a stay with a friend in Washington,
for example, once cooked an elabo-
rate meal for 30 guests, but forgot to
involve anybody, leaving his host,
John Midgley, to eat beef Wellington
for three weeks.

Known as everything from dictato-
rial to lovable, Higman could some-
times be impertinent with the world,
especially when it failed to keep up
with the nature of racial and ethnic
matters. Unwilling to wait for the
development of new research,
for example, he had 17 telephones
installed in his house so one would
always be available.

He is survived by his wife, Marion,
and their daughters, Anne and Eliza-
beth of Boulder, and Alice Reich of
Denver.

Reprinted from the New York Times

Martin L. Martel

Higman was a professor of Sociology,
Economist, when he died on December 20, 1990, at the age of
66. He served students and col-
leagues of the Brown University
community. In 1960, he received his
undergraduate degree in Vintoria and a MA
degree in Sociology from the Univer-
sity of Miami. He studied sociology,
anthropology and social psychology
as a graduate student at Cornell Uni-
versity, had advanced training in
these subjects at the University of
Illinois, and received his Ph.D. in
Sociology from Cornell in 1966. He
taught at the University of Washing-
ton and the State University of
Arizona State University (where he
was the Chair of the Sociology Depart-
ment) before coming to Brown as
Associate Professor of Sociology in
1964. He remained actively involved
in the Department of Sociology and in
the Center for Race and Ethnicity
at Brown until his death, having
retired early because of ill health.
He became Professor of Sociology, Emer-
itus, in 1990.

He was passionately committed to the
systematic understanding of race and
Ethnicity in the United States and
developed courses that focused on
his commitments. His courses on
race and ethnicity were the most
popular on campus. His courses
on American Heritage: Racism and
Democracy in American Society was an
innovative, interdisciplinary
course that helped build and extend
Brown's reputation in teaching
courses from diverse perspectives. It emerged out of his own interdiscipli-
ary background and involved and
coordinated a wide range of faculty
and student participation.

His courses were aimed at
undergraduate students to assist in
the peer teaching of courses and
could provide his undergraduate
students with teaching assistant in the
formation of the courses. Always
nurturing and listening, allowing
each of his students to have a voice
in their education, Martel influenced
generations of undergraduates.

His research has been on sociologi-
ical insights and instructional skills
but also on his social consciousness and
activities. His research reflected
his values and his commitments to
planning and diversity. As an
undergraduate at the University of
Miami, he was deeply involved in
civil rights and politics and worked
for several years for the Southern
Regional Council and the NAACP.
His published work on race and
ethnic relations were reflected in
seven books and more than 50 jour-
nal articles. He was a member of the
Black Conference on the City of
City College and the City University
Graduate Center and a contributing
editor of the intellectual journal,
which is from his inception, died in
January at the Jewish Homestead
for the Aged in the Bronx.

Professors

Bernard Rosenberg, who lived on the East
side of Manhattan, was 72. His
dughter, Donna, said he was found
congealing heart failure.
The author, co-author or editor of
more than 30 books, including
Thoreau's Ojibwe to Jefferson,
Methodology and Methodology,
entitled "A New View of the
Lowell Traditional and
The Varieties of Delinquency
1949."
The first of a series
that the problems of the young,
Tronto's Pedagogical and...
ASA TEACHING RESOURCES ON GENOCIDE, JEWRY, AND RELATED TOPICS

The ASA Teaching Resources Center maintains an extensive collection of teaching materials that cover a wide variety of topics. We have syllabi sets that pertain to genocide and other forms of persecution, such as hate crimes. Even if you are not teaching a class that is about these subjects specifically, they may still be helpful for certain sections or individual lectures. Keep them in mind when planning your courses for next semester!

- The Sociology of Genocide/The Holocaust: A Curriculum Guide
  Edited by Jack Nusen Porter.
  $12.50 members/$16.50 non-members. Stock #320.592.

- Teaching about Genocide: A Guidebook for College and University Teachers
  Edited by Joyce Freedman-Apel and Helen Fein.
  $19.00 members/$25.00 non-members. Stock #321.792.

- Teaching About and Responding to Hate Crimes on Campus
  Edited by Claire M. Renzetti, Marcia Texler Segal, and Howard Ehrlich.
  $11.50 members/$15.50 non-members. Stock #321.794.

- The Sociology of Jewry: A Curriculum Guide
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20 Years Ago in Footnotes...

From March 1976

- In a special election issue, Helen MacGill Hughes and Raymond W. Mack were announced as candidates for 1978 ASA President. Vice Presidential candidates were Rose Laub Coser and Alice Rossi. The 1978 presidency was won by Amos Hawley, a write-in candidate, in a second election mandated when a write-in candidate received more than 10% of the votes cast. Alice Rossi was elected Vice President.

- Otto Lunsen, immediate past Executive Officer, authored a whimsical article forecasting the 1981 annual meeting in Kansas City. Larsen projected attendance of 4,898—with the only non-participant attendees being Henry Quinell, then president of Boyd Printing Company; 27 ASA staff members (including the Executive Specialist for Group Flights); and six members of the 1981 Program Committee.

- "The Decline of Academic Morality" was decreed in an article in the Princeton Alumni Weekly. Among the cited evidence of this decline: the disappearance of five books from the Princeton University Press exhibit booth at the 1975 ASA Annual Meeting.

- The 1976 edition of the Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology, with information on 227 graduate departments, was published. ASA members could order a copy for $4.

- The ASA Employment Bulletin, then published in Footnotes, listed 61 academic openings, with an average starting salary of $12,500 for assistant professors. Also included were 13 "job wanted" listings—many including marital status in the list of qualifications.

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