The 1996 Annual Meeting...

Start Packing and, Oh Yes, Remember the Plenaries!

For those attending the ASA Annual Meeting and contemplating a list of ‘must do’ events, try this for a Golden Rule: Remember the Plenaries! The speakers and topics are hot, the mega-ballroom fully air conditioned. Reflecting this year’s theme of "Social Change: Opportunities and Constraints," the plenaries promise to be some of the most dynamic and interesting sessions ever offered at an ASA Annual Meeting—and this is the 91st. Join your colleagues in attending these important community events.

Affirmative Action and Higher Education 8:30 p.m., Friday, August 16
In the wake of recent court decisions, few issues in academia are more vital than affirmative action in higher education. Based on a recent state supreme court decision over minority enrollment at the University of Texas-Austin, universities and colleges across the nation are reassessing the criteria by which students are admitted. In this opening plenary, Executive Vice President and Provost at the University of Texas-Austin Mark G. Yudof will address "The Constitution and Race-conscious Admissions Policies in Public and Private Universities." Commenting on Yudof’s remarks will be Marta Tienda, chair of the University of Chicago’s Department of Sociology and Joyce Junius, Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Science in the Office of the White House Science Advisor.

See Plenaries, page 12

Art In New York City: It’s a World Without Limits

This is the seventh and final article in our series on New York City in anticipation of the 1996 Annual Meeting.

Vera L. Zolberg
New School for Social Research

Perhaps only in New York City would it have occurred to anyone that the Sanitation Department needed an artist in residence. In fact, it was the artist herself, Mierle Ukeles, who proposed the idea, offered her services, and managed to win the approval, albeit with some skepticism, from the administrators in charge. But what was the nature of the art appropriate to that setting? Ukeles, much of whose work involves constructions and installations, was aware of the long-standing reputation of garbage men (here are now garbage women as well) as one of the lowest ranked jobholders of the NOBC occupational status studies. She assumed, accordingly, that they must be suffering from considerable alienation, a condition that for a number of years she undertook to help overcome. To that end, among the projects on which she embarked was that of urging (successfully) that all the sanitation vehicles be painted white. In addition, she announced her intention of personally shaking the hand of each and every sanitation worker—er—and managed, over a period of several months to accomplish this. More spectacularly, she choreographed a ‘ballet’ that was performed on a holiday weekend by sanitation truck drivers on land, and garbage bargemen on the river, in which they moved their vehicles rhythmically and in concert with one another.

As the saying goes (most appropriately in this context), since “one hand washes the other,” it’s not surprising to learn that these experiences have fed back into Ukeles’ own art work. She has recycled piles of discarded Sanitation Department work gloves to create fanciful designs on archways of bent iron, and seen in art, page 11

Quadagno Elected President; Marrett is Vice President

Jill Quadagno, Mildred and Claude Pepper Eminent Scholar in Social Gerontology and Professor of Sociology, Florida State University, has been elected the 89th President of the ASA. Quadagno will assume office in August of 1997, following a year of service as President-Elect. Cora Bagley Marrett, Assistant Director for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation, has been elected Vice President, and will also assume office in 1997 after a year of service as Vice President-Elect. The four newly elected Council Members at-Large are: Paul Burrell, University of Washington; Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania; Phyllis E. Moen, Cornell University; and Linda J. Waite, University of Chicago, Kathleen Gerson, New York University, and Elizabeth Higginbotham, University of Memphis, are the new Committee on Publications members. Of the 10,603 ASA members eligible to vote, 3,331 ballots were cast, representing a 31.42% response rate. In announcing the results of the election, Teresa A. Sullivan, Secretary of the Association, and Phyllis J. Levine, Executive Officer, extend heartiest congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members, and thank all who served the Association by running for office and by voting in this election.

President-Elect
Jill Quadagno, Florida State University

Vice President-Elect
Cora Bagley Marrett, National Science Foundation and University of Wisconsin-Madison

Council
Paul Burrell, University of Washington-Seattle
Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania
Phyllis E. Moen, Cornell University
Linda J. Waite, University of Chicago

Publications Committee
Elizabeth Higginbotham, University of Memphis
Kathleen Gerson, New York University

Committee on Nominations
District One: Donna Y. Tikig, University of California-Santa Cruz
District Two: John Silby Butler, University of Texas-Austin
District Three: Berdie McNear Barnett, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign
District Four: Sandra L. Taylor, Clark Atlanta University
District Five: Heidi H. Gutfred, Purdue University
District Six: Andrea J. Charlow, Johns Hopkins University
District Seven: Rhonda E. Levine, Colgate University
District Eight: Mary C. Waters, Harvard University

Committee on Committees
District One: Melissa L. Oliver, University of California-Los Angeles
District Two: Beth A. Rubin, Tulane University
District Three: Jeylan T. Mortimer, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis
District Four: Terry C. Bluett, Georgia Institute of Technology
District Five: Vera A. Taylor, Ohio State University
District Six: William W. Faith, University of Maryland-College Park
District Seven: Bethina J. Huler, Modern Language Association
District Eight: Michele Lamont, Princeton University

Sullivan and Levine also reported that ASA members voted favorably to revise the dues categories and dues rates, and to eliminate the emeritus membership category and incorporate those members in the regular income categories. (See the article on page 3 for more details.)

Published by The American Sociological Association
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An ASA Congressional Fellow shares his story.

The Executive Officer's Column

Connecting with Sociology in Community Colleges

Demand for community college education is increasing. Across the country students who previously may not have pursued higher education are entering community colleges or returning to school at the community college level. President Clinton is calling for the AA degree to replace the high school diploma as the minimum training for all Americans. Community colleges have professionalized their faculty and programs, and increasingly require a PhD degree for entering faculty. Also, academic positions are expanding in community colleges.

Today, ASA is itself working to advance sociology in all academic institutions, including in community colleges. It is engaged in discussions internal to the discipline and with higher education, scientific, and scholarly societies. Based on these efforts, we are including community colleges in our programming and working to enhance communication between sociologists across all sectors of academic life.

Making the Match
Building on an increased commitment to prepare graduate students to teach, Preparing Future Faculty Projects (some of which include sociology) are developing around the country. Funded primarily by the Pew Charitable Trusts and administered by the Association of American Colleges and Universities and the Council of Graduate Schools, these programs center on a cluster of institutions within one location—including a PhD granting university, a liberal arts college, and a community college. Graduate students receive preparation in teaching and work with faculty in small or community colleges. These programs better prepare graduate students to teach and better inform them about teaching in community colleges.

Critical Issues of Curriculum and Articulation
Recent trends in higher education underscore the importance of working with departments at all points in the student pipeline, enhancing the articulation or equivalency between curricula, and increasing the dialogue between four-year and community college faculty. Some states, such as Minnesota, are merging community colleges and state colleges into a single system. In other states, campuses will move to a semester system, with the consequence that the equivalency between courses will become easier and clearer to establish. In Ohio, any course in the community college must be transferable to a four-year institution (although it does not necessarily count for the major).

In some locations, state sociological societies have become productive venues for discussing the articulation of curricula in sociology. The ASA plans to consider this issue at the annual Chair Conference (August 15-16). Plenary speaker Teresa Sullivan (University of Texas, Austin) will address the articulation of AA, BA, MA, and PhD programs.

ASA Committee on Teaching's Task Force on Sociology in the Community College

The ASA Committee on Teaching also recognized the core role of community colleges in undergraduate education. The importance of examining sociology in the community college context and working with community college faculty led to the appointment of a Task Force on Sociology in the Community College. Elizabeth Bryan, Johnson County Community College, is Chair of the Task Force.

At the 1995 Annual Meeting, the Task Force sponsored a focus group with community college teachers. The results of that group have guided the Task Force and ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Program. In spring 1996, ASA joined with the Pacific Sociological Association (PSA) and the Washington and California Sociological Associations, to host a focus group for community college sociologists at the ASA annual meeting.

From both focus group discussions, a number of themes emerged. Participants noted that "most community colleges have an open door policy. As a result, we have students with all levels of academic abilities and experiences, including the very best students. Most of us like teaching this variety, but it is challenging," several faculty members also commented on the amount of instruction devoted to remediation, particularly in writing, while simultaneously noting the high payoff from such efforts.

Faculty emphasized that "the key word in community college is 'community.' Community colleges reflect the communities in which they are located and as such are different from one another." Participants concurred that the college serves the community, in formal education and other community activities. Participants commented on other crucial features of the community college experience. Some noted that decisions on hiring were made outside of the department or sociology group, at the division or the dean level. The range of disciplines within a division was vertically seen as a source of intellectual excitement, interdisciplinary opportunity, or at times administrative frustration.

Faculty emphasized that community college teachers need to be strong generalists. Participants made the point that, while faculty at four-year colleges and universities continue to pursue graduate school specialties, community college faculty have "being a generalist" as their specialty. The professional need for journals, meetings, and other forms of continuing education may be very different for generalists. Also, they observed that these faculty "may have more experience on such issues as the use of instructional technology, handling diverse student bodies, open door admissions, experimenting with distance learning, teaching race, class, and gender in the core curriculum, and using new pedagogies.

ASA's Other Actions and Initiatives

The ASA Annual Meeting continues to include special events for community college sociologists. The 1996 Annual Meeting in New York begins with the Chair Conference, which incorporates a breakout group for AAGrant institutions. The Task Force on Sociology in the Community College is sponsoring a second focus group session, on Saturday, August 17 from 12:30-2:15 p.m. Many other sessions and workshops are germane to the community college context.

The Association is also undertaking other actions and initiatives. ASA's Council's statement on diversity (August 1995 resolution) emphasized the importance of participation in ASA by sociologists in all work settings, including smaller institutions and community colleges. ASA's Teaching Resources Center includes a monograph on "Teaching Sociology in the Community College." ASA is also encouraging greater use of ASA's Employment Bulletin by community colleges to reach a stronger pool of applicants in hiring.

Sociologists are aware of the significance of setting and context. Colleagues teaching in community colleges experience special contextual norms. Building a strong sociology, and a vital Association, centers on connecting to all sociologists engaged in educating our next generations—Talbot J. Levine
ASA Opposes H.R. 1271 at Senate Staff and Press Briefing

ASA’s Executive Officer Felice J. Levine urges defeat of the Family Privacy Protection Act at a June 19 press conference held in a U.S. Senate committee room. At Levine’s left are social behavioral scientist Phylis Ellickson and South Minneapolis school board member Terry Schwanke. Not shown are J. Lawrence Aber, director of the National Center for Children in Poverty at Columbia University, and David Bourne, a medical director with the Arkansas Department of Health in Little Rock. ASA organized the press conference and an afternoon Senate staff briefing.

On behalf of a coalition of more than 30 groups, the American Sociological Association on June 19 organized a major press conference and Senate staff briefing on Capitol Hill to urge defeat of the Family Privacy Protection Act. At both events, representatives of science, education and health organizations said the bill would jeopardize research on drug use, violence, health and sexual activity among young people. ASA executive officer Felice J. Levine moderated the events.

The legislation requires written parental consent before children can participate in most types of federally funded surveys. The bill passed the House last year as part of the “Contract With America” and is now awaiting action on the Senate floor.

Participants in the press conference said the legislation would make it so expensive for researchers to gather written permission from representative samples of minors that some ongoing studies would have to shut down and important new studies could not be initiated. The Family Privacy Protection Act “might look like apple pie and motherhood, but it is a misnomer,” said Levine. “It does not protect parents; it shields . . .”

ASA Members Endorse New Dues Structure

By nearly 80 percent, ASA members have voted overwhelmingly in favor of a resolution designed to make the membership dues structure more equitable. The ASA Council, which recommended the change to the ASA membership in its January meeting, said it intended the revised structure to be revenue neutral, meaning that the income to ASA will be no greater or lower than the income generated by the current dues structure.

By virtue of the membership vote, the top two income categories—$40,000-$49,999 and $50,000 and higher—will be subdivided into additional income categories: $40,000-$49,999, $50,000-$69,999, and $70,000 and over. Members who earn between $50,000 and $54,999 would have a reduction in dues from $120 to $150, but members between $55,000 and $69,999 would have an increase from $130 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 $220. Under the proposed new dues structure, the current lowest income category would also change from “under $15,000” to “under $20,000.” Members currently in the $15,000-$19,999 category would see a reduction of about $13 in their dues, but members currently in the less than $15,000 category would have an increase of $11.

ASA members, meanwhile, also voted to eliminate the Emeritus Membership dues category. Council had recommended integrating emeritus members into the regular income-based membership structure because of the varied income levels of retired colleagues. This resolution was approved by close to 67 percent of the voting members.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ Appeals Court Rules Court Accepts Case . . . On June 12 the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati heard oral arguments in Princeton University Press v. Michigan Documents Services, Inc.--frequently called the "coursepack case." In February, a three-judge panel of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the "coursepack" copying undertaken by the Michigan Documents Services was "fair use." However, in April the Court effectively dissolved that decision and decided that all of its judges would serve as a panel for the rehearing and deliver an opinion. Susan Kernfield, the lawyer for Princeton University Press, argued that the case was about "fair use" for educational purposes and that the law allows multiple copies for teaching. She said that that publishers must present evidence that the material included in "coursepacks" substituted for the purchase of the book and resulted in economic harm to the publishers. Ronald S. Rauchberg represented the publishers and insisted that a commercial business was making profit at the expense of owners of intellectual property. A decision in this case is not expected for several months.

✓ Senate Considers Parental Rights Act . . . A bill that could affect the work of sociologists involved in elementary and secondary education is gaining momentum in the U.S. Senate. The Parental Rights and Responsibilities Act (S. 984, H.R. 1494) bill would allow any parent to sue a government entity, such as a school board, if they believe the actions of that entity violated their right to "direct the upbringing and education" of their child. A coalition of non-profit organizations opposed to the bill say that while the bill is designed to allow parents to raise their children as they wish, it could harm the medical and reproductive health care of minors, their education, and their privacy, mental, and emotional safety. For example, school-based providers who offer substance abuse counseling and mental health counseling may stop offering such services since they could be sued by parents who believe the services violated their parental rights. The legislation was voted out of the Senate Judiciary Committee’s Administrative Oversight Subcommittee in April. Senate proponents of the legislation have said they will seek to bypass the Committee consideration and bring the measure directly to the floor.

✓ White House Home Page Provides Key Social Statistics . . . Economic and social statistics are now available through the White House Home Page. The Federal Statistics Briefing Rooms were unveiled at a recent White House briefing by Office of Management and Budget Director Alice Rivlin. The briefing rooms provide a centralized index to current releases and historical economic and social indicators, organized, not by agency, but thematically. The Social Statistics Briefing Room's organizing themes are Demographics, Education, Health and Crime. Included in each theme are the most current government releases, graphic displays of time series data, highlights of trends, and the name of the agency that provided the statistics. The user can then, through hyperlinks to the agencies' Web pages, further explore the data in depth. The White House Home Page is available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsdr.

✓ ASA Honors Emeritus Members . . . The American Sociological Association and several social and behavioral associations cosponsored a reception on June 6 honoring Emeritus Members for their contributions to the science of sociology. More than 75 friends and colleagues attended the reception that was held in Washington, DC. Brief remarks were delivered by Census Bureau Social Science Associate Director Howard Silver (far left), ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine (second from left), Marriott (center), Federation of Behavioral Psychological and Cognitive Sciences Executive Director David Johnson (second from right), and American Psychological Association Vice President Ray Fowler (far right).
The ASA MOST Program: Achievements and Opportunities

By Havidán Rodríguez
ASA Minority Affairs Program Director

The American Sociological Association's (ASA) Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) Program, funded by the Ford Foundation, is a five-year initiative (1994-1999) that seeks to engage sociology departments in transforming their curricula, developing department-wide strategies to support and mentor students and junior faculty, and creating an effective learning community that considers issues of diversity; and in reexamining how to build strong foundations for the institutions we approach the end of the second of program implementation, it is important that we reflect on the accomplishments, problems, and challenges of the MOST institutions and the ASA, during the past 24 months.

The 18 colleges and universities (12 undergraduate and six Ph.D. conferring institutions) selected to participate in the MOST Program are progressing in terms of their institutional missions, demographic composition, geographic location, and in their MOST goals and objectives. However, all the institutions were selected for the Program based on their commitment to expand the pipeline of scholars of color and prepare minority sociologists for future leadership roles in the academy; transform the curriculum to reflect increased rigor in scientific methods, including hands-on research experiences and reflection in the academic and research needs of a diversified and multicultural student population; develop departmentwide strategies to support and mentor students and junior faculty; and create strong foundations for the institutions we approach the end of the twenty-first century and recognize a century and half of sociological work, there is no section in the American Sociological Association devoted to bringing together this body of scholarship.

The term "history of sociology" is most frequently used to refer to the chronology of the discipline's general theories and theorists. But other issues investigated in this scholarship include: methodological advances, the politics of the profession, the discovery and introduction of forgotten theorists, biographies of significant contributors to the discipline, subfields, accounts of departments and of the work of applied sociologists, and historiographic resistances to the construction of and challenges to the conference, summer institutes, faculty/mentor training workshops, and site visits. These initiatives were designed to help all institutions work towards and achieve their MOST goals and objectives. To date, what has been the outcome? Are all the MOST departments working towards their proposed goals? Has the Program achieved its expectations? What has the ASA learned through the MOST Program? The answers to these questions are long and complex and we will address them in future publications.

However, at the end of year two, we were to design a "scale of success," we would have to indicate that the MOST Program, in general, has made significant progress towards their proposed goals and objectives, others have made significant improvements, while others have been moving at a much slower pace than anticipated.

It is noteworthy, however, that although we are in the process of evaluating last year activities, the MOST Program, in general, has made significant progress. One of the achievements of MOST has been its ability to incorporate and engage 18 institutions of higher education throughout the country in a discussion of such issues as multiculturalism, diversity, climate, mentoring, minority recruitment and retention, and training of the future faculty, among others. MOST has allowed the ASA and the discipline to take a lead role in engaging in productive and challenging discussions with colleges and universities about the future direction of institutions of higher education.

In terms of other specific achievements, some of the participating institutions have embraced the MOST Program and have incorporated the goals and objectives of MOST into their departments operating and strategic plans. This initiative will ensure that these departments will continue to play a lead role in the discipline and will continue to implement changes that will enhance the academic climate and curriculum at these institutions.

Curriculum Transformation

In terms of curriculum transformation, a group of departments have been and are currently engaged in making important changes to their curricula. The goals of our curriculum transformation efforts are to have departments underscore the centrality of race, class, and gender; provide grounded and solid training in sociological tradition; expose students to increased rigor in scientific methods; increase intellectual development of students; and encourage and motivate students to pursue graduate work in sociology. While some progress has been made in these areas, significant work remains to be done.

A large number of departments have engaged their MOST undergraduate students in research training, as teaching assistants, as active participants in department committees, and in recruitment and outreach activities. The number of MOST students presenting their research at regional and national professional association meetings has increased quite dramatically. Clearly, professional development and socialization of MOST students into the discipline have been important contributions of the Program. Indeed, in many of the participating institutions, the MOST students have become leaders and "agents of change."

Despite some of the accomplishments of the MOST Program, much work and many challenges remain for the following three years. MOST is about systemic change of departments specifically and more broadly of colleges and universities. Hence some of the greatest challenges lie ahead. Trying to change the way departments go about their normal business is no easy task. We are asking departments to reexamine their programs and some basic premises of operation. In principle, all participating schools seek to do so. In practice, transformation activities need to take place to achieve genuine change.

We are encouraged by the departmental changes that are taking place among some of our participating institutions. Moreover, we are looking forward to having our departments take a lead role in providing transportable models of change that will contribute to developing more inclusive academic climates; curricula that address the issues of a changing, multicultural, and diverse society; and models that will increase the voice and visibility of students and faculty of color in institutions of higher education.

MFP Summer Program Gets Underway

During the summer of 1996, the American Sociological Association's (ASA) Minority Faculty Program (MFP) will initiate its Summer Research Internship Program at the University of California-Los Angeles (UCLA) and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL). The summer internships are designed to: expand the Fellows' knowledge and training on mental health issues; enhance their methodological and research skills; and expose participating students to mental health research, faculty, and facilities that are not otherwise available to them at their home institutions.

David T. Takach and Suzanne T. Ortega will be the mentors of two MFP summer interns at UCLA and UNL, respectively. Lining Liu, from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, and Sheila Page-Edwards, from the University of Oregon, were selected to participate in this year's internship program. Liu will work on the Chinese American Psychiatric Epidemiological Study Project, which is funded by NIMH, at UCLA. Page-Edwards will work on the Substance Abuse Treatment project, which is funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, at UNL.

As time progresses, the MFP plans to expand this program to include additional universities or research facilities, mental health research faculty and researchers, and MFP Fellows. Havidán Rodríguez, Director of the Minority Affairs Program, indicated "we are very confident that this research internship experience will enhance and complement the fellow's formal academic and research training in the sociology of mental health."

Sheila Page-Edwards

Lining Liu
Molm and Smith-Lovin to Edit Social Psychology Quarterly

Editor’s Note: In January 1996, ASA Council appointed new editors based on recommendations from the Committee on Publications. In this issue, Footnotes profiles Linda Molm and Lynn Smith-Lovin, both of Arizona State University, who will co-edit Social Psychology Quarterly and Jeffrey Chin, Le Moyne College, who will serve as the new editor of Teaching Sociology.

by Paula Englund and Dave Snow

Linda Molm and Lynn Smith-Lovin will soon take over as editors of Social Psychology Quarterly. Their editorial term will be the first time an ASA journal has been co-edited. Between them, they cover many bases in social psychology.

Molm’s own research has focused on power and inequality in social relations. Although her work is guided primarily by the study of networks affects power, the process of power use in interaction; and behavioral, cognitive, and affective responses to structural inequalities and perceptions of injustice. Her forthcoming book, Coercive Power in Social Exchange (Cambridge University Press), is the culmination of a decade of research integrating coercive power within exchange theory, and comparing its use and effects to those of the traditional forms of power traditionally studied by exchange theorists. This research was supported by the National Science Foundation, published in Social Psychology Quarterly, 1994, and in Social Forces in Group Processes, and elsewhere. Molm is committed to cumulative research and theory development, especially valuing theories that span different levels of analysis and apply to interaction in a wide range of settings.

Smith-Lovin studies how identity, social action, and emotion are related. Her work is embedded in affect control theory, a version of symbolic interactionism. The theory points that people try to maintain stable meanings for their own and others’ identities, and that this is done through controlling their own behavior, thoughts, and cognitions in ways that confirm these meanings. In 1988, she and David Heise published Affect Control Theory. Recently, she has been working on a new book, Putting Emotions to Work: Social Influence and Affect Processes in Organizations, which is now under review. In numerous articles written since, she has applied the theory to emotions, showing that positive emotions are likely to result when an interaction confirms (and negative emotions when it disconfirms) self-identities. She currently serves as Chair of the ASA Section on Social Psychology. She and Jeffrey Chin have headed up a group designing an Emotions Module for inclusion on the 1996 General Social Survey. Other research by Smith-Lovin focuses on gender structural patterns of interaction. She has explored this in a cross-national data on task group discussions and in data on network ties within voluntary associations. Smith-Lovin has used a wide array of methods to answer her research questions: experiments, vignette studies, analysis of secondary survey data, noresearch laboratory studies, and qualitative field observation. Her work has been funded by the National Science Foundation and published in Social Psychology Quarterly, Social Forces, Journal of Mathematical Sociology, Advances in Group Processes, and elsewhere.

Both have been long involved with SPQ. Molm has served two terms on the board, and Smith-Lovin has guest-edited two special issues and served as Executive Editor. Smith-Lovin brings a good deal of additional and original experience to SPQ. She majored in psychology and worked as a research assistant for a short time, and she is currently serving as deputy editor for ASR. Both have served on other editorial boards as well.

Smith-Lovin and Molm have asked Lynn Smith-Lovin, a professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, to be the new Executive Editor. She will advise on qualitative and experimental methods and processual symbolic interactionism, Mortimer on social structure and personality survey-based work. Molm and Smith-Lovin overlapped as graduate students at the University of North Carolina, where they both received their doctorates. In fact, their first collaboration was a joint presentation in a graduate course on the relationship between attitudes and behavior.
Hot Off The Press: Revised Draft of ASA Code of Ethics

A major revision of the ASA Code of Professional Ethics is now ready for ASA members' review and comment. The new Code reflects two years of intensive work by the Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) and constitutes a major step forward in clarifying the ethical conduct and responsibilities of sociologists. While sociologists had long debated the need for a new code about ethical research practices promised ASA Council to ask the Committee on Professional Ethics to prepare a code of ethics in the late 1980s. The first ASA Code of Ethics was approved by the membership in 1970 and became effective in 1971. ASA membership at that time was the first major revision of the Code in 1982 when exploitation of students and sexual harassment were added as ethical violations. In 1989, the Code was updated, mostly to include additional items on sociology. As present-day ethical issues remain, several amendments related primarily to teaching issues were approved by Council and added to the Code. In 1993, with the support of Council, COPE decided it was time to undertake a substantial revision of the Code of Ethics. COPE thought that the current Code was somewhat limited in its information and guidance and did not elaborate on many of the ethical dilemmas confronted by sociologists. Recommendations from bodies like the American Assosi, of univ Roy Professors and the National Academy of Sciences, clearer requirements for responsible research conduct from federal and other granting agencies, and changing societal expectations about professional behavior were additional factors that contributed to the major revision of the Code. ASA was not alone in this undertaking as many professional organizations have previously revised or are currently revising their codes of ethics.

Goals
In December 1994, the Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) began a concentrated and deliberative effort to produce a new Code of Ethics. The overarching goals guiding our efforts were to make the Code more educational; to make the Code more accessible and easier to use; and to make the Code more helpful for sociologists. To make the Code more educational, COPE decided that the Code should provide a fuller and clearer explanation of the ethical standards for conduct and professional responsibilities of sociologists. Also, we decided to prepare an accompanying Casebook that describes and discusses a number of ethical issues such as informed consent, confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and data sharing. We anticipate that this Casebook, which should be available in the summer of 1997, will serve as a guide to ethical decisionmaking as well as a resource for workshops and for teaching about professional ethics. The accessibility of the Code is substantially improved. The layout and design of the Code, with topical headings and bookmarks, allows users to navigate the document and a table of contents directs readers to major ethical areas.

The new Code should be helpful to sociologists interested in ethical behavior across a broad array of areas. The new Code is substantially longer than the current Code. It explains ethical principles in greater detail and covers a broader range of ethical concerns encountered by sociologists.

Major Changes
Many of the changes in the new Code reflect our attempts to make the Code more comprehensive and applicable to research, teaching, service, and practice. Highlights of some of the changes in the new Code include:

- Confidentiality. Confidentiality is an issue that touches all areas of sociology—teaching, research, service, and practice. The new Code asks sociologists to recognize that conflicting societal, legal, and moral demands may affect the meaning or appropriateness of an absolute commitment to confidentiality. The Code urges sociologists to consider circumstances that could limit guarantees of confidentiality and to communicate the nature of any limits to relevant parties, whether research subjects, students, or clients.

- Informed Consent. Informed consent also cuts across all sociological activities. The new Code emphasizes that it means for sociologists to ensure that research consent is interpreted and the conditions under which consent must be obtained. In particular, sociologists should be aware of legal and other restraints on promises made in informed consent statements.

- Teaching Responsibilities. The section on teaching responsibilities in the new Code is expanded significantly. One important change is the focus on the responsibilities of department chairs and other administrators to ensure that programs are run ethically. In the current Code, standards of conduct focus on "departments of sociology." In the draft revision of the Code, the standards constitute expectations regarding the behavior of sociologists as administrators. By focusing on individual sociologists, this part of the Code is more compatible with other parts of the Code addressed to the responsibilities of sociologists as employers and supervisors.

- Conflicts of Interest. There is an entirely new section in the revised Code describing various conflicts of interests that sociologists may encounter. The addition of this section reflects an increasing awareness of potential conflicts of interest across research, teaching, service, and practice and the necessity for sociologists to be attentive to and avoid conflicts, or the appearance of conflicts, in their professional activities.

- Data Sharing. The new Code contains more explicit statements about the importance of sharing data with other researchers.

- Practice Roles. Sociologists employed in practice settings or engaged in practice activities encounter ethical issues not found in traditional academic settings. The new Code throughout clarifies ethical expectations for practice and contains a new section defining appropriate behavior in consulting and contracting arrangements.

Changes in Enforcement Procedures
The Committee on Professional Ethics decided to revise the enforcement procedures contained in the ASA Code of Ethics and present these procedures as a separate document. In the current Code, there are few sanctions, and these sanctions are not easily applied. The current Code allows suspension and termination of membership but does not provide for less severe sanctions. And, the expulsion of a member in the current Code requires that three ASA past presidents review the case and report back to the full Council. In the new Code, additional sanctions are available, including private admonishment letters. ASA Council is removed from decisions about ethics violations and the investigative functions are simplified. Mediation is more clearly recommended as a first step, even before ASA reviews a case.

COPE's operating procedures are clearly defined, and there are explicit statements about confidentiality and conflicts of interest in COPE matters. In making determinations, COPE has more authority and clearer accountability. In most instances, the procedures permit an appeal of COPE's decision to a three-member Appeal Panel of past members of COPE appointed by the ASA President. The purpose of the changed procedure is to ensure greater expertise in decision-making and knowledge only among those who "need to know."

Code Approval Process
A few steps remain before the new Code becomes an official ASA document. The Code is now available on the ASA Home Page. ASA members can also obtain a copy of the revised draft by sending an e-mail to fax, or by writing to the Executive Office. As chair of COPE, I have established a listserver to encourage discussion of the Code. We welcome feedback.

See Code, page 12

Professional Workshop Scheduled
COPE will convene a professional workshop at the upcoming Annual Meeting to provide a forum for sociologists to discuss the revised draft of the ASA Code of Ethics. "The New ASA Code of Professional Ethics" will be held on Sunday, August 16, 1998, from 10:15 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. John Kennedy and Sue Hoppe, co-chairs of COPE, will provide an overview of the proposed Code, highlighting differences between the new Code and the old, and the rationale for the changes.

Committee on Professional Ethics
John Kennedy, Indiana University—Bloomington, Chair
Sue Hoppe, University of Texas—San Antonio, Co-chair
Antonino Cortese, Southern Methodist University
Joyce Miller Lucken, Keystone University Research Corporation
Barbara Mitter, Battelle, Inc.
Eleanor M. Miller, University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee
Helen Moer, University of Nebraska—Lincoln
Bernice Pascoff, Indiana University—Bloomington
Bette Woody, University of Massachusetts—Boston
Cheryl Todd, Colby College—Lewiston, Chair
Ida Simpson, Duke University, ex officio member (former Council liaison)
Felice J. Levine, ASA, staff liaison
Cynthia B. Costello, ASA, staff liaison

See http://www.asanet.org for more information.
Learning to Labour

I would like to make the case for an eleven most influential book to add to the amply describing list of ten. Learning to Labour by Paul Willis (Farnborough: Saxon House, 1977) has deserved since its publication as a model for ethnographic research. Methodologically, Willis goes beyond the school and analyzes its culture in its own marginal settings of street corner or ghetto to examine the array of sites at which young people and the community as a whole are formed. Willis teaches us, by example and in his theoretical conclusions, that subcultures are not social structures but are constructions of experience that resist dominant ideologies of education, good behavior, tolerance and social order at the same time as the nature and consequences of resistance are moldy by the ideologies and institutions against which they stand.

Substantively, Willis brought categories of class to bear on the issues of status attainment and deviance in new ways. He showed that working class culture limits mobility through a process of conscious resistance to authority in the school and workplace, not from an absence of cultural capital or lack of social resources. Deviance from dominant notions of discipline and social conventions of tolerance and deference is grounded in long-standing working class standards of class, gender and ethnic solidarity. This understanding has provided a more realistic way for studying the origins and persistence of illiberal attitudes and behaviors among certain age cohorts and social classes.

Finally, Willis pioneered the study of working class culture and an economy in which working class jobs that pay a "family wage" are disappearing. His work provides a richer understanding of working class youth and their subcultures when they fail to secure either middle class education and prestige or even the proletarian employment of their fathers.

Richard Lachmann, State University of New York-Albany

What's Missing

In response to the invitation for debate and discussion on their stimulating top 10 list, I offer a few questions and suggestions:

1. Why frame the discussion in terms of books that have been most influential, rather than books that have made the greatest intellectual contribution?

2. Why so few books by academic American sociologists? Only four of the top ten authors are sociologists with faculty appointments in American universities. Is our disciplinary self-esteem so low that we must identify scholars from other disciplines, non-academics, and foreign scholars as the most influential writers over this period?

3. If we wish to include writers from other fields who have influenced sociology, then surely the economist Gary Becker's books, Human Capital and A Treatise on the Family (both University of Chicago Press) must be contenders. Social psychologist Carol Gilligan's In a Different Voice was enormously influential as well.

4. It is disheartening that only two books that pertain to gender made it on the list—Nancy Chodorow's The Reproduction of Mothering and the Women's Health Collective's Our Bodies, Ourselves. These are surely great books deserving of recognition.

5. But are not the five most influential studies of gender among sociologists?

The 10 Most Influential Books? Some Second Opinions

The May issue of Footnotes, ES editor Dan Clawson explained how the selections were made by the Contemporary Sociology Board in a "process that was admittedly somewhat arbitrary.

Footnotes asked readers to respond to the selection and to tell us what books they would choose and why. Below are the statements we received. First, we reprint the list developed by the CS board:

- Boston Health Cooperative, Our Bodies, Ourselves
- Pierre Bourdieu, Outline of a Theory of Practice
- Harry Braverman, Labor and Monopoly Capital
- Nancy Chodorow, The Reproduction of Mothering
- Michael Foucault, Discipline and Punishment
- Clifford Geertz, The Interpretations of Culture
- Edward Said, Orientalism
- Thea Skocpol, States and Social Revolution
- Emmanuel Wallenstein, The Modern World Systems
- William J. Wilson, The Declining Significance of Race

The SPSS Manual

Contemporary Sociology's recent list of the top ten influential books for sociology during the past twenty-five years focuses on weighty topics with world-historic subjects. By contrast, I believe that the most influential books are those that have empowered sociologists through precept or example. Maybe that's why the SPSS Manual has been our most influential book. Although there were other packages, I focus on SPSS because it was the first that was widely used, easy-to-use, and reasonably comprehensive.

SPSS enabled most sociologists to do their own computer-based statistical analyses instead of being forced to rely upon high priests of the Great Machine. I am old enough—and have traveled enough—to have seen the opposite happen: people having to queue and beg an "expert" who possessed the rare knowledge of how to get a user-unfriendly statistical package to work. Or in pre-counter days, most people could do only limited analyses using counter-sorters. Of course, folk like Samuel Stouffer and Paul Lazarsfeld did wonderful analyses using counter-sorters, but there were giants at the IBM machine in those days. Now, we do not have to be giants.

SPSS fostered an influential and dangerous world view in sociology whose logic is based on a survey research perspective. This has shifted analyses away from looking directly at social structures and social processes to efforts that try to infer structure and processes from the cross-classified, aggregated characteristics of analytically disconnected individuals. Each record—which usually means each individual—is treated as a separate entity consisting of variables measuring discrete social characteristics (e.g., age, SES, attitudes). At best, analysts can use the associations they discover among these variables to make some structural or procedural sense.

Contemporary Sociology's book list was provocative. Perhaps each section can get in the act. And as a book-reading article, writer, I also think it would be fun to repeat the game by listing influential jour- nal articles.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto

We Need More Lists

In the non-academic world, editors are judged by how much debate and argument they can stir up, and by that by no means undeserved criterion, Dan Clawson and his colleagues at CS have done a good job with their list of influential books.

Many alternative lists are possible, depending on how one defines influence and how one determines what groups should be and were influenced. Consequently, I hope others will publish other lists, including those naming the books by sociologists that have had the most influence in general, and among sociologists. I would also like to see an article reporting the books that have the most influence: a number of sociologists from different fields and cohorts, and why.

Meanwhile, I was a bit sorry that only half the Clawson et al. list was authored by sociologists, which means among other things that the discipline does not seem to be as good as it could be at writing influential books. However, since influential books tell us at least as much about the influenced as about their authors, maybe sociology is also not good enough at writ- ing books about matters that Americans want to be influenced about.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University

Habits of the Heart


The criterion of "influence on the field" appears to me to be unduly narrow: Hab- its of the Heart was one of the books that was inspired by Toqueville's Democracy in America. Building on his theoretical per- spective, the authors produced a work that was both a critically acclaimed best seller, and one that has had a profound impact on many social scientists (not just on sociologists).

In addition, this book galvanized many leaders and intellectuals into read- dressing the critical interplay of individ- ual and community.

This impact continues today, over ten years later, as related issues of civility, communitarianism, duties versus rights, etc. continue to command our attention.

Perhaps Habits was left off the list because it was a qualitative study or because it was too "popular." These do not seem to be good reasons for its exclu- sion.

Finally, was it too much to hope that a book which addressed the "big issues" facing society today would have been included?

Douglas Snider, Bowie State University

More Suggestions

I have two comments:

1. Catherine MacKinnon's Toward a Femi- nist Theory of the State (Harvard University Press, 1989) develops a feminist theory from feminist practice. As Pauline Bart puts it, MacKinnon's work is to femi- nism what the German Idealism is to Marx- ism. MacKinnon offers a feminist theory of sexuality that parallels Marx's theory of work. Like work, sexuality is con- structed, yet restraining; universal, yet historically specific. Sexuality is some- thing that is most our own, but is most taken away. Just as work creates class, sexuality creates gender. MacKinnon shows objectivity to be an epistemologi- cal stance that is linked to norm objectifi- cation of women. She suggests an alternative epistemology which rejects the distinction between knowing subject and known object. Dorothy Smith's The Conceptual Practices of Power: A Feminist Sociology of Knowledge (University of British Columbia Press, 1990) is another influential book that focuses on epistemological assumptions as a fundamental part of power relationships. Smith describes how today's rules of ruling are abstract, estradalocal, and textual, hence implicating sociology in power relations. These two books have already attracted attention that suggests their influence will last many years.

2. Arlie Hochschild's The Managed Heart (California, 1983) and Thomas Schacht's Microsociology: Discourse, Emotion, and Social Structure (Chicago, 1990) empha- size emotions as fundamentally import- ant to social life. Hochschild's understanding of how emotions are socially and culturally shaped opened up a new and productive line of research and theory. Schacht focuses on the maintenance of human bonds as the most crucial human motive, focusing on pride and shame as the emotions that signal the
Honors Program Announces Recipients for 1996

The ASA Honors Program has announced its 1996 recipients. Begun in 1974, the Honors Program recognizes outstanding scholarly achievement by undergraduate and graduate students. To be considered, students must maintain a grade average of at least 3.5 and submit an essay on their future plans in sociology to the Honors Program Selection Committee. Congratulations to the following students:

- Acciavito, Monica, San Jose State University
- Bertrand, Kim, San Jose State University
- Biscevic, Jasmina, Augsburg College
- Binh-Chung, Ahian, San Jose State University
- Busnell, Nicole, University of Akron
- Brenner, Andrea, American University
- Brown, Sandra, Aranrud Community College
- Brouil, Ali, Alum, University of California-Riverside
- Calvert, Wendy, Swarthmore College
- Chang, Phillip, University of California-Irvine
- Chen, James, Pomona College
- Devear, Melissa, Trinity University
- Drexelstett, Greg, University of Florida
- Erubatella, Sabrina, University of California-Irvine
- Esparna, Roberta, Pomona College
- Esron, Ranee, University of Iowa
- Gilmour, Donna, San Jose State University
- Goodnain-Dalton, Ben, Roanoke College
- Hall, Jennifer, Aranrud Community College
- Hedberg, Michelle, University of California-Irvine
- Heimstra, Heidi, American University
- Huong, Reina, University of California-Irvine
- Hulpin Lavel, Cathly, Leno-Rhyne College
- Iedk, Linda, John Carroll University
- James, Denise, Longwood College
- Kepser, Jane, California State University, Los Angeles
- Kamellak, Leda, San Jose State University
- Koenig, JoAnn, University of California-Irvine
- Klein, Linda, Trinity College
- Kyle-ten, Laura, University of Kentucky
- Lloyd, Paulette, San Jose State University
- Macneunain, Jennifer, Luther College
- Martin, Sarah, Anne Arundel Community College
- McDonald, Lauren, University of Massachusetts-Boston
- Mendi, Lori, Indiana University at South Bend
- Mills, Lisa, Eckerd College
- Mitchell, Shari, University of Massachusetts-Boston
- Mohamed, Sally, California State University, Los Angeles
- Mullin, Robert, San Jose State University
- Murji, Sandra, California State University, Los Angeles
- Munoz, Laura, Pomona College
- Niederrr, John, California State University

- Ortiz, Ilem, California State University, Los Angeles
- Perez Laug, Marl, University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez
- Pfeif Wright, Cynthia, University of North Carolina-Greensboro
- Pfeiffer, Shannon, California State University-Sacramento
- Quaquoy, Atefall, University of California-Irvine
- Remuzu, Linda, Rutgers College
- Repontz, Brena, California State University, Los Angeles
- Lujan, Ricardo, California State University, Los Angeles
- Sonhaj, Sarah, The American University
- Stopp, Barbara, Hendrix College
- Suzuki, Yuzo, Central College
- Thiem Do, Denise, University of California-Irvine
- Terns, Mateo, San Jose State University
- Viarrai, Terri, California State University, Los Angeles
- Williams, Rosa, California State University, Los Angeles
- Williams, Lee, University of Tennessee
- Wang, Cathy, California State University, Sacramento

A group can post substantial theoretical and methodological diversity, and yet has escaped the conflicts that often accompany such diversity. At Arizona, Molm and Smith-Lovin are valued colleagues. Both are cooperative departmental citizens, pitching in to do what needs to be done. Both exhibit their razor-sharp intellects regularly, asking challenging questions at our weekly Brown Bag seminars where members of our department and guests present their research. Molm has done a stellar job as Director of Graduate Studies for the past six years at Arizona. We regret that she will no longer hold this position as she begins her editorship, but having seen her do that job, we have no doubts that things will be well organized at SPQ. Sometimes we have pondered whether we should put Smith-Lovin in charge of all student and faculty recruitment, since she has been known to offer candidates a tour in the acrobatic plane she pilots, and, with her husband, Miller McPherson, also our colleague, has serenaded those at parties with blue grass music. Molm and Smith-Lovin both display the kind of civilty, organization, and intellect that leads people to be asked to give much more to the discipline, University, and department than anyone can give. We have joked with them about time management strategies like putting a big sign saying "just say no!" on their desks as a reminder. However, we are delighted for the profession, and for those who work in the area of social psychology, that they didn't say no when they were asked to serve as editors of SPQ.

Friends and Colleagues Say Thanks to Butler Jones

More than 150 friends and admirers honored Butler Jones, former chair of Cleveland State’s Sociology Department from 1969-1979 and co-founder of the inaugural lecture of the B.A. Jones endowed dinner-lecture series on May 5.

In addition to a plaque from the ASA leading Jones for his contributions to the cause of social justice, Mayor Michael White declared May 3 as Butler Jones Day in Cleveland and proclamations were presented from ten prominent officials, including Congresswoman Louise Stokes and Governor George Voinovich.

Long a civil rights activist and student of race relations, Jones was honored for his early scholarly contributions to Myrdal’s An American Dilemma and later to the briefing materials for the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school desegregation. He also was recognized for his service to professional sociology in helping to found the Association of Black Sociologists, the DuValle-Frazier award, the ASA Minority Fellowship Program, and as a former president of the North Central Sociological Association. Others present knew him from his broad civic involvements, including the establishment of a long-range planning committee for the Cleveland Music School Settlement, now the nation’s largest community-based music school, and as a charter member of Cleveland’s Black History Archives. Still others knew him for his many leadership positions in Cleveland State’s early faculty governance organizations.

The featured speaker for the evening was Edgar Epps, the Marshall Field Professor of Urban Education at the University of Chicago, who revisited Myrdal’s epic work. Dr. Epps began his journey in sociology as an undergraduate student of Jones at Tal-ladega College in Alabama. According to Bill Morgan, current chair at Cleveland State and co-chair of the evening’s activities, the highlight of the gala occasion was Butler Jones’s spirited commentary on Epps’s talk.

Butler Jones now resides in Delaware, Ohio where he formerly taught at Ohio Wesleyan. He will celebrate his 80th birthday in July. Donations in support of the Jones lecture series may be made to the B.A. Jones Fund, CSU Foundation, c/o the Department of Sociology, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH 44115.

Guggenheim Taps Two Sociologists

The John Simon Guggenheim Foundation announced on April 11 that Princeton sociologists Michele Lamont and Viviana Zelizer are among the 158 artists, scholars, and scientists chosen for 1996 Fellowship awards.

Guggenheim Fellows are appointed on the basis of unusually distinguished achievement in the past and exceptional promise for future accomplishment.

Lamont’s research will focus on racial and class communities in France and United States while Zelizer will examine "payments and social ties." In making its selection, the Foundation relies on an extensive network of advisory panels, which make recommendations to a Committee of Selection. The full list of 1996 Fellows is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.gf.org/.
On the Hill With an ASA Congressional Fellow

Editor's note: Richard J. Gelles is completing his term as the 1996 ASA Congressional Fellow. The purpose of the Fellowship is to acquaint sociologists with the policy world and to show Congress the uses and contributions of sociology. At the 1996 Annual Meeting, past Congressional Fellows, including Gelles, will discuss their experiences and answer questions from those interested in applying. The session will be held on Saturday, August 17 at 8:30 a.m.

by Richard Gelles
ASA Congressional Fellow

If the transition from my bucolic world of academia at the University of Rhode Island to the political realism of Capitol Hill was not difficult enough, my arrival in Washington, DC coincided with Round Two of the shutdown of the Federal Government, a blizzard, and then floods caused by rain and the melting of 18 inches of snow. Record cold weather followed, and I quickly checked the list of plagued to see whether cattle disease or locusts would be next.

The first day of my Congressional Fellowship was hardly auspicious. The blizzard had left the District of Columbia paralyzed (there was no talk of less government that week). A metro trip to Capitol Hill that should have taken 20 minutes took more than an hour. The streets and the snow had disrupted my plans to firm up the nature of my Fellowship, so, for the first time in my life, I went off to my first day on the job with not the faintest idea of what I would be doing.

I had arranged to work three days a week with the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Youth Violence, chaired by Fred Thompson (R-TN). I had also made plans to work two days a week with the House Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Human Resources, chaired by E. Clay Shaw (R-Fl). Although I knew where I would be, I had no idea what I would do.

Legislative Work

The Subcommittee on Human Resources majority staff consists of four professional staff and, for six months, me. During the six months I worked with the committee, the main committee activity was drafting welfare and Medicaid reform legislation (The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996—J.R. 3057). The subcommittee also worked on the Adoption Promotion and Stabilization Act of 1995 (H.R. 3286). On my first day with the Subcommittee on Human Resources, President Clinton vetoed the 1995 Federal Financing of Abortion (J.R. 4). Thus, after a year of work on welfare reform, the subcommittee was back to square one.

The Senate Subcommittee on Youth Violence majority staff consists of a Chief Counsel and a Clerk, and for six months, me. During my Fellowship the subcommittee's main activity was the reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA). This legislation, first enacted in 1972, supports a variety of offices and programs, including the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, formula and discretionary grants to the states, and programs relating to victims of child abuse and missing and exploited children. The legislation authorized $160 million for fiscal year 1996.

My responsibilities with the Subcommittee on Youth Violence were to assist with setting up a series of hearings that would lead to the revision and reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Later in the year I would also work on drafting language for the reauthorization act.

My first lesson in the relationship between academia and policy came through my work in setting up hearings. That lesson was, to borrow a well-worn phrase, "it's the legislation, stupid." Lessons Learned

My first lesson was driven home to me one afternoon early in my fellowship. I was identifying and inviting sociologists and criminologists to testify at the Subcommittee's first hearing, titled, "The Changing Nature of Youth Violence." I had solicited the potential witnesses who I thought were doing cutting-edge research on youth violence. This was not a daunting task, since calls made by Senate staffers tend to be returned rather quickly. As I was talking on the telephone with a colleague sociologist and potential witness, a woman came into the office for a meeting with the Chief Counsel. She knew that JJDPA was up for reauthorization, knew that the bill needed to be reauthorized by September 30th, knew that, because this is an election year, there were only a limited number of days Congress was in session before September 30th, and knew what the major issues would be with regard to reauthorization. She met with the Chief Counsel for about an hour to present her point of view and provide him with an information packet, which I then was given to review. This well-versed advocate was not an academic, did not represent a professional academic society, and did not work for a lobbying or professional group. She was, in the words of the Chief Counsel, a "consumed citizen." Over the course of the reauthorization, this "consumed citizen" would have more influence than most of our academic witnesses and all of the professional societies, because she knew what the language of the bill was and kept close watch on the bill's movement through the Senate and House.

I called my colleague back and completed arrangements for his testimony. As we were working things up I asked him if he would like to review the legislation. "Yes," he said, "I guess that would be OK." I suspect he never read the bill.

Our academic witnesses did an excellent job. They were well prepared, had professionally prepared slides and graphs, spoke without academic jargon, and presented the latest social science research and analysis on the nature of youth violence. Yet, they had less impact then they could have because their testimony did not directly speak to the legislation. Other sociologists and criminologists, including professional societies, have had even less of an impact because: (a) they were not aware that this legislation was up for reauthorization and/or (b) they had not read the actual legislation. Of course, I was just as guilty. Until my first day at work, I too had not read the legislation. My depth of knowledge and understanding about youth violence was of little use to the policy process until I familiarized myself with the exact language and provisions of the bill. I had forgotten that I was not the policy expert I had been soon after I became a professional sociologist. My time on the Hill was probably the most rewarding professional experience I have had. I was able to draft language that is in legislation before Congress. I also experienced enormous frustrations, especially with my work on the child welfare portion of welfare reform legislation. The second lesson I learned was that, in general, values, not research, control the legislative process. Although social science research and theory can influence, values still control. The discourse is still about the law, not research and theory. What we as sociologists know must be translated into the legislation and its provisions, mandates, and goals.

Richard J. Gelles is the Unmeetor of the Family Violence Research Program at the University of Rhode Island-Kingston.

ACLS Picks Travel Grant Winners

Several sociologists will find it easier to travel to international sociological meetings this summer, thanks to travel grants awarded by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). ACLS awarded 173 scholars in the social sciences and humanities grants of $500 each to offset travel expenses to scholarly meetings abroad. The ACLS administers the program in cooperation with scholarly societies, including the American Sociological Association.

Recipients selected by the ASA peer-review panel include: Margaret E. Somer, University of Georgia, to attend the 1996 Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association and the Research Committee on the Sociology of Law (Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom, July 10-13, 1996); George J. McCull, University of Missouri-Saint Louis, to attend the 1996 Committee on Political Sociology Internagional Congress (Durban, South Africa, July 7-11, 1996); John R. Logan, State University of New York-Albany, to attend the Conference of Research Committee 21 (Urban and Regional Development) of the International Sociological Association (Brisbane, Australia, July 2-5, 1996); Andrea J. Hend, University of Georgia, to attend the 1996 Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association and the Research Committee on the Sociology of Law (Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom, July 10-13, 1996); Frederick D. Well, Louisiana State University, to attend the Eighth International Conference on Socio-Economics (Geneva, Switzerland, July 12-14, 1996); Patricia L. MacGregor-Mendula, New Mexico State University-Las Cruces, to attend the International Conference on Language Rights (Hong Kong, June 22-24, 1996); Raymond A. Lesarme, Washington State University and Harry K. Schneewind, Michigan State University, to attend the Ninth Annual Congress of Rural Sociology (Bucharest, Romania, July 22-28, 1996); and Peter R. Graham, Clark University, to attend the Stone Symposium for the Study of Symbolic Interaction (Nottingham, England, United Kingdom, July 15-17, 1996).

More information can be obtained through the ACLS home page: http://www.acls.org or by speaking to an ACLS representative at the ASA Annual Meeting poster session "Research Funding Opportunities," to be held Saturday, August 17, from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.
ASA Spiavack Program Awards Community Action Fellowships

The ASA Spiavack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy has announced the 1996 awards for Community Action Research Fellowships. The fellowships are designed to stimulate and support sociologists engaged in research with grassroots organizations in their community. Each applicant described a proposed project for a community group, the group's need and support, and the intended outcomes. The Spiavack Program provides up to $2500 for each project to cover direct costs associated with doing the community action research. The proposal selected are:

- **Cynthia Delich**, George Washington University (Women's Studies Program). Delich will work with the Metropolitan Women's Organizing Project (MWOP), which assists low wage workers, to gather qualitative and quantitative data on women domestic workers. She will develop profiles of several groups of domestic workers to give "voice" to their issues as a largely invisible and exploitation of the economy. MWOP is working on organizing these domestic workers and improving their working conditions, including health care and other benefits.

- **David Wiley**, Michigan State University, "Industrial Pollution and Environmental Racism." Wiley and colleague Christine Root, will work with the Westworth Development Forum (WDF) in Durban, South Africa to help with their negotiations with an oil refinery and other petro-chemical industries located adjacent to the Westworth and Indian communities impacted by the apartheid Group Areas Act. Wiley and Root will visit communities in the U.S. that have negotiated with similar industries adjacent to them; they will also review the literature on the intervention and U.S. community leaders in order to advise the South African communities in their negotiations.

- **Leslie McCall and Eric Parker**, Rutgers University, "Campaign for Livable Wages," The Interfaith Community Organization of Jersey City, NJ, and the Industrial Union Council of the AFL-CIO, working on an initiative for livable wages. Parker will use city records to examine the impact of a livable wage bill on city contracts; McCall will analyze labor market trends for the area and look at the likely fiscal impact of the proposed ordinance for low-wage workers. These data and analyses will inform the work of these and other community groups working on livable wage ordinances in Jersey City.

- **William F. Waters**, George Washington University (Center for International Health), "Health Conditions of the Latino Populations in Washington, DC Metropolitan Area." Waters will work with the Clinic del Pueblo to develop a database of about 3000 cases, representing registration in health fairs. This effort will provide an opportunity to train clinic staff in basic data entry and retrieval. A second effort focuses on analysis of Census data, documenting the health care needs and socioeconomic position of Latinos in the DC Metropolitan Area. Waters will lead a participatory workshop for the Clinic del Pueblo staff about what he has learned.

The next round of applications for Community Action Research Fellowships will be due March 1, 1997. Watch Footnotes for the application information, or contact the Executive Office (202) 433-4310 x223 or spiavack@issnet.org.

Educational Testing Service Revises Sociology Subject Test

The Educational Testing Service, in conjunction with the Sociology Subject Test Committee, has recently issued a revised version of the Sociology GRE Test.

According to the ETS, the test "is an even better predictor of a candidate's first-year success in a sociology graduate program than the GRE General Test."

Departments Surveyed

The ETS recently conducted a survey of departments to ascertain the fit between sociology curricula and the test item topics. The new exam reflects the information gained from the survey; there are about 190 questions in the subject test, covering the 19 highest rated subfields in sociology. One of the most significant changes in the test centers on a new type of question, based on excerpts from sociological journals and books, emphasizing sociological reasoning, including interpretative reading, analysis, and interpretation of data.

The ETS works with college and university sociology faculty around the country to draft test items. The Sociology Subject Test Committee also meets to review the test and to advise the ETS on overall policies and practices. The Committee, chaired by Richard H. Hall, State University of New York-Albany; includes Martha Birnbaum-Tallman, Washington State University; Lionel A. Maldonado, California State University-San Marcos; Dudley Poston, Texas A&M University; Cecelia Ridgway, Stanford University; and Rhonda Zingraff, Meredith College.

All Directors of Graduate Study will soon receive a mailing about the test with sample questions.

Sociology Students Win Wilson Grants

Three sociology graduate students are among the 15 winners of the 1996 Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Grants in Women's Studies. Julie Betts, University of California-Davis, Frances Hasso, University of Michigan and Arora Raghunathan, University of California-Berkeley were chosen among 259 applicants at 95 universities throughout the country. Each awardee receives a grant of $5000 for current dissertation research. The program supports original and significant research in women's studies at the doctoral level and is the only such program of its kind in the United States. Topics from this year winners range from the lives of garment workers in Sri Lanka to the image of Queen Victoria in British literature.
Art Without Limits, from page 1

in a one person show she suspended a map of Sanitation Department pickup routes from her art dealer's gallery ceiling.

But why start an article on New York City art and culture with such an oddball phenomenon? After all, isn't this the greatest metropolitan art center in the world? Surely it would make more sense to speak of museums, theaters, dance venues, symphony spaces, and the numerous other buildings and structures for which the city is renowned. I will, of course, refer to a few of them, but it would be too much an injustice to speak of new ones in the making.

Being the nation's art center is not especially new. Already from the turn of the century, and through the early post-World War II era, New York was the theater booking center, the advertising hub, the gallery scene (such as it was), of the United States. On top of that, it was as much home base for the American high culture industry as it was of high culture. No wonder that it drew to itself artists and performers from across the United States, as well as Europe. Though not as "honey" as Boston (which considered itself the Athens of the North), in the nineteenth century New York's population included a legion, more homogeneous in its economic base (of millionaires, mostly enriched by the Civil War) who provided the patronage of the high cultural museums, symphony orchestras, two major opera houses, lavish theaters, libraries, and the like.

By the end of the century it had annexed Brooklyn, a major city in its own right, with its own elite and high cultural infrastructure. With its constantly renewed waves of immigrants, who provided both audience and talent, its market based popular culture was even more varied. From culture-confined to cosmopolitan local market, it rose to prominence at a national level. This formation has been surprisingly stable, even despite the periodic decades, even with the relocation of much culture industry, especially movies and television production, to Hollywood. In New York continues to dominate much of the nation's entertainment industry through its centrality, especially in terms of direct financial capacity, legal expertise, and originating talent. As DiMaggio has suggested, centrality facilitates strategic dominance in which short term transactions involving specialized actors manipulate a variety of changing resources. Where New York has lost some of its dominance in relation to national politics, in the cultural arena influence persists to the present (DiMaggio 1993:194-202). But now to museums... 

...a "blessed" "Museum Mile" extends from the Museum of the City of New York down to the Frick Collection, via the Metropoli- tan Museum of Art, the Cooper-Hewitt, the Guggenheim, the National Academy, the Jewish Museum. If the trustees they held were not sufficient, on the way, the "mile" encompasses what is pur- ported to be a "golden" marble statue of a Cupid by Michelangelo, for nearly a century a garden fixture, and now pre- 
served in the entrance foyer of the French Cultural Services (972 Fifth Avenue). Slightly off the "mile" are the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Museum of Modern Art, the Museum of Folk Art, and the Museum of Broadcasting. Across Central Park, for dinozaur lovers, the Ameri- can Museum of Natural History is a must, though there's a lot more there than reptiles. Just across the road, the New York Historical Society, one of the oldest pri- vate institutes in the city, its help, exhibits of works of the famous "Askham School" of American patrician culture from commercial has stretched out in relatively close proxim- ity to the two establishment uptown/ downtown museum districts. 

Less conventionally, New York now boasts of a second "museum quarter"—a mile—downstairs, in Soho. Between Houston and Prince Streets, Broadway is the home to the Guggenheim Soho, the Alternative Museum, the New Museum of Contemporary Art, and the Museum for African Art. This strip毓ographically between the downtown gallery districts of Soho/ Tribeca and the Chelsea/Flat- iron districts, amid a burg of boutiques, movies, theaters, jazz, blues, rock, and music clubs. The pioneer efforts of artists to recycle unused lofts has attracted gentrification that has made this quarter a Yuppy haven (Dubin 1989).

Postmodernism Incarnate

Close to the Guggenheim is an already long lived in modeling exercise in this. With its unparalleled mélange of high and low, the Guggenheim is now owned by the city of New York, and the Institute is a rest house for the conservators of the city's cultural treasures

What's going on now?

Having alluded to the range of cultural activity in New York, I'm obliged to note that the ASA has managed to choose one of the quietest moments for its meetings. The most visible scene is in a holding pattern till after Labor Day and most opera is in hiatus. Still, New York being New York, even at the bottom most period of the year, a great deal is happening. The Guggen- heim Museum will have opened its extraordinary blockbuster exhibition of African art; the MoMA's Picasso and Por- traitue will still be going on. Other muse- ums will have attractive exhibits.

Broadway is experiencing its most exciting season in years, and the off and off-off Broadway scene (whence came the keystone Broadway tickets, "Rent" and "Bring in da Noise, Bring in da Funk") are operating. Nearly all of the jazz, pop, and other music clubs are in full swing, as are a wealth of movies. For the cognoscente, live jazz, chamber music can be heard on the "Bargemusic" (on the East River at the foot of the Brooklyn Bridge) all summer in Bryant Park (behind the New York Public Library), and the Sculpture Garden of the MoMA has free weekend concerts until the 1st. Although the Lincoln Center Fest-IVAL ends August 11, its Out-Of-Dates pro- grams continue to Sept. 5, featuring an extraordinary mix of dance companies: the Dal- las Black Dance Theater, the Martha Gra- ham Dancers, Montmelo, to name only a few scheduled events, and the Mostly Mozart Festival continues until August 24.

Outside Art

It seems fitting, after surveying the inside art, to pay some attention to the outside art forms that have been grabbed up by the hungry New York art market. In particular, graffiti works have become a surprisingly durable form, entering museum collections at the same time that they are embraced by tee-shirt designers. For sociologists, however, the most intriguing graffiti is the one invisi- ble to the public: the name, Maures, wiped into the side covered wall of a rarely trud subway tunnel many years ago, by a transit employee, father of the new born baby girl, who grew up to be the President of the ASA.

Selected Guides

Aside from the ASA tours, most com- mercial tours are elementary for the sophisticated. For self-guided, MTA buses (free maps available at most subway ticket booths) provide a cheap ($1.50 is cheap?) self-tour of the city. Try bus number M5's 90 minute loop from Houston Street to 17th Street and 180th, and hope your driver is Fee Wee Rodger, who will regale you with commentary at no extra charge. The Michelin Green Guide (available in English) is pretty good, and easy to carry.

- Association for a Better New York, NYC2CD-ROM: New York City Cultural Directory (With 1800 photos, text and videotaped introductions by Walter Cronkite, Beverly Sills, Carole King, Wolfe (Producer of the top winning musical, "Bring in da Noise, Bring in da Funk") and Philippe de Montebello (Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art)."
- Harrison, Marina and Rosendell, Lucy D. Artists in New York, Michael Kenedy Publishing, [paper, $14.95, covers the whole city, including the Noguchi Museum and Sculpture Garden in Asto- ria Queens, an easy subway ride from Manhattan]

[If you're inclined to walk in the August heat, this is the best guide to the city, not only for architecture of the building envi- ronment, but for brief outlines of neigh- borhood history. It's rather heavy, however, so the development is at- ractive in its five borough sections].

References


Plenaries, from page 1

Presidential Address
4:30 p.m., Saturday, August 17
ASA President Maureen Hallinan will deliver her Presidential Address on the "Sociological Study of Social Change." Hallinan will examine how sociologists have viewed social change in the past, how we presently conceptualize change processes, and how newly developed methodologies influence our perspective on social change.

A Town Meeting with HES Secretary Donna Shalala
12:30 p.m., Sunday, August 18
U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala will be spotlighted at the third plenary. This event is in the form of a Town Meeting. Secretary Shalala will open the meeting with a brief talk on the relevance of social research to such issues as health and health reform. The Secretary will field questions from renowned sociologists Melvin L. Oliver, The Ford Foundation, Sara McLanahan, Princeton University, Robert Hauser, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the general audience. New York Times urban affairs columnist Sam Roberts will moderate.

The town meeting is over the luncheon hour. Reserve seats are required. There is no charge unless lunch is ordered through ASA. The registration form for this plenary is in the center of the preliminary program. Please submit it today with or without a lunch order. Either way, plan on attending this important session.

ASA Business Meeting: Come Share Your Views
7 a.m., Monday, August 19
The ASA Business Meeting, meanwhile, allows attendees to gather in a single place and discuss issues important to the sociological community as a whole. Among the topics already on the agenda are the number of ASA sections and their increasing scope of activities. There are now 37 sections and three new ones have been proposed. How do section activities change in light of electronic publishing? How can we encourage sections as specialty areas and further ASA as a whole? Should sections have their own budget? Stimulate innovation? A second issue planned for discussion is the revision of the Code of Ethics. This is a gap in opportunities for members to learn about key ethical issues under consideration (e.g., information consent, confidentiality of data, sharing conflicts, etc.) and to share their views. (See story on page 6.)

Code of Ethics, from page 6

Public Forum, from page 7

state of the bond. Scheff's theory of human motivations challenges basic assumptions of established theoretical approaches. Both of these books have spawned productive research and theory, and have changed the way we understand the social world.

Steve Deane, SUNY-Geneseo

Who Counts?
A note to Table 1 in Yoshinori Kamo's 'Ranking Sociology Departments. February, 1996, p. 4,' says that he omitted "only the affiliations of... first authors" when he ranked departments by the number of articles their members published in AJ, ASR, and Social Forces, in the two periods 1986-90 and 1991-95.

Not counting the affiliations of the co-authors does not only implicitly designates their contribution as worthless but also, by denying their departments any "credit," probably distorts departments' relative rankings. The distortion is probably even greater (especially for articles by two authors), if the co-authors merely listed their names alphabetically, to indicate that they considered their contribution equal.

So, if I might cite myself as an example: Because my surname starts with a "K," and Judith Stephan-Norris and I listed our names alphabetically, Kamo's measure defines as all my own coequal contribution to three articles that we published during 1986-95.

Omitting my co-author affiliation from Kamo's count also reveals how fickle are rankings by his measure by adding in my unascertained affiliation as the co-equal co-author of one AJ article in 1989 and another in 1995 and one ASR article in 1991, singlehandedly raise the UCLA department's ranking from 20 to 17 for 1986-90 and from 14 to 10 for 1991-95.

If all the other unascertained co-authors out there also added in their affiliations, it bet would scramble the present rankings even more. Kamo might want to do it himself and let us know what happens:

Maurice Zeolin, UCLA

How Many is Enough?
The March 1996 issue of Footnotes reported that the ASA Council had asked "the editors of ASA journals to take aggressive action to increase representation of women and people of color" on editorial boards.

Deeply distressed that I might belong to a male-dominated organization with no sensitivity to the needs of women, I found out that about 44% of the 13,254 ASA members in 1996 were women.

I was examined representation on the ASA Council, which includes ASA officers and at-large representatives. In 1996, 60% of ASA council members were women (12 of 20), including the president, vice-president, secretary, and executive officer. In 1995, 71% of council members were women (15 of 21), including the vice-president, secretary, and executive officer.

I turned to the editorial boards and editors of four ASA journals (I excluded managing editors and copy editors). In the April 1996 issue of the American Sociological Review, women comprised at least 35% of the board (17 of 49). In June 1995 issue of Social Psychology Quarterly, women comprised at least 48% of the board (14 of 30). In the March 1996 issue of the Journal of Health and Social Behavior, women comprised at least 48% of the board (13 of 31). In the March 1996 issue of Contemporary Sociology, women comprised at least 48% of the board (13 of 32).

These data raise an obvious question: How many ASA positions must be occupied by women to placate the Council members and their friends?

All of them.

William G. Rothstein, University of Maryland-Baltimore County
Corrections

The March 1996 "Contact" column incorrectly stated the Microbiology Society Conference's World Wide Web location. The correct location is: http://www.microsoc.net/spitzer. Stephen Spitzer's e-mail address is spitzer@cornell.edu.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The American Men's Studies Association (AMSA) Fifth Annual Conference will be held March 21-23, 1997, in Nashville, Tenn. Theme: "Men's Lives: Realities, Images, Priorities." AMSA seeks submissions of abstracts and proposals. The deadline for submissions is October 1, 1996. Send proposals to L.J. Dunchak, Department of German, Scandinavian, and Dutch, University of Minnesota, 9 Pleasant Street SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 624-2702; e-mail: dunchak@umn.umn.edu.

The Association of Gender Studies Scholars will hold its Second International Conference on June 12-13, 1997, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Theme: "Gender and the Modern World." The deadline for submission is February 1, 1997. For more information, contact Roger W. Smith, Department of Government, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

The International Congress of Psychology Scientific Program Committee has issued a call for papers for the 34th Annual Meeting to be held August 9-14, 1996, in San Francisco, CA. The Congress will feature an array of individual and group presentations. For further information, contact: Congress Secretariat, APA Office of International Affairs, 750 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20003-4242; fax (202) 336-7956; e-mail: aporgroups.org.

The International Society for the Sociology of Religion seeks presenters and organizers for thematic sessions for a conference to be held July 3-7, 1997, in Toulouse, France. Theme: "Religion: The City and Beyond." For more information, contact: Grace Davis, Secretary General, Department of Sociology, University of Esteret EX 483, United Kingdom; fax 04 32 20 59 59; e-mail: G.Davis@birkbeck.ac.uk.

The National Social Science Association (NSSA) Annual Meeting will be held November 13-15, 1996, in New Orleans, LA. The meeting will feature papers, discussions, workshops, and symposia in all social science disciplines. Proposals are now being accepted. For more information, contact: NSSA New Orleans Meeting, 2000 Hills Lake Drive, EI Cajon, CA 92030-1018; (619) 446-4709, fax (619) 258-7636.

The North Central Sociological Association (NCSA) 1997 Annual Conference will be held April 25-27, 1997, in Indianapolis, IN. Theme: "Varieties of Social Scientific Use in the Heartland: The Traditional Academy and Sociological Practice." Papers and session proposals should be sent by October 1, 1996, to Anson Shape, NCSA Program Coordinator, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne, IN 46805; (219) 481-6842; fax (219) 481-6985.

The Encyclopedia of African American Associations is seeking scholars interested in contributing assigned essays for a single-volume reference work on associations established by African Americans and international groups working in the interest of African Americans. For a list of entries or for more information, contact: Nina Majidjik, Department of History, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306; e-mail: kmajidjik@bsu.edu.

The Journal of Political and Military Sociology (JPM) invites submissions for two special issues to be published in 1997. The topics for submission are "Changes in Government Bureaucracy" and "The 21st Century: Emergent Sociological, Political, Security, Economic and Technological Changes." JPM is also accepting scholarly articles for consideration in the JPM's biannual publication. For more information, contact: George A. Korotkin, Department of Sociolo- gical, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60155-2586.

The Journal of the American Dietetic Association (JADA) invites submission for an invited paper issue to be published in 1998. Abstracts or papers will be accepted. For more information, contact: Patricia A. Messer, JADA, 1809 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 789-0900, fax (202) 789-0901; e-mail: pmesser@jada.org.

For specific information on each session in the Call for Papers and membership and registration information:

You are invited to participate in the 1997 PACIFIC SOCIOCUTICAL ASSOCIATION Meeting scheduled for April 17-20 at the Holiday Inn on the Bay in San Diego, California.

The theme for the meeting is Knowing & Doing: Sociology and Society, Sociological Practice and Social Problems. Over 150 ses- sions are planned, many on "knowing & doing" as well as many in the usual areas, including a number on teaching sociology.

The deadline for submissions of ideas, abstracts, or papers to session organizers is October 15, 1996. Organizers may accept extended abstracts or outlines instead of com- pleted papers.

SESSIONS WILL BE OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

- Applied Sociology, Practice
- Work and the Workplace
- Aging
- Family and Marriage
- Medical
- Children and Youth
- Body, Emotions, the Self
- Symbolic Interactions
- Sociology of Knowledge
- Community Studies, Urban-Rural
- Immigration, Population Technology, Change
- World Systems
- Crime, Delinquency, Deviance
- Social Control
- Law and Society

Culture and the Arts, Mass Media Religion
Social Movements, Collective Behavior Sport
Education, Teaching Environment
Third World Development Social Policy
Feminist Thought, Gender Gay and Lesbian Issues Anthropology, Religion, Political Sociology Stratification, Inequality Organizations
Undergraduate & Graduate Papers

For general information on the Annual Meeting
Robert A. Lessor, Program Chair
Department of Sociology
Chapman University
Orange, CA 92666
email lessor@chapman.edu
phone 714.997.6618

For more information on the JADA 1998
JADA, 1809 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
phone (202) 789-0900, fax (202) 789-0901
email pmesser@jada.org
New Publications

Kevin D. Hessen, Bowdoin College, Just A Tip (Temple University Press, 1994).


Oscar Miller, Jr., Tennessee State University, Employer Turnover in the Public Sector (Greenwood, 1996).


Larry T. Reynolds and Leonard Liebman, Central Michigan University, Race and Other Marginalizations: Essays in Honor of Anthony Mango in His Ninetieth Year (Central Hall, 1996).


David Scriven, Texas A&M University, Macro-Socio-Economics: From Theory to Action (M.E. Sharpe, 1996).


Other Organizations

The Harriet Martineau Sociological Society, promoting Martineau scholarship. Founded in 1978, the society’s purpose is to promote, foster, and continue the recognition of early women sociologists. It has announced plans for its next regional meetings in 1997. For more information, contact Michael F. Beller, Mills 200, B.S. 207, Swallow Street, Swallow, NLD, 68502.

Summer Programs

The Center for the Advancement of Health and the Center for Health Studies of Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound, have developed an indexed bibliography of behavioral interventions for chronic diseases which includes over 20 research studies on self management for people with chronic disease. The first issue was published in June 1996. For further information, contact Renee Douglas, (203) 387-2098.

The Institute for Scientific Information announced that its Current Contents database is available for Lotus Notes. Current Notes for Current Contents will provide worldwide access to the database via a locally-broadband ISDN. For more information, contact Jolene Cody, (215) 238-3030 ext. 1335; e-mail jolene.cody@isi.com.

Social Psychology of Education, an International journal, aims to promote social psychologists with a special interest in educational matters and educators researchers with a social psychology approach. For further information, contact E. Durnal, all Publics, D.O. Box 258, Accra, Ghana, (312) 871-6605 fax (312) 871-4526 e-mail klower@uic.com.

The National Social Science Association will hold a summer seminar on Teaching the Social Sciences, August 4-8, 1996, Seattle, WA. Contact: NSSA Summer Seminar, 2001 Hills Lake Drive, Redmond, WA 98052, (425) 448-7479, fax (425) 208-7506.


Contact

Bob Whiteman, University of Wyoming, seeks authors to contribute informative critical analysis of several aspects of social change in the 20th Century. Contact Whiteman at: Department of Sociology, University of Wyoming, 1200 NPN 350 Canada, e-mail rwhitem@uwyo.edu.

Official Reports and Proceedings

1995-96 Council Minutes

January 28, 1996


I. Introductions and Orienting Documents

President Hallinan welcomed council members and highlighted the importance of the January Council meeting for addressing Association business, policy, and budget.

2. Approval of the Agenda

The agenda was approved.

3. Report of the President

President Hallinan headed the Council on her discussions with administrators at the University of Arizona. She indicated that the Council hearing on the Arizona budget, (resolution adopted on August 24, 1995)25 to maintain their reservation to ASA jur- isdiction that is unlikely to hold a significant impact on the budget. She noted that a significant number of students from the University of Arizona are graduate students who are represented by the Association. She also noted that alternatives to the current arrangements for representation by graduate students were discussed at the Council meeting.

Council called for a vote of representation by graduate students, and preliminary results indicated that the representation of graduate students at the Council meeting has been reviewed.

Continued on next page
Minutes, continued

President-elect Smelder noted an increasing tendency for online journal publication and urged the ASB to continue its efforts to attract more members to online journals.

President-elect Smelder noted that the ASB investments did well and that the newspaper Smelder indicated that this is an exceptional performance by the ASB compared to other similar investments. EBR, the only ASB also noted that the performance was well above average. EBR also noted that the performance was adjusted according to the overall market performance. Overall, the ASB investments have been very solid. EBR noted that the ASB also seek advice from other financial investments.

President-elect Smelder noted that the ASB investments are managed by Levine interview editor portfolio managers for their strategies. Levine noted that the ASB investment fund provides financial information with other financial managers.

IV. Committees

1. Committee on Sections

The Committee on Sections met to discuss the upcoming elections for the ASB."
to achieve the dual goals of aligning duc rates with new income ranges and replacing the current system with an improved, more efficient, and better-targeted public assistance system.

Council discussed the value of presenting benefits on a case-by-case basis on the proposed change, including the possibility of increasing the amount of education support. This decision was based on the cost to the state's budget.

Council discussed the elimination of the category "Emigrant" and the inclusion of a new category for "Intra-marriage." Those with low income could join at the low-income rate.

Motion: To eliminate the Emigrant Membership category and to incor-
norate those members in the regular income categories. Carried.

Motion: To approve the passage of a COLA adjustment (2.6 percent) for the 1993-1994 school year structure goes into effect. Carried.

VI. Joint Memberships with Other Associations
Levine explained the outreach to other associations, including the Ameri-

can Public Relations Association, American Economic Association, American Psychological Association, Association of Women's Studies in the Academic Commu-
nity, and Women's Studies in the Academy. She explained to the Council how the joint memberships would benefit the organization and improve its visibility. Motion: To approve the proposed joint membership plans. Carried.

Motion: To authorize the Executive Director to proceed with additional joint membership initiatives according to the general terms currently in effect with ASFA and to consider other associations to approach. Carried.

VII. Report on the Executive Office Site
Levine brought Council up to date on the progress of the Executive Office building. She explained the comprehensive building study and recommendations for repairs to the building, which are costly. OEC recom-

mended delaying the funding pending an assessment of any potential savings associated with the building's historic status.

Council voted to fund the monthly expenses associated with the Executive Office building. The motion was carried.

Council approved the joint membership initiative with ASPA and ASFA, which would benefit the organization and improve its visibility. Motion: To approve the joint membership plans. Carried.

Council voted to authorize the Executive Director to proceed with additional joint membership initiatives according to the general terms currently in effect with ASFA and to consider other associations to approach. Carried.

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Council voted to authorize the Executive Director to proceed with additional joint membership initiatives according to the general terms currently in effect with ASFA and to consider other associations to approach. Carried.

VIII. Budget Analysis
Sullivan reminded the staff for the president's budget for 1993, $39,000 above the previous year's budget. She also introduced the 1994 proposed budget, with a recommended $39,000 above the 1993 budget.

Sullivan explained that the proposed budget included a $39,000 increase in the following areas: 

1. The proposed budget included an increase of $39,000 for the editorial department to cover the cost of new staff.

2. The proposed budget included an increase of $39,000 for the membership department to cover the cost of new staff.

3. The proposed budget included an increase of $39,000 for the finance department to cover the cost of new staff.

4. The proposed budget included an increase of $39,000 for the technology department to cover the cost of new staff.

5. The proposed budget included an increase of $39,000 for the marketing department to cover the cost of new staff.

Sullivan also explained that the proposed budget included a $39,000 increase in the following areas: 

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Hot Off the ASA Presses!

**Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology, 1996**
- ASA student members: $20
- ASA members/non-member students: $30
- Non-member individuals/institutions: $50
- Add $5 for postage outside the U.S.

**Directory of Sociologists in Policy and Practice, 1996**
- ASA members: $15
- Non-member individuals/institutions: $50
- Add $5 for postage outside the U.S.

This specialized directory is intended as a resource to help local, state, and federal agencies; non-profit and profit organizations; and other groups identify sociologists with expertise relevant to their needs. The ASA Directory of Sociologists in Policy and Practice includes the address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, degrees, specialized training, and methodological areas of expertise for approximately 500 ASA members.

**ASA Style Guide, 1996**
- ASA members/students: $5
- Non-member individuals/institutions: $10
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The following ASA products are under development or revision during 1996 and early 1997. If you have pertinent teaching materials, please contact the appropriate editor. They are interested in course syllabi, class exercises and assignments, evaluation instruments, computer software and film reviews, and essays on pedagogical challenges and opportunities involved in teaching those courses.

Please do not write requesting these products. As materials are completed, they will be announced in Footnotes and distributed through the Teaching Resources Center.

- **The Small College Experience**, Eric Godfrey, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Ripon College, P.O. Box 248, Ripon, WI 54971.
- **Learning Group Exercises in Political Sociology**, Ted Sassen, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT 05753.
- **Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Appalachian Studies**, Chris Baker, Department of Social Sciences, 304 CORE, West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery, WV 25114-2436.
- **Syllabi and Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Law**, Shannon Griffith, Department of Sociology & Social Work, Hood College, 201 Robinson Hall, Frederick, MD 21701.
- **Teaching the Sociology of Peace and War**, John MacDougall, 15 Old Lowell Road, Westford, MA 01886.
- **Teaching Race and Ethnic Relations**, Donald Cunniff, Department of Sociology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.
- **The Sociology of Sexuality and Homosexuality: Syllabi and Teaching Materials**, Paula Rust, Department of Sociology, Hamilton College, 198 College Hill Road, Clinton, NY 13323.
- **Teaching Resources for the Sociology of Work and Occupations**, Carol Auster, Department of Sociology, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, PA 17603-3003.