Fondly, Sociologists Remember Jessie

Scholars, feminists, and friends this month reminisce about the legacy of Jessie Bernard, a giant in the field of research who was one of the first to study alcoholism and its relationship to mental health. Bernard died on October 6 at age 93, at a hospital in New York. Herently, she was a force for good in the world, and she absolutely understood what sisterhood is all about. She had this incredible warmth — she was a magnet for young feminist scholars. The daughter of immigrant shopkeepers, Bernard was born in Minneapolis, attended the University of Minnesota, married faculty member and social psychology lecturer Lee Bernard and followed him from one teaching post to another. She didn’t stop when her professional career until she was 33. She had her first child when she was 39, another when she was 42, and the last when she was 47. Three years after she and her husband had joined the Pennsylvania State faculty and six months before her death at the age of 69.

In 1964, at age 61, Dr. Bernard retired as a professor of sociology from Pennsylvania State University. Her retirement was to be short-lived. It was the dawn of the modern women’s movement, and Dr. Bernard realized that she had a lot to say about the feminist revolution. In the next decade, Dr. Bernard published feminist works at a dizzying pace: The Sex Game, The Female World, The Future of Marriage, The Future of Motherhood, Women and the Public Interest, and many others.

See Bernard, page 8

Sociology Alive and Well at National Institutes of Health

The Work of NIAAA: What Every Sociologist Should Know

by Jan Howard, NIAAA

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), which is one of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), provides a national focus for the federal effort to increase knowledge and promote effective strategies to deal with health problems and issues associated with alcohol abuse and alcoholism. This scientifically-based mission of NIAAA clearly embraces research domains that interest and excite sociologists with expertise in a wide variety of subspecialties (including medical and political sociology, crimeology, the sociology of law, the sociology of work, social organization, social psychology, mass communication, ethnic minorities, and methodology).

Within NIAAA, the Division of Clinical and Prevention Research (DCPR) is responsible for stimulating, funding, monitoring, and managing research concerned with the prevention and treatment of alcohol-related problems and the delivery of appropriate health services. Funding for the combined grant portfolios of DCPR exceeds $55 million annually, including training grants. Although all the programs within DCPR focus on research questions of interest to sociologists, the breadth of problems, interventions, and issues within the province of the Prevention Research Branch can offer any type of sociologist rich opportunities for rewarding research.

Defining Prevention Research

Prevention research supported by NIAAA is research that develops, tests, or informs us about interventions that have potential implications for preventing alcohol-related problems before they occur. Within the prevention-research category, NIAAA staff distinguish between so-called pre-intervention and intervention studies. Pre-intervention research collects data that can help inform the development and testing of appropriate preventive interventions, but the research stops short of actually designing or testing such strategies. That is the province of intervention studies.

Thus, pre-intervention research ascertains risks and protective factors for alcohol problems; identifies appropriate target populations; identifies the prevalence of alcohol problems; assesses their receptivity to intervention; and determines an appropriate measureable or intervention-related objective or endpoint. In contrast, intervention research involves the collection of alcohol-related behaviors through social controls as well as the development of new methods for transforming those behaviors.

In this issue, Footnotes begins its series "Sociology at the National Institutes of Health" with two stories. Sociologist Jan Howard explores sociological research at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, where she works as chief of the Prevention Research Branch of the Division of Clinical and Prevention Research and Sociologist and Footnotes Managing Editor Ed Hatcher interviews Norman B. Anderson, Director of NIAAA’s Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research.

In this issue, Footnotes begins its series "Sociology at the National Institutes of Health" with two stories. Sociologist Jan Howard explores sociological research at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, where she works as chief of the Prevention Research Branch of the Division of Clinical and Prevention Research and Sociologist and Footnotes Managing Editor Ed Hatcher interviews Norman B. Anderson, Director of NIAAA’s Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research.

Norman Anderson Reflects on the Challenges at the OBSSR

Editor’s Note: In April 1995, National Institute of Health Director Harold Varmus appointed Norman B. Anderson to direct NIH’s recently created Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research. OBSSR is an office within the Office of the NIH Director, and Dr. Anderson serves as an Associate Director at NIH. In the February 1996 issue, Footnotes featured a column by Dr. Anderson in which he outlined his objectives for the Office's specific plans for advancing a social and behavioral science perspective of NIH. In this issue, Footnotes talks with Dr. Anderson on his progress to date.

Footnotes Editor Dr. Anderson, early on in your tenure at OBSSR you indicated your desire to develop a meaningful definition of social and behavioral science research that could be used to assess and monitor NIH funding in these areas. What definition did you produce, and what progress has been made since then?

Anderson: Before I comment on the structure of the definition, I want to outline how we arrived at it. Initially, OBSSR reviewed as many existing definitions as we could find, such as those used by NIMH, NIAAA, and NICHD. Based on these and other definitions, OBSSR drafted a new definition of the field, which was reviewed by the NIH Behavioral and Social Sciences Coordinating Committee and by the Consortium for the Advance ment of Health through Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, a group of representatives from several behavioral and social science organizations. Next, the revised definition was reviewed again based on comments from these focus groups and then distributed to the governing boards of over 20 behavioral and social science organizations for further review and comment.

The final version of the definition is divided into Core and Adjunct areas of research. The Core areas are further divided into basic and clinical research.

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The Executive Officer’s Column
Support for Sampling in Census 2000

Sociologists need to be aware of challenges to the use of statistical sampling in Census 2000. Sampling techniques are key to addressing problems confronted in the 1990 Census. While the 1990 Decennial Census reached 98.4 percent of all Americans, it is widely criticized for its cost, inaccuracy, and differential undercount of minority groups reaching record high levels. The inability to achieve a complete count led to years of litigation over whether—or how—to adjust the census data to correct the census.

In formulating a plan for the 2000 Decennial Census, the Census Bureau faces many challenges: federal budget pressures; sweeping demographic, technological, and social change; declining response rates from an increasingly skeptical and uncooperative public; a Congress that is lukewarm toward the importance of expensive federal data; and minority groups that feel overlooked by the census, to name just a few. The subject in all of this is perceived winners and losers in congressional reapportionment and allocation of federal dollars. Several years ago Congress gave the Bureau a dual charge for Census 2000: produce a census that is both more accurate and less costly.

In February of this year, the Census Bureau unveiled its plans for 2000. In addition to forms that are easier to complete, address list improvements, use of new technology, and greater involvement of stakeholders, the plan included the use of two types of sampling strategies to increase the accuracy of the count while constraining the growth of costs. The first, sampling for non-response follow-up, would be used to tally the hardest and most costly to reach 10 percent of the population after traditional mail, telephone, and door-knocking methods have been exhausted. The second type of sampling, done after non-response follow-up, is Integrated Coverage Measurement, a quality control mechanism that aims to minimize the differential undercount of groups and other enumeration errors. The Census Bureau says that the problems of 1990 show that the traditional methodology is no longer suited to such an enormous and costly task. Both the National Academy of Sciences and the American Statistical Association have issued reports endorsing sampling in the Decennial Census.

The Bureau’s plans have met with a cool reception on Capitol Hill. Republicans—along with some Democrats—have charged that sampling is unconstitutional and a radical departure from actually counting all Americans. They say it undermines public confidence in the accuracy of the census, is insufficient for small area data, provides little incentive to complete the survey, and may lead to more litigation. The analogy frequently given is that sampling would be like altering election returns to conform with pre-election polls. While candidates use surveys for their campaigns, they contend that the actual election is a head count, not a survey. The Congressional Black Caucus supports the Bureau’s plans but prefers to sample at the census tract rather than the county level, as a way to further reduce the undercount. The Census Bureau agrees and currently plans to reach 70 percent of the households in tracts before sampling.

Relations between Congress and the Bureau are strained. The Bureau is frustrated by Congress’ opposition to sampling while not providing either alternatives or sufficient funding to conduct a traditional census. Congressional staff speak publicly of a “crisis of confidence” in the Bureau and chide the agency for not being responsive enough to congressional concerns and requests for more detailed information on the costs and legal basis for sampling. Both political concerns and frustration over the Bureau’s 1990 effort affect this relationship.

Two non-binding reports critical of sampling were approved by congressional panels this year. The Senate appropriations panel that funds the Bureau included language prohibiting the use of sampling in its report accompanying the Commerce Department spending bill. The House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, voting largely along party lines, found “fundamental flaws” and unconstitutionality in sampling. Panel Democrats issued a strong dissent. The House report did not carry the force of law, and the report accompanying the final version of the Commerce spending bill signed into law did not contain the anti-sampling provisions.

The issue is far from settled. Observers expect anti-sampling legislation to be considered in the next session of Congress. What then can social and behavioral scientists do? Social and behavioral scientists are data users, and a top priority should be explaining to policymakers the importance of timely, accurate, and accessible federal data. Whatever the final design of Census 2000, the data must be maintained and even improved. Reasonable people can disagree on the specifics, but we should be troubled at the dereliction, by some, of sampling as a valid scientific technique. Statistics is a science—one undertaken by scientists under standards that are rigorous and legitimate. It contributes greatly to public policy. We need to engender a trust in science that leads to the use of scientific criteria, not politics, as the basis for the census design.

We should seek out the opinions of the research community and convey them to Congress and the Census Bureau. A legitimate concern for researchers should be that congressional skepticism over sampling does not lead to a more costly methodology at the expense of adversely affecting the quantity and scope of the data that the census produces. Both social science and sound public policy will lose under this scenario.

We should, when appropriate, also assist the Census Bureau in explaining a technically complex undertaking to lay audiences in and outside of the public policy arena. We can help build a general appreciation of statistics. The social and behavioral science community should inform policy makers about the latest findings and models for census design and use. But, while congressional guidance is needed, the technical aspects of the census should reside with the experts at the Census Bureau and elsewhere. We should advocate an appropriate role for Congress.

The American Sociological Association is working on this issue. We have convened the 2000 Census Advisory Committee, which is accountable to the Department of Commerce and to the public. Along with the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) and the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS), we are reaching out across research, academic, business, and public interest communities to help ensure a census consonant with the best of science.

At the national and local levels, we need your continued input and efforts—Velma J. Leone
Clinton’s Reading Proposal Draws From Work of Texas Sociologist

When President Clinton proposed this August that every American school child should be reading by the third grade through a system of paid tutors, he relied heavily on the work of University of Texas-Dallas sociologist George Farkas. Farkas is the author of Human Capital or Cultural Capital? (Georgetown, 1996) and is the founder of Reading One-One, a much acclaimed program based at the University of Texas-Dallas’ Center for Education and Social Policy. He is also the new editor of ASA’s The Sociologist.

In 1995, Farkas co-authored the paper, “Can All School Children Learn to Read at Grade Level By the End of the Third Grade?” That paper, which was written at the behest of the chairman and chief executive of Texas Instruments, Jerry B. Junette, received widespread attention from Texas officials after it found that 79 percent of all Dallas’ public grade school children are reading at grade level.

More importantly for the Administration’s purposes, the paper declared that “with a variety of direct interventions such as one-on-one tutoring, 95 percent of all school children could be reading at the grade level by the third grade. On August 27, President Clinton announced that he plans to put 30,000 reading specialists and volunteer coordinators in 20,000 schools and spend $2.25 billion for individualized tutoring before and after school and in the summer.

David Stevenson, senior advisor to the U.S. Deputy Secretary of Education, noted that “the reading initiative was built on the best reading research. The work of George Farkas on the effectiveness of his one-to-one tutoring program was key to the development of the tutoring component of the initiative.”

Farkas said that details of the Administration’s plan remain to be worked out but applies its goal of widespread literacy through the use of one-on-one, trained and managed tutors delivering a structured curriculum under close supervision. White House officials have contacted Farkas by phone as they refine their proposal.

The potential benefits of paid tutoring, Farkas said, can be seen at Reading One-One, which is now in its sixth year and serving about 500 students in Dallas, Richardson, Brownsville, and Salt Lake City. Since 1991, the program has served more than 5,000 students.

The program’s methodology combines traditional use of phonics and whole language. What is exceptional, Farkas says, is how the curriculum and teaching staff.”

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✔ Bertenthal Gets nod for NSF post . . . . Bennett I. Bertenthal, a psychologist at the University of Virginia who specializes in studying the emergence and early development of perception, action, and representation, has been officially named the next Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation’s Directorate of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SB). Bertenthal replaces Cora B. Marrett, who returned on September 30 to the University of Wisconsin-Madison after four years as head of SB. Bertenthal will lead NSF’s research activities that build fundamental scientific knowledge of human behavior and characteristics, and social and economic systems and organizations. Bertenthal will assume his NSF duties, full-time, in early January 1997. He expects to become involved in SB activities immediately and is planning frequent visits to the Foundation as a co-rector in the remaining weeks of 1996.

✔ Pentagon Plan To Drop ARI Draws Fire From Social Scientists . . . . As revealed in its recent five-year budget plan, the U.S. Department of Defense plans to eliminate the Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) beginning in 1996. The ASD says the move is part of its general downsizing efforts and its desire to consolidate the military research under a single umbrella. The decision, however, is drawing fire from a number of social science organizations—including the ASA—which contend that the institute has funded critical research on a broad range of military issues and should remain a separate entity. Three prominent military sociologists—Glenn H. Ehrler, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; David Segal, University of Maryland; and Jay Teachman, Washington State University—recently wrote to senior Administration officials with detailed examples of how ARI-funded research has improved military planning.

✔ Congressional Budget Cuts Hurt Fulbright Exchange Program . . . . The Fulbright exchange programs awarded about 20 percent fewer grants than last year for U.S. academics to teach and conduct research abroad and 25 percent fewer grants were awarded to foreign scholars to come to the U.S. institutions. About 1,530 grants in all were given to scholars, down from about 2,000 the year before. In an article in the October 25 issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education, Jody K. Olsen, executive director of the Council for International Exchange Scholars, which administers the Fulbright grants for academics, said federal budget cuts were responsible for the decline. Over the past two years, the United States Information Agency, which funds the Fulbright program, has lost nearly 20 percent of its budget to carry out its functions.

✔ OEBSS Gets New Home Page . . . . The Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research at the National Institutes of Health (see article on page one) has developed a home page that includes funding initiatives and opportunities, policy developments, and a schedule of upcoming seminars, meetings, and presentations. The address is: http://www.lod.nih.gov/ oebss/Oebss.html.

ASA’s Levine to Chair COSSA Executive Committee

ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine was elected in October as chair of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) 13-member executive committee.

With nearly 100 professional associations, scientific societies, universities, and research institutions as members, COSSA serves as the major advocacy organization for federal support for the social and behavioral sciences. ASA has been an active member of COSSA since its founding in 1981. As chair of the executive committee, which is comprised of the executive directors of the various member organizations, Levine will play a key role in developing and implementing COSSA’s policy agenda. She was elected by the committee and will serve a two-year term beginning in January.

COSSA’s executive director Howard Silver said he is eager to “working closely with Felice and making the social and behavioral sciences even more important to U.S. science policy.”

A tutor helps a young student at Farkas' Reading One-One Program.
Congratulations to ASA Section Award Winners!

Undergraduate Education
- Hans O. Munkacz Award: Kathleen McNairn, Illinois State University

Methodology
- Lazarofeld Award: Howard Schuman, University of Michigan

Medical Sociology


Crime, Law, and Deviance

Sociology of Education


Family
- William S. Goode Best Book Award: Toby L. Parcel and Elizabeth G. Meneghini, Ohio State University, for Parents' Job and Children's Lives (Alfred de Gruyter, 1994)

- Distinguished Career Award: Alice C. Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst


Organizations, Occupations and Work


Theory
- Theory Prize: Martha Farie, University of Chicago, for Time, Love and Social Domination: A Reinterpretation of Marx's Critical Theory (Cambridge University Press, 1993)

- Shils-Colman Prize For Best Graduate Student Paper: Timothy James Bernard, Boston University, for "Michel Foucault, the History of Sexuality, and the Reformulation of Social Theory." (1995)

Sex and Gender
- Distinguished Contribution Award: Marsha Mcdonald, University of Victoria, for Engendering Motherhood: Identity and Self-Construction in Women's Lives (Guilford Press, 1995)

- Sally Hacker Dissertation Award: Carolynn Aune, University of Arizona, for "Occupational Sex Composition and Wages Using Panel Data to Assess Casual Rates." (1995)

Community and Urban Sociology
- Award For Lifetime Contribution: Claude S. Fischer, University of California-Berkeley

- Graduate Student Paper: Jennifer Parker, City University of New York, Mediated Models Center for "The Corporate Fast Food Restaurant as Transnational Community: Chivities in South Africa." (1996)


- Peace and War


- Award for Distinguished Scholarship: Teaching, or Professional Service: Gene Sharp, Harvard University

- Environment and Technology

- Distinguished Service Award: William R. Frey, University of Wisconsin-Madison

- Maurice E. Olsen Graduate Student Paper Award: Elizabeth Scharf Carrigan, University of Notre Dame, for "Classifying Proenvironmental Behaviors and Revising Their Link with Ecological Concern." (1996)

Marxist Sociology

- Distinguished Scholarship Award: Robert W. Fadden, St. Mary's University, Nova Scotia, for On The Shoulders of Marxists: Exchange and the Mathematical Concept of Nature in Modern Early Marxist Europe (State University of New York Press, 1994)

Sociological Practice
- William Foxte Wight Distinguished Career Award: William Foye Wight, Cornell University

- Outstanding Student Award for Sociological Pratice: Gary David, Wayne State University

Sociology of Population

Political Economy of the World-System

- Book Award for Distinguished Scholarship: Peter Evans, University of California-Berkeley for Embedded Autonomy and Industrial Transformation (Princeton University Press, 1995)


Sociology of Aging
- Distinguished Scholar Award: Ilae F. Gurinum, University of Florida


Sociology of Mental Health
- Distinguished Contribution to the Sociology of Mental Health: Leonard J. Farb, University of Maryland-College Park

Collective Behavior and Social Movements
- Award for Distinguished Scholarship: Charles Tilly, Columbia University, for Popular Contention in Great Britain: 1734-1837 (Harvard University Press, 1995)

Racial and Ethnic Minorities
- Oliver Cromwell Cox Award for Distinguished Anti-Racist Scholarship: James W. Loewen, University of Vermont, for "My Teacher Told Me: Everything Your American History Textbook Got Wrong!" (1995)

- Political Sociology


- Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship (Student): Erku Maza Valenzuela, Saint Anthony’s College, Oxford University, for "Catholicism, Anti-Semitism, and the Quest for Women’s Suffrage in Chile." (Workshop Papers Series, 1996)

Science, Knowledge, and Technology


Sociology of Law
- Best Book Prize: Roen Shmer, Tel Aviv University, for Managing Legal Uncertainty: Elite Lawyers in the New Deal (Duke University Press, 1996)


International Migration

- Student Paper Award: Doye Young Kim, City University New York-Graduate Center, for "The Limits of Ethnic Solidarity: The Economy of Mexican and Ecuadorian in Koreondo-Business in New York City." (1996)
Sociologist Inaugurated as Elizabethtown College President

Theodore E. Long, who had served as provost and vice president for academic affairs and professor of sociology at Merrimack College, North Andover, MA, was inaugurated on October 26th as the 13th president of Elizabethtown College. Long began his duties at the private, liberal arts college in Lancaster County, PA, in September, succeeding retiring President Erler E. Spiegler.

"It is an honor to have the opportunity to lead Elizabethtown College into its second century," Long said at the time of his appointment. "In addition to its academic excellence, I am impressed with the college's historic commitment to education for service, its strong infrastructure, and the vibrant sense of community among its people."

Long comes to Elizabethtown with over twenty-five years experience teaching sociology. Prior to joining Merrimack, he served from 1984-91 as an associate professor and chair of the Department of Sociology at Washington and Jefferson College. Long joined the Merrimack staff in 1989 as dean of arts and sciences and professor of sociology and was promoted to provost and vice president for academic affairs in 1991. While at Merrimack, he was noted for his enthusiasm for sociology and his ability to bring the sociological perspective to his other duties, according to Ronald McCarthy, chair of the Department of Sociology at Merrimack.

Long received his Ph.D. in 1979 from the University of Virginia. His work has been published in such professional journals as Sociological Theory, Sociology of Religion, and Sociological Focus. He is also the co-editor with Jeffrey Hadden, of Religion and Religiosity in America.

Long is active in the Association for the Sociology of Religion, serving as president of the organization in 1990-91; the American Sociological Association; the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion; the Religious Research Association; and the Eastern Sociological Association.

"He helped raise the profile of sociology throughout the college," said McCarthy. "He is a really great person. We miss him a lot."

Committee on Public Information Seeks Nominations for New Award

The ASA Committee on Public Information is now seeking nominations for the Award for the Public Understanding of Sociology. This is a new award that will be presented for the first time at the 1997 Annual Meeting in Toronto.

The Award for the Public Understanding of Sociology will be given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, or scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or for a longer career of such contributions.

Please submit the name, a vita, and a detailed one-page nomination statement that describes how the person's work has contributed to increasing the public understanding and knowledge of sociology by January 31, 1997 to Ed Hatcher, ASA, 1721 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

National Level Certifications Available to Sociologists

Sociologists should be aware of two national level certifications that are available to them. The first is the Certified Criminal Justice Specialist. These specialists provide counseling to persons who are involved in the criminal justice system and suffer from conduct disorders, personality disorders, and sociopathy.

Sociologists are eligible as Certified Criminal Justice Specialists if they hold a Bachelors degree and five years of supervised experience with individuals referred from correctional facilities, jails, and criminal justice systems; or if they have a Masters or PhD and three years of postgraduate experience.

Individuals holding a BA, MA, or PhD also must pass a written examination, oral review, and case presentation.

The National Association of Forensic Counselors, the nation's largest organization representing Criminal Justice Specialists, certifies these positions. The Association will also certify Sociological Practitioners through the American Academy of Sociological Practitioners. There are three different levels of certification available for sociological practitioners through the Academy.

At the Bachelor level there is the Certified Sociological Practitioner (CSP). Individuals with a BA can practice sociology if they are employed by an exempt agency by the Board, or under the supervision of someone who is a certified Clinical Sociological Practitioner (MA) or a Certified Professional Sociological Practitioner (PhD).

At the Masters level there is the Certified Clinical Sociological Practitioner (CCSP). Individuals are eligible for this certification if they hold a MA in sociology and 2,000 hours of supervised experience.

At the Doctoral level there is the Certified Professional Sociological Practitioner (CPSP). Individuals are eligible for this certification if they hold a PhD and 1,000 hours supervised experience.

The Academy is seeking, to further sociological practice by educating state agencies on the benefits of hiring sociological practitioners and by working with state legislators concerning licensing and certification issues. The Academy will also be working with insurance companies concerning third party payments for the clients of sociological practitioners who hold a MA and PhD (Masters and Doctoral level of certification).

Further information about these two forms of certification can be obtained from: The National Association of Forensic Counselors, 519 S. Harrison Street, Suite 110, Fort Wayne, IN 46802; (219) 426-7234 or (219) 426-7224; fax (219) 426-7471.

Interested persons can also contact David Verderv at 1601 Grand Apple Creek, 313 Sweetwater, TX 76066; (915) 235-1826; or e-mail at: sociology@msn.com.

Public Forum

Scholar-Activist Fund

The U.S. Interests Section in Havana organized a demonstration in front of the American embassy in Havana last August. Some of us felt it was an affront to academic freedom. Jose Bell Lara and Elena Diaz, both of the University of Havana, were scheduled to present papers on "Development Theory in the Post-Cold War Era" at the ASA and "Cuba and U.S. Foreign Policy in the Public Eye" at SSP. Their presentations had been accepted as early as January, 1996, and their applications for U.S. visas were submitted in May, 1996. They had invitations from the session organizers and funding had been arranged through the SSP's Foreign Scholars Activist Fund.
Committee Releases Report on Teacher Training

by William G. Ray, UCLA; Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Graduate Education

The Ad Hoc Committee on Graduate Education, formed by the ASA Council in 1994 has completed its first set of work on several key issues. These include: the size of the graduate program, the diversity of undergraduate student preparation, and the degree of institutional support by department and university and the personal tastes of those doing the training. We have self-consciously sought to learn about different sorts of institutions with different sorts of programs. The fact that we had little problem finding successful programs in many disparate universities reflects how broadly the movement for greater attention to teacher training in social science has been felt. Earning a doctorate in sociology can no longer be confined to learning the required research skills with the assumption that new assistant professors will absorb the skills of teaching by natural inclination or their own experience at schools.

Our procedure was to seek nominations and self-nominations through announcements in Footnotes, the ASA's letter to chairs of graduate departments, and the motions of Ad Hoc Committee members. The selected departments were University of Akron, UCLA, Texas Woman's University, and University of Washington. While the departments investigated are all considered excellent programs, we make no claims that these are in any sense the best programs in the country. When feasible, each of the selected departments was visited by a member of the committee.

Graduate Education Committee Explores New Opportunities

by Carla B. Howery, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs

The Committee on Graduate Education completed its second year of work, identifying challenges to graduate education and highlighting departments with "best practices" to meet those challenges. The term ended and some of the Committee's work can be found in the fall 1995 Final Report. Preparing Graduate Students as Teachers: Models for Professional Socialization of Graduate Students; Models for Placement of Graduate Students, a report on each topic is available from the ASA's Teaching Resources Center.

In its second year (1996), the Committee addressed the following topics: Special Educational Needs and Contributions of International Students; Sociological Practice Programs; The Role of the Director of Graduate Studies; The Admission Process; and Core and Careers in the Comprehensive Exams. Again, reports will address each topic, and the 1997 Annual Meeting will feature workshops on each of the five issues. The ASA will continue to convene the Directors of Graduate Study to discuss these issues and share strategies.

In the final year of the Committee's mandate, the name approach will be taken to explore ways in which graduate departments address other challenges. The topics for 1997 are listed below. Please contact the person listed for each topic and provide examples and rationales for the effectiveness of the specific graduate program on these issues.

Recruiting and Graduating Students of Color

What programs are particularly effective in attracting students of color and in creating an environment in which these students can thrive? How do departments increase support for minority students, inclusion in department opportunities, and professional development?

Contact: Dr. James Houlgran, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

Effective Mentoring for All Students

What are the systemic approaches departments use to mentor students? How is mentoring monitored, evaluated, improved, and rewarded? Contact: Dr. Donna Rees, Department of Sociology, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57006.

Effective Research Training

Many departments rely on research institutes or large funded projects as sources for research training. How do programs that lack this support structure succeed in helping students develop practical research skills? How are students exposed to qualitative and quantitative techniques? How do students who are fully funded by fellowships, for example, get research experience? Contact: Dr. William Ray, Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Professional Ethics

Preparing future sociologists includes exposure to principles of ethical professional conduct and discussion of ethical concerns. How do departments introduce discussions of professional ethics and engender ethical conduct in their students? Contact: Dr. Bernice Pesceidda, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Time to Degree

How do graduate programs arrange their courses, exams, and other expectations to help students complete their graduate work in a timely way? Contact: Dr. Maureen Kilhefer, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02125.

ASA’s On-Line Employment Bulletin Attracts Widespread Attention

Since going on-line in early April 1996, the ASA Employment Bulletin has consistently been the number one site on the ASA home page, averaging 1,000 hits per month. The August 1996 issue of the Employment Bulletin had over 1,000 viewers.

ASA has been closely monitoring the number of paid print subscriptions to assess the impact of the on-line "free" version of EB on paid subscriptions. Although non-member individual and institution paid subscriptions have decreased significantly (from 296 in 1995 to 215 thus far in 1996), this loss has been offset by a significant increase in non-member subscriptions (from 287 in 1995 to over 5,000 thus far in 1996).

The ASA views the Employment Bulletin as an important service to the discipline. ASA continues to offer on-line listings only to those institutions paying for a listing in the print version of the Bulletin. The number of listings through the October 1996 issue is comparable to 1995. ASA is considering the possibility of offering paid on-line listings mid-month to institutions not listing in the print version.

The ASA Employment Bulletin remains the premier outlet for institutions listing open positions and fellowships in sociology and for sociologists seeking those positions. We are pleased to report that the addition of an on-line version of the EB has markedly increased the visibility of those positions.

In the coming year, ASA will actively seek out more non-academic listings for inclusion in the Employment Bulletin. The Association urges those ASA members employed outside academia to encourage their employers to consider the Employment Bulletin for advertising employment opportunities to sociologists.
Making a Difference Through the MFP

MFP Donations of All Sizes Are Encouraged

The American Sociological Association's (ASA) Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) is currently in its twenty-third year of funding. Since the MFP's inception in 1974, 360 students of color have been supported by the program. As of this summer, 177 fellows had completed the PhD and a significant number are working towards completion of their doctoral programs.

Since the MFP is partially funded by the National Institutes of Health, these fellowships are all to the sociology of mental health. As a result, a smaller number of predoctoral training fellowships in sociology generally are made possible through the financial contributions made to the MFP from individual sociologists and from sister and regional sociological associations, including Alpha Kappa Delta, the Association of Black Sociologists, sociologists for Women in Society, Midwest Sociological Society, and the Southwestern Sociological Association, as well as the ASA.

In order to continue to increase the number of students of color pursuing a PhD in sociology, individual and institutional contributions remain essential.

There are a number of ways in which you can make a financial contribution to the MFP:

- Make a check payable to the ASA-MFP and send it directly to the Executive Officer in an envelope marked 'MFP Fellowship Support'.
- Your 1997-98 membership renewal form, check the appropriate box to make a contribution to the MFP and include your contribution with your membership renewal payment.
- Donate a fraction or all of the royalties generated from a published book/s. We will be more than happy to track the details with you and the publishing company.
- Encourage your regional, state, and allied sociological associations to make regular contributions to the ASA's MFP.

If you have any questions or need additional information regarding contributions to the MFP, please contact either Haviliane Rodriguez, Director of Minority Affairs, or Felice J. Levin, Executive Officer at (202) 833-3410 or e-mail at minorityaffairs@asanet.org.

We look forward to receiving your financial contribution for the ASA's MFP. Together we can make a difference for students of color. Thank you for your cooperation!

Department Visits and Reviews Strengthen Sociology

One of the services provided by the Field Coordinator's office of the American Sociological Association is help in finding consultants who can serve as resources for sociology departments. Whether a department is doing long-term planning, working on curriculum revision, thinking about starting a new program, or completing a self-study, an external consultant can often help think through a number of issues and provide guidance for strengthening or initiating new programs on the campus.

For several decades now, members of the Teaching Resources Group/Department Resources Group of the ASA have been involved in department visits and external reviews. The bulk of the external reviews which have been done are linked to department self-studies, often initiated because of a regular cycle of department reviews within an institution. The consultants in the TRG/DRG can be helpful in a variety of ways beyond external reviews, however. In recent years, department visits have focused upon issues such as the development of applied programs within sociology, curriculum evaluation and transformation, integrating issues of diversity across the curriculum, peer review of teaching, and developing and implementing a sociology computer center.

If a department anticipates preparing for a department self-study or an external review, the ASA can help with a number of publications. In particular, Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major (completed in conjunction with the Association of American Colleges) provides a set of 13 recommendations which can guide departments as they evaluate their major in sociology, and can lay a strong foundation for a significant part of a department self-study and the subsequent visit of an external reviewer.

Members of the TRG/DRG have been trained in department evaluation visits. Consultants come from a variety of institutions—from community colleges, small liberal arts schools, medium-sized state and private institutions, and large universities. The Field Coordinator's office will provide a list of potential consultants who have familiarity with different types of departments and expertise in diverse areas of emphasis.

For more information, contact the ASA Field Coordinator. The current Field Coordinator in Edward L. Kahn, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Northwestern University. Contact him at (312) 503-3396 or e-mail: ekahn@northwestern.edu.

Minority Fellowship Program Announces 1996-97 Fellows

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce that its Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) is providing financial support to 10 new fellows for the 1996-97 academic year. The MFP is currently funding 52 Fellows.

The MFP is primarily funded by a research grant to the ASA from the Division of Epidemiology and Services Research Branch at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Applicants can be new or continuing graduate students. Fellows are selected on the basis of their commitment to research in mental health and mental illness, academic achievement, scholarship, writing ability, research potential, financial need, and racial and ethnic minority background. Only a limited number of highly qualified students are selected for the program.

The application deadline for the MFP is December 31. Applications postmarked after the December 31 deadline will not be considered. Awards will be announced by April 15. For applications, please call, write e-mail to Minority Affairs Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

e-mail minorityaffairs@asanet.org

The 10 new MFP Fellows for the 1996-97 academic year, their university affiliations, and selected demographic characteristics are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fellow</th>
<th>Race/Ethnic</th>
<th>Graduate Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Afro American/Male</td>
<td>Michigan-Ann Arbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barros, Timmy</td>
<td>Latino/Male</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daou, A.</td>
<td>Latino/Female</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deye, John F</td>
<td>Afro American/Male</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Samantha</td>
<td>Asian/Female</td>
<td>North Carolina-Chapel Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoder, Faitha</td>
<td>Afro American/Female</td>
<td>Rutgers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, Mu</td>
<td>Asian/Female</td>
<td>Nebraska-Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chawaraj, Anu</td>
<td>Asian/Male</td>
<td>Maryland-College Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebello, Cesar</td>
<td>Afro American/Male</td>
<td>Tulane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory</td>
<td>Latino/Male</td>
<td>Emory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oliver and Shapiro Win C. Wright Mills Award

Sociologists Melvin L. Oliver and Thomas M. Shapiro are co-vinners of the 1995 C. Wright Mills Award for their book Black Wealth/White Wealth (Routledge, 1995) a portrait of inequality based on an analysis of private wealth.

The C. Wright Mills Award was established in 1964 and is awarded annually by the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Oliver is a Vice-President at the Ford Foundation. He is on leave from the University of California-Los Angeles, where he is Professor of Sociology and Social Policy. Shapiro is Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at Northwestern University, where he teaches courses on American society, stratification, and drugs and society. Phlippie Bourgeois also won the C. Wright Mills Award for his book, in Search of Respect, Selling Crack in El Barrio (Cambridge University Press, 1995). Bourgeois teaches anthropology at San Francisco State University.
socialization, social control (e.g., general deterrence), social support (e.g., Students Against Drunk Driving), and social selection (e.g., alcohol-free dormitories). Intervention studies may focus on strategies that are investigator-initiated and directed for the specific purpose of research; or the studies may focus on naturally-occurring policy or program-driven interventions that are examined through the methodologies of so-called natural experiments (e.g., using time series analyses).

Studying Policy Effects
Because society is continually implementing laws, regulations, and more informal approaches that have implications for preventing alcohol problems, prevention research often includes essentially unlimited opportunities for policy-oriented sociologists to explore these social, political, sociocultural, and sociocriminal spheres of action. For example, studies have examined the impact of new curfew laws, regulations, or policies that raise the minimum legal drinking age; new laws that limit legal alcohol limits of drivers; new laws that increase taxes on alcoholic beverages; new laws that prohibit the sale or importation of alcoholic beverages in designated areas; new laws that restrict alcohol sales to specific places or times; and new laws that mandate special training for servers of alcoholic beverages or warning posts at points of alcohol purchase. All of these naturally-occurring policies were initiated and implemented by decision makers who were beyond the control of the investigators who studied the impact of these policies. However, within selected settings such as communities, work sites, schools, and health-care systems, investigators may be able to test policy initiatives that are designed for the specific purpose of research. It may also be possible for researchers to test an investigator-initiated intervention that has the purpose of enhancing the impact of a naturally occurring national, state, or local policy (e.g., using the media to publicize newly enacted zero-tolerance BAC laws).

Focusing on Demand
As indicated, "environmental" or social-control strategies attempt to influence the supply of alcoholic beverages and demand for them among society at large and designated subgroups. In addition, a broad range of demand-side interventions have been developed to target high and low-risk individuals in both groups, with or without group support. These types of behavioral change strategies are based on theories concerned for example, with motivational counseling, decision making, social influences, social learning, peer resistance, and self-esteem. The interventionists being tested have the objective of changing the alcohol-related perceptions, expectations, intentions and social skills of vulnerable individuals so that they internalize norms and values consistent with abstinence or reduced consumption and problems and can behave in accord with these principles.

Priority Research Areas
Currently, NIAAA places special emphasis on the following types of research: Preventing alcohol problems among college students; measuring the comparative effects of sentencing options for DUI (driving under the influence) offenders; understanding and preventing alcohol-related violence; preventing fetal alcohol effects; reducing alcohol-related sexual risk taking and exposure to HIV; understanding and preventing alcohol problems among urban and rural ethnic minorities; and taking advantage of unique opportunities to prevent naturally occurring prevention-relevant alcohol problems. Where necessary, pre-intervention research is encouraged to help lay the foundation for later intervention studies.

For further information, you may consult the NIAAA Home Page at http://www.niaaa.nih.gov or call the Prevention Research Branch at 301-443-1677, where F. W. Howard, Susan Martin, Gayle Lloyd, Kendall Bryant, or Patricia Mail can assist you.

1997 Regional Meeting Schedule

  Program Contact: Margaret Anderson, Associate Provost, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-1010; (302) 831-2101; fax (302) 831-2035; em-mail Margareta@udel.udel.edu.

- Midwest Sociological Society, Des Moines, IA, Des Moines Marriott, April 3-6, 1997. Theme: "Transmitting the Discipline to the Next Generation: Issues of Inclusion and Exclusion." Administrative/Program Contact: R. Dean Wright, Department of Sociology, Drake University, Des Moines, IA 50313-4305; (515) 271-3619; fax (515) 271-2255; em-mail dwright@drake.edu.

- North Central Sociological Association, Indianapolis, IN, April 25-27, 1997. Theme: "Varieties of Sociological Use in the Heartland: The Theory, Method, and Sociological Practice." Administrative Contact: Dean Perdy, Office of Student Life, Student Services Building, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403; (419) 372-2237; fax (419) 372-8904; em-mail dperryeb@bgnet.bgsu.edu. Program Contact: Amin Shupe, NCSSA Program Coordinator, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Indiana University-Purdue, Fort Wayne, IN 46805; (219) 481-6842; fax (219) 481-6985.

- Pacific Sociological Association, San Diego, CA, Holiday Inn on the Bay, April 17-20, 1997. Theme: "Knowing and Doing: Sociology and Social Policy: Theoretical, Methodological, and Policy Problems." Administrative Contact: Rudolfo Alvarez, President, Department of Sociology, University of California 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1581. Program Contact: Dean S.
Both basic and clinical research have several sub-categories: those at the basic, and those at the clinical. The Adjunct areas include two categories of what might be considered biomedical research, but where social and behavioral research has been, and continues to be, influential. For example, the social and behavioral science has helped to shape the design of many drug studies, and has been influential in the assessment of psychological and social outcomes in psychopharmacological research.

I think we ended up with a very strong definition of a vast field. We are now pilot testing the definition to ensure that it is sensitive enough to detect the social and behavioral grants in the NIH portfolio, while not so sensitive as to exclude those outside the field.

Footnote: Add in addition to giving coherence to what we mean by social and behavioral science what role do NIH staff and describe the primary objectives of the office? (204)

Anderson: The OBSSR received a broad Congressional mandate that includes advising the NIH Director and consistent Institute Directors, advancing behavioral and social science funding at NIH, promoting and implementing research on biopsychosocial interactions, and disseminating findings to the public. Based on this mandate, our strategic plan covers a lot of territory, I suspect that such opportunities will be frequent.

Footnote: What is your objective changing over the next couple of years? (204)

Anderson: Our strategic plan outlines our main objectives for the next three to five years. However, we also want to be responsive to unanticipated opportunities that arise for furthering health-related behavioral and social sciences research that may not be part of the plan. Although our strategic plan covers a lot of territory, I suspect that such opportunities will be frequent.

Footnote: Do you accept the idea that NIH is a social and behavioral science research approaches? Any examples come to mind? (204)

Anderson: The interesting thing about NIH is that social and behavioral science research has a significant presence. Based on previous estimates, NIH funds somewhere between $400 million and $1 billion in research in the area. We have identified over 50 NIH clinical and social science researchers who identify as social or behavioral scientists. Social science is not new to NIH. At the same time, I think in the last year OBSSR has been able to raise the visibility of our research, and to increase awareness of both its ability to solve problems and the ultimate irrepressibility of biomedically and socially science. For example, our speakers series, that is organized by the Behavioral and Social Sciences Coordinating Committee, has brought some of the top social and behavioral scientists to NIH to speak about their research. This has given some of our best research unprecedented visibility on campus.

I also organize more informal research meetings for my box, NIH, to discuss with Varmus. Once a month or so, I bring in a social or behavioral scientist to talk with Dr. Varmus about their research. In his office, with only a few other people present. This has given him an opportunity to get "up close and personal" with our data, and to ask as many questions as he wishes. Dr. Varmus is always exceptionally engaged in these briefings, and asks very astute questions. The exchanges have been quite stimulating, I am happy to say that Dr. Varmus has publicly praised these briefing for increasing his understanding of our field.

Goven that the senior leadership of NIH is comprised largely of biomedical scientists, we cannot assume that they have an innate appreciation for what we do. We need to use every opportunity we have to highlight our discoveries and to demonstrate that every level of analysis in health research—from the neuronal to the molecular—is critical to solving the health problems in the world today.

Footnote: NIH has been undertaking an effort to ratify the peer review process. Where does that process stand now, and how do you see the final outcomes affecting social and behavioral scientists? (205)

Anderson: We are in the middle of that process. I serve on the Peer Review Oversight and Management Group (PROMG), chaired by Wendy Baldwin, that is charged with leading the revalidation of peer review and with integrating the peer review activities of NIMH, NIDA, and NIAAA with the Division of Research Grants (DRG) system. I am optimistic that the outcome of this process will be favorable to social and behavioral scientists. That is, there will be adequate and appropriate review committees for our grant proposals. My optimism is heightened by the new DRG Director, Dr. Ellis Enneholm, who has proactively sought the advice and assistance of OBSSR in helping to reshape DRG reviews.

Footnote: You are planning two major scientific conferences—what are those all about? (205)

The biggest conference is on the Social Science of Self-Report, to highlight research on optimal methods for obtaining self-reported information in social, behavioral, and medical research. We want to bring together 400 people who have already registered for this meeting in November. The other is a conference co-sponsored with the National Institute for Dental Research (NIDR), where we have funded simultaneous satellite meetings around the country designed to foster collaborations between medically-oriented dental research centers and social scientists who work at or near these institutions. These conferences are a first step in getting more social and behavioral scientists interested in dental research and funded through NIDR.

Footnote: Describe some of the collaborative efforts you have sought to engage in with outside scientific societies like the ASA? What has been the result of these collaborations? (205)

Anderson: Working with the social and behavioral science organizations has been a very important aspect of my activities. Indeed, I meet with representatives of ASA and many of groups once a month to discuss mutual interests. These meetings have been invaluable to me in understanding a wide array of issues—from gaining discipline-specific perspectives on health sciences funding, to understanding aspects of the legislative process, to generating ideas for advancing the field. These meetings give me the opportunity to test out ideas with knowledgeable professional organizations outside the NIH community. As we begin to implement aspects of our strategic plan, especially with regard to communications, our collaborations will certainly increase.

Footnote: What has been the most rewarding experience in your tenure so far? (205)

Anderson: It is hard to name one thing. Coming from a university, I didn't know what to expect. I have really been taken by the vibrant intellectual atmosphere at NIH—it really is like a university campus. I describe it as a health science wonderland—whatever the field, someone at NIH is an expert on it. I have also been taken with the energy and enthusiasm of the social and behavioral scientists who work at NIH. It is a very strong community here, and these folks have played a large role in shaping various fields. Many have worked in the trenches for years without fanfare fighting for social science funding. It has been a pleasure for me to work with them.

Footnote: What has been the biggest "triumph" or "problem"? (205)

Anderson: I guess one of the biggest frustration is what I would call scientific frustration for the notion that my field of science is somehow superior to others, and that your level of analysts is less relevant to a problem than mine. Although I had anticipated this attitude coming from some of our biomedical colleagues, what is more surprising and frustrating is when it comes from social and behavioral scientists regarding each other! I have heard things like, "What do psychologists know about community-based prevention interventions?" or "What do sociologists know about determinants of behavior?" The answer to both questions is "quite a lot!" What fosters the lack of cross-talk between disciplines is the necessity for a certain degree of specialization in order to be successful, and the difficulty most academics have in keeping abreast of developments at their own level or analysis, much less venturing off into others. In addition, we don't really have a journal like Science or Nature, that everyone reads, and where the very best of our work is published, whether it be in sociology, psychology, social work, anthropology, demography or other fields. With some exception, we don't go to the same meetings, and even when we do, we hold separate sessions. I think we are missing many opportunities to learn and benefit from what disciplines other than our own are doing, and for cross-disciplinary collaboration. In my own work at Duke on hypertensives in African Americans, I had to rely heavily on sociological theory and research to help explain some of our laboratory findings, even though I am a psychologist and was conducting psychophysiological research. I know of very few health problems where one can't summarize dismiss the relevance of any level of analysis, from the social/ environmental and behavioral/psychological, to the biological. I want OBSSR to help change this situation, and I welcome suggestions from ASA on what we might do.

Another frustration would be the lack of flexibility in my schedule. Lots of meetings, and calls, and e-mails. But that is part of the job. I am trying to carve out more time to continue my writing and publishing, but I have to understand that this is mainly an administrative post.

Footnote: Describe the OBSSR's relationship with the Congress so far and do you foresee the federal budget situation affecting your operations? (205)

I did not spend much time on Capital Hill during my first year. This was mainly because of all the things we were trying to get started at NIH and also because it never seemed to be the right time due to the upswellings, the blizzard, the NIH internship hearings, the appropriations hearings, and with no legislation. However, spending time on the Hill to let Congress know what we are doing and why it is important is high on my agenda this year.

Footnote: Any final thoughts? (205)

Anderson: I would just like to conclude by emphasizing that Footnote readers that OBSSR was constructed to advance social and behavioral perspectives on health and disease. Working with ASA and with "bench" scientists, producing important knowledge, I am confident that we can serve to advance our sciences and the health and well being of our society. Having attended the ASA Annual Meeting in Washington (1995) and New York (1996), I look forward to meeting more ASA members in Toronto in 1997.

Schedule, from page 8

Dorr, Secretary/ Treasurer, Department of Sociology, California State University, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95815-6005; (916) 278-2516; fax (916) 278-3150; e-mail DORD@CSUSU.Edu

Southern Sociological Association, New Orleans, LA, Monteleone Hotel, April 3-6, 1997. Theme: "Lines of Divide in Sociology and the Social Order." Administrative Contact: Kail L. Alexander, Department of Sociology, Jepson Hopkins University, 4304 N Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21213; e-mail KL211@JHWINX.HCF.BU.EDU. Program Contact: Charles Tolbert II, Department of Sociology, 120 Snell Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; e-mail snoreg@lpmp.lsu.edu

Southeastern Sociological Association, New Orleans, LA, March 26-29, 1997. Theme: "Looking Backward... The Social Sciences View of the Twentieth Century." Administrative Contact: Rosemarie Toners, Texas A&M University-Kingsville. Department of Sociology, Campus Box 1277, TX 78363; (512) 393-2565; e-mail rtiners@tamu.edu. Program Contact: Tillman Rodabough, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, P.O. Box 97925, Las Vegas, NV 89178-9256; (702) 735-3166; e-mail tillman_rod@unlv.edu.
November 1996 Footnotes

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Community Development Society is now accepting papers for the 19th Annual Conference which will be held July 26-31, 1997, in Athens, CA. The theme of the Conference is "The Art of Learning." Deadline for submission is December 31, 1996. For further information, contact: Ron Hudec, University of Kentucky, 500 W. E. Martin Luther King, Lexington, KY 40506-0125 (606) 257-3164; e-mail: rjoe@ceduc.uky.edu.

Cooperstown Symposium on Baseball and American Culture has issued a call for papers for its sixth annual symposium which will be held June 11-13, 1997, at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Cooperstown, NY. Deadline for submission is December 15, 1996. For further information, contact: Alvin H. Lady, College of Arts and Sciences, State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000 (607) 777-2160; e-mail: alviphilroy@aol.com.

The 1997 Annual Conference of the Comparative Study of Civilization has issued a call for papers for its 20th annual meeting to be held May 8-10, 1997, at Brigham Young University, Provo, UT. The theme of the Conference is "Comparative Civilizations and Religion: What is Their Relationship?" Deadline for submission is December 15, 1996. For further information, contact: Ellen Z. Berg, 4603 Reservoir Road NE, Washington, DC 20019-2836; e-mail: eberg@apsac.org.

The Multidisciplinary Qualitative Historians Conference will be held Feb-

March 2-3, 1997, at Emory University, Atlanta, GA. Deadline for submission is January 31, 1997. For further information, contact: Joan L. Bertot, School of Nursing, T21-223 Worthington Hall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. V6T 1Z1, (604) 822-7466; e-mail: joqb@nursing.ubc.ca.

Southeastern Undergraduate Sociology Conference will be held March 4-5, 1997, at Emory University. Undergraduate wishing to participate must submit an abstract, complete paper, and abstract and faculty letter of endorsement by February 27, 1997. The Conference will be held March 4-5, 1997, at Emory University, Atlanta, GA. Deadline for submission is January 31, 1997. For further information, contact: Joan L. Bertot, School of Nursing, T21-223 Worthington Hall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z1, (604) 822-7466; e-mail: joqb@nursing.ubc.ca.

Publications

Given the volume of material available, the ability to search within documents or browse fully is not available. The search is limited to full-text indexing and OCR text search. The text may be read and printed, but not searched or saved. The following is a list of publications:

- "Call for Papers: Conference on Baseball and American Culture"
- "Call for Papers: Comparative Study of Civilization Conference"
- "Call for Papers: Multidisciplinary Qualitative Historians Conference"
- "Call for Papers: Southeastern Undergraduate Sociology Conference"

Meetings

January 20-22, 1997: The International Sociological Association Research Committee on Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution, Munich, Germany. Contact: R. F. Deutsch, University of Hamburg, ZiegelstraBe 6, D-2000 Hamburg 70, Germany; e-mail: r.f.deutsch@uni-hamburg.de.

February 11-13, 1997: Southern Rural Sociology Society Annual Meeting, San Antonio, Texas. Contact: R. F. Deutsch, University of Hamburg, ZiegelstraBe 6, D-2000 Hamburg 70, Germany; e-mail: r.f.deutsch@uni-hamburg.de.
Funding, continued

November 1996 Footnotes

Judy Stacey, University of Southern California, will be joining the Department of Sociology and the Program in Women and Men in Society.

Kathleen Tiemus, University of North Dakota, was elected President-elect of the Association for Humanistic Sociologists.

Sociologist in the News

Bruce Riddle, University of Missouri, had information from his book, *The Manufactured Crisis*, quoted in the newsletter section of *The Education Fact*. Phil Brown, Brown University, was the subject of "Prestige in the New World," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Published May 27, 1994, he was also quoted in "Why Do We Need More Archeology," *The Scientist*, *The Scientist*. Steven C. Dubbie, chairman of the Sociology and Anthropology Department at the University of California, Berkeley, received the 1994 Distinguished Service Award from the American Sociological Association.

Competition

Alpha Kappa Delta International Honor Society invites papers for a student paper competition. Individual papers only, please. Submission deadline is February 15, 1997. Student papers will be judged by a panel of sociologists. Each paper should be no longer than 20 pages, double-spaced, with 12-point type. The program includes a banquet and a reception. The deadline for submission is January 15, 1997. For more information, see the Society’s website at www.a-k-d.org.


Awards

Ron Anderson, University of Minnesota, received a NSF award of $200,000 to support his research on social inequality and the development of a data set that will be used to study the relationship between social inequality and crime.

Yanjie Bui, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was awarded a $10,000 grant from the Social Science Research Council to support his research on social inequality and the development of a data set that will be used to study the relationship between social inequality and crime.

Joseph Sheley, California State University, was awarded a grant from the Social Science Research Council to support his research on social inequality and the development of a data set that will be used to study the relationship between social inequality and crime.

Continued on next page
In the News, continued

Zhengchao Qian, Arizona State University, was cited in the September 29, 1994 issue of the New York Times Magazine for demographic findings on interracial and interethnic marriage patterns in the United States.

George Ritzer, University of Maryland-College Park, was the subject of an October 18, 1994 story in the Dutch national television network IKON in June 1996 as well as July 28, 1996, New York Times article.

James Tucker, University of New Hampshire, was quoted in the Sep- tember 5, 1996 edition of The New York Times and in the September 8, 1996 edition of The Boston Globe. He commented on a recent survey showing that supernatural experiences are surprisingly common among New Hampshire residents.

Charles Willis, Harvard University, was quoted in the July 11, 1996 edition of the Christian Science Monitor on a survey regarding the desegrega- tion of Hartford public schools. Willis was also the commencement speaker for the Wentworth College graduation.

Sharon Zukin, Brooklyn College, was quoted in The Nation on September 26, 1996, edition of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch in an article entitled "Troubled Cities" in which she was also quoted in an article regarding the emergence of coffeehouses across the country.

New Books


Charles E. Hiben, San Diego State University, Catholic's Social Problems (Longman).

Barbara Laslett, University of Minne- sota, Sally Gregory Kohlstedt, Helen Longino, and Evelyn Haring, Gender and Scientific Authority (University of Chicago Press, 1996).


Doug McAdam and David A. Snow, University of Arizona, Social Move- ments: Raging Bull to Wall Street, Mobilization, and Dynamics (Bedford/ St. Martin's Press, 1995).

William Alford, Atlanta University, Tuske A&M University, Sociology of Food and Nutrition (Pleasam Press, 1996).


Kim Selpe, RUML Building Growth

Trade Unionism in the Philippines, 1890- 1980 (New Delhi, 1996).


New Publications

Adoption Quarterly is a new journal that will provide an unparalleled forum for examining the causes of child care, the relationship between culture and nurture, and the psycho- logical and social meanings of family, among other issues. It will also feature conceptual and empirical work, case studies, commentaries, and essays on the fields of social sciences, humanities, biological sciences, law, and social policy. For more information contact the Flax- thrope Press Inc., Sample Copy Department, 1200 Bayview Dr. Suite 10 Alfre, Binghamton, NY 13904-3188; fax (607) 722-6362; e-mail getflaxthom.com.

Health Care on the Internet, a journal of methods and applications, is scheduled for publication in Spring 1997. It will be a quarterly profes- sional journal devoted to exploring the technical, social, political, and community health care information sources available on the Internet. For more infor- mation, contact the Healthcare Press Inc., Sample Copy Department, Bos Box, 1202 Bayview Dr, Bingham- ton, NY 13904-3188; fax (607) 722-6362; e-mail getflaxthom.com.

National Endowment for the Humanities will hold a Summer Institute at St. Paul's Academy. For information and application forms, contact James Schmidt, Uni- versity Professor Program, Boston University, 745 Commonwealth Aven- nue, Boston, MA 02215; http://www. boston.edu/POLOCI/JEEMDH/.

Most Letters to the Editor are indexed in the Newsletter.

Other Organizations

The Australian Sociological Associ- ation (TASA) has established a home page which contains sociological links to research, conferences, and publications from Australia and around the world. The home page can be accessed at http://www. laarc.new- castle.edu.au/tasa/tasa.html.

Deaths

Alliga Iveranda, formerly of State University of New York-Albany, died on September 27, 1996.

Bernard Goldthwaite, formerly of Rutgers University, died on October 11, 1996.

Obituaries

E. Digby Baltzell (1900-1995)

E. Digby Baltzell, Professor Emeri- tus of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, died on August 17 in Boston at the age of 80. He had a ma- jor heart attack while vacationing at his summer home in Wellfleet, Mas- sachusetts.

Digby Baltzell was widely known for his studies of the American upper class in such books as Philadelphia Gentry (1951), The Protestant Establishment (1958), and The Protestant Establishment (1963). He is also credited with coining the term “WASP”.

Summer Programs

The Center for Development Stud- ies and the Development Depart- ment, de la Sociales Clinicas are jointly sponsor- ing a travel seminar in Cuba for

Scientists for the Golden Age of Ana- tomists in the Court of the Supreme published in 1995. In the Spring of 1996 he offered a course in “Concepts of Science” simply “Sociology According to Digby Baltzell.” He was a superb teacher, who won many teaching awards and relished ongoing contact with students and colleagues. They will miss his loss to the department and the profession greatly. He is sur- vived by his wife Joelyn, his daugh- ters Eve and Jan, and his brother Whitten, to whom all at the Universi- ty of Pennsylvania extend deepest condolences.

Digby Menage, University of Pennsylva- nia.

Jesse Bernard (1903-1996)

Jesse Bernard was a magnificent woman, courageously noble in mind and heart. Her entire life, both profes- sional and personal, was character- ized by a willingness to break new ground, but to do so in ways that showed others a path they could fol- low fearlessly. Elsewhere, Jesse has been described as a reasonable, but unyielding, rebel, a scholar and observer of the human condition, who presciently perceived the radical change, but who presented her vision so reasonably and lucidly that even those who at times more interpretative cumula- tions found themselves persuaded by the wisdom of her analysis. Jesse repeatedly broke the mold, the mold of family tradition, of religious upbringing, of traditional marriage and motherhood, of academic com- petitive male chauvinism, the mold of un- known sociological paradigms. In so doing, she cleared the path for her own generation and the generations to follow.

Jesse brought new light and
Obituaries, continued

unprejudiced warmth and wit to her students in her work at Bryn Mawr College. Intellectually, personally, and emotionally, Jessie loved and nurtured every young woman who sought her help or simply came within her orbit of influence. A true mentor, friend, advice-giver, teacher, and role model to so many of us. She had the full range of qualities and accepting others vastly different from herself. She was endowed with a joyous and liminal capacity to strengthen people with the emotional vitality of her confidence in their abilities and talents. Jessie could also extend this generosity without sparring sibling rivalry among the legions of feminists who became part of her intellectual family. Despite her exhuberant acceptance of all those around her, she was a master of her craft. She wrote in the 1980s, "Our first years were like a long, long time. We had to read the great books, and we had to think about them." She was dedicated to her work and to her students.

Josephine, or "Jossie," as she was known to her friends and colleagues, was a prolific writer. She wrote extensively on African American women, and her work has been published in numerous journals and books. She was a tireless advocate for women's rights and social justice, and her contributions to the field of sociology have been significant.

In 1963, Jessie was awarded the American Sociological Association's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award. She was also elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences. She was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Philosophical Society.

Jossie's work continued to be influential after her death. In the years following, her students and colleagues published articles and books based on her research, and her legacy continued to inspire new generations of scholars. She was a true source of inspiration, and her spirit lived on through the many students and scholars who were fortunate enough to have known her.

In 1994, the Jessie Bernard Award for Excellence in Research was established in her honor. The award is given annually to a scholar who has made significant contributions to the field of sociology.

The legacy of Josephine Bernard continues to be celebrated today, and her work remains an important contribution to the field of sociology.
Obituaries, continued

deceased from Hood College, Northern Westchester University, Washington Dental College, and the University of Tennessee. In 1940, she was awarded the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, the first D.D.S. degree awarded by the University of Tennessee.

To honor Jessie's enormous influence on the study of gender, in 1977 the American Sociological Association established the Jessie Bernard Award, now given annually to the best article on gender. The Center for Women Policy Studies created the Jessie Bernard Woman of the Year Award to honor those women who had made a difference in other women's lives. Today, Jessie Bernard is remembered as the founder who embodies the concept of the feminist classroom.

That Jessie Bernard no longer walk among us diminishes the richness of her knowledge, the intellectual generosity, the civility, the acceptance, the warm smile, the gentle hug, the joyfulness, and the unpretentiousness of our world. She lives, nonetheless, in the hearts and minds of feminists everywhere. She was the feminist collegiality.

Jessie is survived by her three children, Dorothy Lee Jackson, Claire Bernard, and David Bernard, and by two grandchildren. Memorial contributions may be sent to The Washington Housing 3752 Upton St NW, Washington, DC 20010.
Minutes, continued

Charles V. Willis
Mark A. Staff
Suzanne J. Levine
Hendrikus C. Rodriguez
Barbara C. Howery
Phoebe H. Svenningsen
ASA, Journal of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition

1. Introduction
Agendas and Reports

1. Approval of the Agenda
   - The agenda was approved as presented.

2. Approval of the Minutes
   - The Council minutes from January 28-29 were approved as presented.

3. Report of the President
   - Maureen Hallinan thanked the outgoing Council members for their hard work and work on an important agenda. She noted the record attendance at the Annual Meeting.

4. Report of the Secretary
   - The report highlighted some of the key events of the Annual Association, particularly a review of the membership renewal figures, the membership of the ASA, SSSA, and SSA, and the organization of the membership. ASA will experiment with special offers in the form of free access to journals.

5. Report of the Executive Officer
   - Dr. John Sauer, Chair of the Publications Committee, and Glenn Fincham, incoming Editor of ASA, discussed the upcoming publications and the changes in the management of the journals.

6. Issues for Council Discussion

   a. Inclusivity in ASA
      - John Hain, Chair of the Subcommittees on Inclusivity, presented a report on the status of the Subcommittees on Inclusivity. The report highlighted the progress made in addressing inclusivity issues.

   b. ASA and Its Sections
      - Vice-president William Mitchell, Chair of the Council on ASA and Its Sections, presented a report on the status of the Sections and the recommendations for future actions.

   c. The Future of ASA
      - The report discussed the future of ASA, including the role of the Executive Office, the role of the Council, and the role of the Board of Directors.

   d. ASA and the Environment
      - The report discussed the role of ASA in addressing environmental issues, including the role of the Environmental Affairs Committee.

   e. ASA and the Economy
      - The report discussed the role of ASA in addressing economic issues, including the role of the Economic Affairs Committee.

   f. ASA and the Law
      - The report discussed the role of ASA in addressing legal issues, including the role of the Legal Affairs Committee.

   g. ASA and the Future
      - The report discussed the role of ASA in addressing future issues, including the role of the Future Affairs Committee.

7. Classified Ads


 Classified Ads

Teaching Materials Sought for New ASA Products

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, examinations and evaluation instruments, computer software and film reviews, and essays on pedagogical challenges and opportunities involved in teaching those courses. Please do not send requests for these products. As muller is collected, they will be announced in Footnotes and distributed through the Teaching Resources Center.
1997 Call for Papers Update

Submission Deadline:
January 10, 1997

The following updates and corrections have been received since the publication of the Call for Papers for the 1997 Annual Meeting.

- **Section on Environment and Technology.** In addition to the open paper and roundtable sessions previously listed, the Section invites submissions for a paper session on “The Political Economy of the Environment,” co-sponsored with the Section on Political Economy of the World System. Send submissions to: Thomas K. Radel, Department of Human Ecology, Cook College, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903, USA; (908) 932-6667; radel@rci.rutgers.edu

- **Address/E-mail Corrections**
  - **Open Topic Referred Roundtable.** Beverly Nagel, (507) 646-4095
  - **Cross Cultural Studies on Teen Pregnancy.** Rhoda Estep Macdonald, 18 Monte Verde Drive, Orinda, CA 94563-3825, USA; (510) 254-5672
  - **Section on Undergraduate Education.** Anne Martin, amartin@edcc.citc.edu

NEW ON ASA'S HOME PAGE

WWW.ASANET.ORG

Check Your Mailbox for Your 1997 ASA Renewal Notice!

Again this year, we have included a membership profile for all ASA members. Items marked with a bookmark will be included in the 1997 Directory of Members. Please note any changes on the form and return it to ASA. To be included in the 1997 Directory, your renewal and profile must be received by January 31, 1997.

To avoid interruption in the receipt of your journals, please return your renewal notice and payment before December 15. 1996. All ASA memberships are for a calendar year (January-December). Individuals renewing/joining after December 15 will receive chosen journals via a back issue schedule. Back issues are sent to late-renewing members semi-monthly.

If you need assistance, please contact the ASA Membership Department by calling (202) 833-3410, x389, or by e-mail at membership@asanet.org.

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Annual Meetings

1997
August 9-13
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

1978-1998
August 21-25
San Francisco, California

1999-2000
August 8-10
Chicago, Illinois

2000–August 12-18
Washington, DC

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Associate Editor: Cara R. Howry
Production: Karen Cray Edwards
Secretary-Treasurer: M. Jackoway

Articles submitted are limited to 1,000 words and must have immediate value (i.e., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Articles will be reviewed by the Editorial Board. Articles not meeting these criteria may be returned to the author within one month of submission. Articles submitted should not exceed 4,000 words. Authors may be asked to make revisions. Articles exceeding 4,000 words may be returned to the author for revision. Authors are responsible for ensuring that all material is original and accurate. The Editors reserve the right to edit for style and length all material published. The foundation for all material is the list of the month following publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue).

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