1998 Annual Meeting...
Lesbigay San Francisco:
A Sociological View

I n 1995, Russel Weldon, a San Francisco mayoral candidate, launched an attack on the then incumbent mayor, George Christopher, suggesting that the incumbent had allowed San Francisco to become the "national headquarters of the organized homosexuals in the United States." In defense of the incumbent mayor, the San Francisco Examiner opined that Weldon's "wild charge that a moral officer is trying to impose the standards of San Francisco is a resort to the extremes of irresponsible demagoguery and an affront to the truth..." He has insulted San Francisco. In 1998, visitors to San Francisco who pick up the San Francisco Examiner will routinely find stories about lesbigay life both in San Francisco and around the world. The Examiner routinely editorializes on matters of sexual orientation, most recently attacking the political opponents of James Hormel, the San Franciscan nominated by President Clinton to become the first openly-gay ambassador representing the United States. The Examiner referred to Mr. Hormel's opponents as guilty of "Peterkinian peppercorn" and "muddle-headed malice" among numerous other adjectives. In many respects, San Francisco has moved from feeling insulted due to its most notorious minority to defending its flourishing lesbigay community. The sociological explanations of the transformations are complex, but the change is clearly demonstrable. That is not to say that everyone is particularly happy about it. Many San Franciscans continue to experience, as Goffman put it, the "rough edges of association with lesbigay people. But any social analysis of San Francisco without reference to its lesbigay community is distasteful and difficult.

See San Francisco, page 9

Council Adopts New ASA Committee Structure

Judy Auerbach Becomes Assistant Director at OSTP

Judy Auerbach, a sociologist, became the new Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Science in the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), effective March 9. She leaves her current position in the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health where she coordinated activities related to the development of scientific and budgetary priorities for AIDS research in the social, behavioral, and prevention sciences. Dr. Auerbach replaces Darryl Chabot, another sociologist who served as Assistant Director, who has returned to the National Science Foundation.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy is part of the Executive Office of the President. It has four divisions: Science, Technology, Environment, and National Security and International Affairs. The Science Division has two other assistant directors: life sciences and physical sciences. This is the only division in which the social sciences have parity with the other sciences. Established in 1975, OSTP's major responsibilities include:

- Advising the President and the Executive Branch in policy and budget development on all questions related to the science and technology (S&T) policy and budgets across federal agencies.
- Coordinating the Federal government's research and development efforts to maximize the return on the public's investment in S&T.
- Fostering strong partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments, and the scientific community in industry and academia.
- Communicating the President's S&T policies and programs to Congress and addressing the need for appropriate resources.
- Advancing international cooperation in science and technology.

Auerbach is detailed to OSTP for at least one year and will return to NIH after her tour. She received her PhD in sociology from the University of California - Berkeley in 1996. Since that time, she has gained important substantive experience and has played professionally critical roles in the social behavioral sciences. Her work has advanced the value of our fields for understanding social processes and behaviors. Most recently, she worked at the Institute of Medicine culminating in her co-editing AIDS and Behavior: An Integrated Approach published by the National Academy Press. Prior to that, from 1990 to 1992, she served as Associate Director for Governmental Affairs at the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). She also did a stint on Capitol Hill as a Congressional Science Fellow sponsored by the Society for Research in Child Development.

In her new position, Auerbach intends to be a strong representative of and advocate for the social sciences and social science research. In addition, she will have an opportunity to further her professional interest in the social organization of scientific knowledge, in particular, the development of federal research policy related to women's health, and child and family policy. She is pleased to be returning to an involvement in a broader portfolio of science issues which will include AIDS policy, as well as, gender, family, and child policies, such as the Children's Initiative.

The Former Committee Structure

Council decided to undertake this review because the number of ASA committees had increased without any systematic review of committees in terms of their role or charge. Once appointed, committees continued, and many ad hoc groups and task forces gained committee status. The result was a complex committee structure, with some groups performing vital roles and others functioning only intermittently. Over the years, the number of committee increased without a process for determining which committees the Association needed and how Council should operate a committee structure. The framework that was in place was seen by Council to be rigid, bureaucratic, and costly to administer. Also, it was often frustrating for members to join and not have no significant tasks to perform.

A comparison with similar learned societies underscores the importance of undertaking this review. In comparison to other comparable associations, ASA had substantially more committees.

See Committees, page 8

Published by The American Sociological Association
The Executive Officer's Column

Doing the MOST

It is 11/2 years (and many flight miles) since the inception of the MOST (Minority Opportunities through School Transformation) Program. Much to my surprise, given my preoccupation with MOST, I have not yet dedicated an "Open Window" column to a discussion of this initiative and what we are trying to achieve. Many in the discipline may still think of MOST as summer institutes dedicated to quality teaching and to attracting undergraduate students of color to sociology. (Now known as MOST I, it stood for "Minority Opportunities through Student Training" and operated from 1990 to 1995.) The new MOST, launched in 1994, was rooted in this experience and is unique in higher education as a project that encourages systemic depart-

The story of how this happened is a column in itself. It started in 1993 in a meeting that Florence Rinner (then ASA's acting Director of Minority Affairs, now Secretary-elect of ASA) and I had with Thaddeus Beckham (our Program Officer at The Ford Foundation). Beckham had in his portfolio of grants summer institutes in sociology; political science, and economics and understood how successful these add-on experiences are in attracting minority students into the pipeline through excellent research-based training and quality mentoring. Overall, we were proud to report that more than 50 percent of the students go on to graduate school in sociology. "That works," Beckham said, "but how is that changing "business as usual" within higher education?"

"Write me a proposal that does that."
The Beckham challenge of "how to change business as usual" is at the heart of MOST. With support from The Ford Foundation, ASA launched in 1994 a five-year project working with 10 departments (including six PhD-granting) on institutional change. The institutions selected are quite diverse, including historically black colleges, institutions with large minority populations, and a range of other public and private institutions. Key to MOST is working with those 10 departments long term, sus-
tainable change and developing "transferrable" models that can be used by other departments and other disciplines within the arts and sci-
ences.

This initiative (MOST II, as some know it) is inherently sociological in that it works to change departments in the organizational level. The theory underlying MOST is that it takes a department-wide commitment on the part of the faculty to achieve and sustain diversity and excellence. The project itself focuses on five important elements of department life: climate, curriculum, mentoring, and outreach (the pipeline). While institutional change does not come easily, in our 10 departments we already observe important indicators of "altered business as usual" and success (see, for example, the article on Page 5 of Footnotes on the Texas A&M MOST extension).

Integral to the design of the ASA MOST Program is working with departments individually and as a group. During the first three summers, students from all 10 departments participated in summer institutes (at two of the PhD departments each summer) and received training in intellectual and mentoring and to prepare them to work at their "home" departments on MOST (including as "peer" advisors and mentors). Also, each summer ASA conducted faculty mentor workshops directed at the key objectives of MOST. In addition, the ASA MOST team worked with departments at national and regional meetings and, most importantly, conducted site visits at each department. These site visits are extremely important because they provide an opportunity to work with the entire department on MOST goals, operating activi-
ties, and unique challenges as well as impediments to change. The site visits will continue. At some schools department "reinvent" is also an important next step in the transformation activities.

One key vehicle of MOST that appears to be instrumental to its success is the Annual MOST Conductors' Conference. This is a two-day meeting where Conductors from all of the departments work together in a "safe haven" on substantive issues and areas relating to MOST. The 8th Annual Conference was held in Washington, D.C. on February 22-23 with a special emphasis on the integration of research-based skills into the curriculum, direct hands-on research experience, and mentoring in our MOST departments.

This year, the meeting focused on the Research Experience-Mentorship initiatives (REMis) being developed in 16 of our MOST departments. William Frey (University of Michigan) made an exceptional presentation and held an intensive, hands-on workshop on how to incorporate data analysis into the curriculum. Based on over ten years of experience, Frey has been developing SIDAN (the Social Science Data Analysis Network), which is a national and international project to work with teachers on making data analysis relevant in early and social science classes. For all of us, including Frey, the Conductor's Conference provided a valuable opportunity to think beyond individual teachers to the level of a department: how can departments put systems in place to ensure the integration of data analysis tools into the curriculum and provide research experiences for students. It is hard to capture in words, the level of engagement in the meeting and how, by virtue of this meeting, the work of our MOST departments moves forward.

As we look ahead to the final two years of MOST, the ASA MOST team and our departments are seeing progress and yet real opportunity for continued change. Based on the Conductors' Conference, departments are further developing and testing their REMs strategies. Also, efforts are turned toward curriculum change, outreach, and climate are being pursued and shared across our sites. We have even begun to discuss the framework of a capstone conference to examine our 10 experiences and to identify what other departments can learn.

At the Conductors' meeting this past February, as the ASA team (Havidan Rodriguez, Carla Hovesty, and I) and department representatives shared an epiphany moment, we wondered how best to convey the meaning and message of MOST. It is, we concluded, about departments doing the MOST they can to achieve diversity and excellence. Ours are continuing to work to do so—Peter J. Lemon
Richardson Devotes His Energy to Faculty Governance

by Carla B. Hawery
Deputy Executive Officer

"A faculty should be active in faculty government," says James Richardson, University of Nevada-Reno, as we begin an interview on his extensive involvement in campus and AAUP governance. Click on the webpage (http://www.unr.edu/homepage/fac/about.html) and the reader finds extensive coverage of his work with the AAUP and its local chapter, the Nevada Faculty Alliance. Currently Richardson is a candidate for the national AAUP Presidency. Perhaps the first sociologist to run for the top office.

"I am concerned about the free-rider problem," says Richardson. Some faculty not only won't join a union, but they fail to help govern the institution in which they are a part. Academia is still a privileged position, and we owe something back to society and the institution. As a result, Richardson makes it a point to talk to new faculty and to acquaint them with both the responsibility and opportunity to participate in the institution's governance. And, of course, it is important that he practices what he preaches.

He begins his web biography emphasizing his thirty years as a scholar, teacher, and researcher, primarily at the University of Nevada-Reno. There he directs the Master of Judicial Studies Degree Program, serves on the faculty of the Interdisciplinary Social Psychology Doctoral Program. He holds a law degree as well as a PhD in sociology, and has a specialty in social science evidence, which he teaches in the masters program for judges. His other specialty is sociology of religion, in which he studies minority religious movements.

Richardson has an extensive "career" in AAUP-related activities at the local and national levels. He was the founder of the Nevada chapter and served as its first president, in 1983. He served on the national AAUP Government Relations Committee, which he now chairs, and was appointed to the AAUP Commission on Governance and Affirmative Action Policy. That Commission addressed the California Regents' action to abolish affirmative action.

"I got involved in AAUP because I realized that most of the decisions that were being made were made off campus, so that is where you need to get involved." He is active in the Democratic Party and spends a considerable amount of time lobbying the Nevada legislature. Every spring term since 1985, he has taken leave to engage in lobbying. "Over the years, I've gone from being a flamboyant to a smoldering liberal," he says. "I try to impress upon the legislature the need to make an investment in higher education. We cannot come to the table in a 'we-own' relationship. I try to love 'em to death, which makes it less likely that we will all go down in flames."

Having a background in sociology has been useful to this work, notes Richardson. Sociology has given him tools and insights to understand the shifting view on higher education. "I understand how organizations function - government, political structures, schools, are all voluntary associations that are not mystical to me. Some people tinker with cars, but I tinker with organizations," he laughs.

Richardson believes in the value of data-driven arguments and often tries to bring data into his lobbying work. However, "many policy debates are driven not by data alone; the challenge is how to get valid data, present it, write about it and yet accept that people bring other values to the table," he says.

Being involved in AAUP at this scale has involved considerable budget work. He is grateful for his minor in statistics, which "helps me separate the wheat from chaff in these budget debates."

The Sociology Department, the College of Arts and Sciences, and the University have been very supportive of his AAUP work, lobbying, and faculty governance efforts. The UNR President is excited about Richardson's possible AAUP Presidency. Richardson felt the geographic isolation of being "out west" and recognized that 78% of the AAUP members live east of the Mississippi. "I felt I needed to become more involved in the national activities to represent this part of the country."

Being active in a higher education union, Richardson has a lens on national trends affecting academic life. In response to a question about the issues on the higher education horizon that concern him, he said, "I am most troubled about the sustained and deep attacks on the tenure system, because tenure is critical to faculty life. The growing use of part-time and adjunct faculty worries him, both for the sake of the part-timers themselves as well as for the way in which this fluid labor market undermines full-time tenure track positions. The increase in distance learning raises some flags for Richardson. He speculates that there will be many difficulties in sorting out intellectual property rights in such courses, and that faculty layoffs may result from the use of technology instead of in-class faculty. Here is a sociologist who has chosen to engage in faculty governance through union activities. His self-description as a hands-on problem solver seems very apt. And he is moving far too quickly to have the label 'freerider' ever apply to him."

ASA Election Ballot Coming Soon

The 1998 ASA election ballot will be in the mail in late April. ASA voting members who joined or renewed by March 15 will be receiving the ballot packets. The Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate biographies appear on page 4 of this issue. These biographies, and those of all candidates for other offices, will be included in the ballot mailing. ASA members who are not voting members may also receive the biographies and ballots only for those sections in which they are members.

The proposed changes to the Constitution and by-laws regarding ASA Committees (see pages 8-9 of this issue) will also appear for a vote of the membership. This is the second year of the ASA's integrated election, where a single mailing includes the ASA general election and the section elections. With this earlier date, we hope to reach more members before they depart for summer destinations, and to be able to inform candidates of the outcome well in advance of the Annual Meeting. The ballot is electronically scanned and tabulated by Intellisense. Please watch for the ballot in late April and cast your vote.
1998-99 Candidates Announced for ASA Fellows

In accordance with election policies adopted by Council in 1989, only the biographical sketches for top office candidates for 1998-99 will appear in Footnotes. The sketches and pictures of all candidates will be printed and mailed with the election ballot. The biographical sketches appear below in alphabetical order by office.

President-Elect

Earl Babbie
Present Position: Professor, Department of Sociology, Chapman University (1977-present). Former Positions: Sociology textbook author (1980-present), Visiting Professor, Stanford University (1964), Assistant Professor, University of Hawaii (1962-1965), and Illinois Institute of Technology (1958-1962). Babbie is well known for his contributions to the field of sociological research, particularly in the areas of survey methodology and qualitative research. He is the author of several textbooks, including "The Practice of Social Research" (1999) and "Survey Research Methods: A Contextual Approach" (2002), among others.

James E. Blackwell
Present Position: Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston. Former Positions: Professor of Sociology (1975-1998) and Chair (1988-1989). Blackwell is recognized for his contributions to the field of sociology, particularly in the areas of social inequality and race relations. He is the author of several books, including "Race and the American Social Experience" (1974) and "The Black Community and the American Social Experience" (1983).

Joe Feggin
Present Position: Graduate Research Professor, University of Florida (1990-present). Previous Positions: Professor of Sociology (1971-1984) and Associate Professor (1970-1973), University of Washington, Seattle; Professor of Sociology, University of California-Riverside (1976-1979). Feggin is known for his work in the areas of social stratification, race relations, and the sociology of higher education.

Shelby Stylakan
Present Position: Professor and Dean, School of Social Sciences and Public Policy, North Carolina State University (1990-present). Stylakan is a sociologist with a focus on social movements, political sociology, and public policy. He is the author of several books, including "Social Movements in the United States" (1992) and "Political Sociology" (1994).

Vice President-Elect

Jaye Demerath
Present Position: Professor of Sociology (1972-present) and Chair (1972-1977). Previous Positions: Professor, University of Michigan (1967-1972), Assistant Professor, University of California-Berkeley (1962-1967), and Research Associate, California Institute of Technology (1958-1962). Demerath is recognized for his contributions to the field of sociology, particularly in the areas of medical sociology and health care. He is the author of several books, including "Medical Sociology" (1974) and "Health Care in America" (1995).

Nan Lin
Present Position: Professor, Department of Sociology, and Director, Asian/Pacific Studies Institute, Duke University (1990-present). Previous Positions: Chair, Department of Sociology (1989-1994) and Associate Professor, University of Michigan (1975-1984). Lin is known for his work in the areas of international sociology, social theory, and political sociology.

Gordy Smith
Present Position: Sociology Program Director, Indiana University (1989-present). Smith is recognized for his contributions to the field of sociology, particularly in the areas of social policy and social welfare. He is the author of several books, including "Social Policy in the United States" (1990) and "Social Welfare Programs in the United States" (1995).
Are Hiring Practices Sensitive to Persons with Disabilities?

This article is the third in a series of stories about disabilities, written for the ASA Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities by Ed Penczak, Harper College (epenczaz@harper.cc.il.us). In May of 1975, I became a tenured Instructor of Sociology at a community college. The satisfaction of achieving this goal was almost immediately overshadowed by the onset of a rare condition (malignant degeneration brought on by cellular histoplasmosis) that rendered me "legally blind," the term used to describe a person with less than 20/40 vision in both eyes. What I was experiencing was an opaque, unmoving "cloud" in the center of each eye. Practically overnight I was informed that the line of vision was permanent and uncontrollable by any known treatment. Needless to say, my career as a teacher of sociology was called into question by my employer, my colleagues, and myself. The decision to abandon teaching short of offering me a permanent disability, the institution "allowed" me to find my own solutions. Capable and dedicated to my initial prognosis, I briefly considered accepting their offer. The one thing that stuck was the insurmountable challenge of teaching sociology. I simply could not imagine a more fulfilling line of work, and giving it up seemed to me more disabling than the vision problem itself.

From that point on, I burned all of my energy toward the development of teaching strategies that minimized my vision difficulties. I acquired and used devices: large print, magnifier, braille, and closed-circuit cameras with monitors. Slowly, I recovered my effectiveness as a teacher. And now, after twenty-three years in the classroom, I can say that I have been an effective teacher, although the integration of new teaching methods remains a constant struggle.

In retrospect, I feel very fortunate that I was able to choose to continue teaching Sociology during the preparation of this article. I realized that although I have fulfilled my contractual responsibilities as well as or better than any "temporarily able-bodied" colleague, my primary feelings is one of gratification toward the institution for employing me rather than pride in my own achievements. A teacher with a disability. Looking beyond this reflective gratitude, I sometimes speculate about whether the choice to stay on the job could have been open to me. If my vision problem occurred prior to review by the tenure committee. Indeed, I wonder if I would have been hired in the first place.

This is not a criticism of my institution. Today, the standards required by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Americans With Disabilities Act are substantial "gray area" of translation from the letter of the law to its logos of living space for others who do not read English. Most colleges and universities today have nestled the notion of compliance with ADA access and accommodation guidelines for their students. But what happens when the student role comes to an end?

What happens when a student seeks to become a member? In my experiences, it is not easy to encounter a student with a disability involving loss of vision, hearing, or mobility who pursues graduate work in sociology. Yet alone among to teach. However, if the few individual presents himself or herself, I am as a rule to hire and I would not have had a disabled person. The students would not have seen him. On the other hand, it is for the intangible barriers that s/he will probably confront when seeking employment as a college teacher.

My experience has also shown me that it is not easy to adapt the present employment opportunity without really putting it into practice for persons with disabilities.

In conclusion, I agree with the criteria for hiring a new instructor were overheard to remark, "Natural, we would let you come back." But I am a cautious professional. I would not hire a disabled person. The students would not have seen him. On the other hand, it is for the intangible barriers that s/he will probably confront when seeking employment as a college teacher.

Were I able to interject into such conversation, I would point out that I have never encountered a lack of acceptance from me, the few students because of my legal blindness. We sometimes disagree, especially about grades. But the idea of disability has never interfered with my disability as a negative issue. My concern has centered on the institutions in which I have not seen a disabled colleague because these prejudices have eliminated him/her as a candidate.

There are a lot of "what ifs" in this world, but only those who have tried to use the physical environment who can make a fair comparison for physical disability interferes with the usual flow of events in any significant way.

They are necessary, but unremarkable, like parking lots for those who drive or universal access to the physical environment. They are not only necessary for the health of the body, but the health of the soul as well. I am not only a disabled person, but I am an educator. My goal is to teach others about the current and potential benefits of consumer involvement in community college and higher education environments.

Linda Frances and Paul W. Colton, SUNY-Stony Brook, "Assisting People with Disabilities in the Provision of Services to People with Severe Mental Illness." Frances and Colton will work with the Department of Community and Public Service Organizations for the New York State Mental Hygiene Research Institute.

Amy S. Hubbard, Virginia Commonwealth University, "Evaluation of Interpersonal Dialogue Programs at Hope in the Cities Coalition." Hubbard will conduct an evaluation of an interpersonal dialogue program at Hope in the Cities (HIC), an inner city coalition in Richmond, that is working to bring people together and establish coalitions to help people work on problems facing the community and urban areas in general. HIC works closely with President Clinton's coalition on race relations and seeks an evaluation of its model of dialogue to perhaps promote national dialogue.

Lon M. Hunter, Utah State University, "Exploitation of the Alternative to a Full Landfill." Hunter is working with the Logan, UT Environmental Health Department to design a community survey about recycling and other forms of household trash reduction. Facing a full landfill during the decade, the city and county seek advice on how to best assess and ultimately shape public opinion to reduce waste.

Judith Litt, Humboldt State University, "Community Development in Blue Lake and Orleans/Sonoma Bar communities." Litt and graduate students in the University applied sociology MA program, will assist the Aera Economic Development Corporation with plans for two communities affected by changes in the timber industry. The research will focus on citizens' opinions about their goals and assessment of community strengths and weaknesses, then using the results to meet with AEDC to begin a development plan.

The next round of applications for the Community Action Research Initiative Grants Awards is due March 1, 1998. Watch Footnotes for the application information, or contact the Executive Office (202) 633-3419 x523 or epodack@asacq.org.
Sociologists Active in Organizations to Address Sexual Harassment

Sociologists are instrumental in founding and contributing to two associations devoted to the eradication of sexual harassment. Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment (SASH) and the Safe Schools Coalition, Inc both sponsor annual conferences that blend research, teaching, and activism on this issue. Each group brings together researchers, teachers, community leaders, and service providers to share information on sexual harassment and assault.

SASH Develops into an Interdisciplinary Research Group

Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment (SASH), an interdisciplinary organization of sociologists, Kimberly Cook and J.R. Bjorklie, who organized a day-long conference held at the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. The workshop participants began planning a formal, day-long conference for the 1993 annual meeting and subsequently received the support of SASH. The SASH conference, scheduled on the last day of the SASS meeting, attracts sociologists attending its annual meetings as well as an interdisciplinary audience of complaint officers, activists, attorneys, mental health professionals, consultants, and academics from a variety of fields.

In the last few years, the conference has expanded its focus to include the military service academies and their training bases. The conference takes place over two days, with the first day dedicated to military-related topics and the second day open to a broader audience.

Texas A&M Sociologists Funded for Summer Institute

This year 15 minority students from universities throughout Texas will participate in the National Science Foundation (NSF) Alliance for Minority Participation (AMP) summer institute at Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. This is the first time that the Department of Sociology has received funding from the NSF to support the participation of underrepresented minority students in its summer program.

Most of the research projects focus on issues related to social and behavioral science research methods. Projects are selected by the Department of Sociology and include a variety of topics such as health outcomes, crime, and education. The students will work with faculty members on research projects and attend workshops and seminars to learn about research methods and data analysis techniques.

The Summer Institute for Undergraduates in Research Opportunities Program (SIROP) provides an opportunity for minority students to gain research experience and develop skills in qualitative and quantitative research methods. The program is funded by the NSF to support the participation of underrepresented minority students in its summer program.

The program is designed for students who are interested in pursuing careers in the social sciences and who want to gain research experience. The program provides tuition, room and board, and a stipend to cover travel expenses.

An Ordinary Strategy

Even in a state as large as Texas, the model of working within a university system, or a geographic region, can lead to success in preventing sexual harassment. The University of Texas system has been one of the participating PD institutions in the STOP program, which is a program designed to prevent sexual harassment on college campuses. The program is funded by the U.S. Department of Education and provides resources and training to universities to help prevent sexual harassment.

The University of Texas system has implemented the STOP program at all of its campuses, including the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Texas at Austin, and the University of Texas at Dallas. The program has been effective in reducing incidents of sexual harassment and creating a safer environment for students.

McEvoy notes that the conference came out of a grass roots movement to deal with sexual misconduct on campus. "There were not other venues or professional outlets for people to share information," he says. "We need to build a network of people who want to learn what programs are working (or are not effective) to prevent sexual assault and harassment, and to intervene when it occurs."

Texas A&M University is one of the institutions that has received funding from the NSF to support the participation of underrepresented minority students in its summer program. The program is designed to provide research experience and training in research methods, which is important for students who are interested in pursuing careers in the social sciences.

The program is open to undergraduate students who are interested in conducting research in the social sciences, including sociology, psychology, and education. The program provides tuition, room and board, and a stipend to cover travel expenses.

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On a "Lost" Article by Donald Campbell, to Reconsider Today

by Thomas J. Schell

The late Donald Campbell was a social psychologist whose thinking extended to all of the social sciences. The article reviewed here, "Ethnocentrism of the Disciplines and the Fish-scale Model of Omnisience" (1969), was published in an edited collection and promptly forgotten. Or perhaps I should say that I only came across it this year. This article was extraordinarily prescient, however, foreseeing with clarity and wit the increasing hyper-specialization of the disciplines, sub-disciplines, and "schools of thought" that characterize the social sciences today, and isolates them from one another.

It is ironic, and may be tragic, that as the physical sciences and the life sciences are moving closer together in cooperative ventures, the social sciences are moving further apart. Since Campbell's article not only describes our plight, but offers suggestions for remediating it, it may be worthwhile outlining his main ideas.

Campbell's graphics and their captions convey quickly what would take many words to describe, so I have included some of them:

Figure 1a. Present situation: Disciplines as clusters of specialties, leaving inter-disciplinary gaps

Figure 1b. Ideal situation: Fish-scale model of omnisience

Campbell's concern is that most of the members of each discipline or sub-discipline read the same journals, think very similar thoughts, and engage in research on very similar topics, using similar methods. This situation leads to huge gaps between the disciplines and sub-disciplines, as Figure 1a suggests (the "clustering model"). What steps might we take to arrive at his "fish-scale model of omnisience"? This model involves the idea that, although no single individual would be responsible for covering the gaps, all of the members together would do the job, like a fish's scales.

Campbell suggests a number of moves toward the fish-scale. But his discussion is too comprehensive and subtle for me to convey in brief. Instead, I will describe only one of his suggestions, which concerns a change in reading habits for researchers. He proposed that each researcher should continue to read the literature in his or her own field as well as others, but, in addition, read the literatures of adjacent fields for "recreation." Recreational reading of adjacent fields, he suggested, will not only help move away from the cluster mode toward the fish-scale mode, but is also possible because it is fun.

As a life-long recreational reader, I can testify to the value of Campbell's idea for my own thinking, and also for me it has usually been recreational. I have always found rapid browsing through the materials in adjacent fields stimulating and also helpful in a particular way.

Regarding the change in topics and approaches that are radically different than one's own seems to be a great help toward defining one's own subjects and approach, that is, toward finding one's own voice. I have touched on some of the issues that Campbell covered in this early article in my discussion of the "specialist-generalist"

Bell Directs New Committee on Intellectual Correspondence

David Bell, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, is the first director of the new Committee on Intellectual Correspondence. The Committee is an international project sponsored by the Suntory Foundation (Japan), the Weisenfelskalking zu Berlin, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The Committee has just issued its first newsletter.

Bell outlines the purposes of the project. "...in the post-ideological age, there has been a thriving of intellectual debate. Fashions are fueled by ethnic or religious attachments which further divide the intellectual world. But it is also possible because it is fun.

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Bell recalled the Committee of Correspondence that existed before the American Revolution to exchange views on liberty and a new political order. During the Vietnam War, David Reisman, Harvard University, organized a committee of correspondence to exchange views on the war.

Now named, the Committee hopes to "re-take the common terrains...to contribute to the renaissance of a cultural milieu where intellectuals and serious teachers and writers, as well as curious scientists and public figures, can learn about the cultural and intellectual issues of other countries."

The inaugural newsletter offers a sampling of literature from Europe, Japan, and Africa. From articles on "U.S. Publishing and Aesthetics" to "Ontario Past or Lover," "Turkey: Islamism as Avant-Garde," the Committee has plunged into its agenda.

To contact the Committee, write to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15 Irving Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 596-5000 e-mail CIC@aaas.org.

It's in the ASR... Inside the Newsroom: How Front Page Stories Are Chosen

by Gene Firebaugh, ASR Editor

Because front-page stories exert greater impact than those placed elsewhere, journalists within news organizations covet front-page treatment for their stories. Shortly before a newspaper goes to press, the managing editor meets with section editors to determine which articles are sufficiently newsworthy for the front page. These editorial conferences are partly the daily routine of most newspapers. What takes place in these daily conferences? Exactly how are front-page articles chosen?

To address these questions, Steven Clayman and Ann Reiser analyzed the audio recordings of a one-week block of editorial conferences at eight daily newspapers ("Gatekeeping in Action: Editorial Conferences and Assessments of Newsworthiness." American Sociological Review, April 1990). Though most previous accounts have stressed the importance of criteria such as timeliness, impact, geographic proximity, conflict, and involvement of prominent persons, Clayman and Reiser note that assessments of newsworthiness take place in a social context by individuals who have an ongoing collegial relationship. Thus, calculations of newsworthiness is in part a public form of activity...it is sensitive to the matrix of social relations in which it is embedded.

In their conversation analysis of the transcripts, Clayman and Reiser focus on the implications of the competing social demands placed upon the section editors. Maintaining solidarity among section editors is a priority. Reetz (1990) has demonstrated how solidarity among section editors conflicts with allegiance to their own reporters (who naturally want their editor to boost their articles on the front page). By analyzing the transcripts, Clayman and Reiser highlight how section editors attempt to resolve the problem of competing allegiance to their own reporters and to the editors' collegial ties. In doing so they demonstrate the relevance of the "matrix of social relations" to the construction of stories for the front page.

In addition, two other sociologists authored articles in this volume: Join Upman-Blom, Emory University, writes on "Connective Leadership: What Business Needs to Learn from Academe." Lionel J. Lewis, SUNY at Buffalo, considers an article on "Internationalism and Individualism: American Faculty and the World." Harold Orlans, independent scholar in Washington, DC, regularly pens a column called "Interpersonals," which is syndicated in the Washington Post. With a wry touch, Orlans presents trends in higher education and oddities of the academic enterprise.

Change Magazine Honors Educators


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Committees, from page 1

Excluding Awards Selection Committees, ASA had until the restructuring 32 committees compared to 10 for the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association, 17 for the American Historical Association and 20 for the American Political Science Association.

Advice of Committees Was Sought
Last summer, chairs of all ASA committees were notified of the upcoming restructuring. During the subcommittee's charge, and asked to consider the topic at their committee meetings in Toronto in August. Committee chairs were also encouraged to submit reports to the subcommittee by September describing their charges and current and planned activities. The reports were an important part of the subcommittee review.

Overall Goals
In developing a new committee structure, the subcommittee set forth a number of working principles or goals. These were:
1. Establish a committee structure for member participation in the Association where it is clear at the outset what the nature of the work is and how this work will serve the Association.
2. Streamline the committee structure so that the only long-term, ongoing committees are those that have responsibility for the essential governance functions and the core activities of the Association.
3. Create a new, more efficient, and responsive committee structure that meshes with the changing needs and demands of the discipline and Association, without creating a more complex organization.
4. Establish a committee structure where the benefits to the ASA exceed the human and material costs to its membership, volunteers, elected officers, and staff.
5. Create a structure that more closely aligns ASA Council with the work of its committees so that lines of responsibility and accountability are clear.

New Committee Structure
In January, Council reviewed the report and recommendations of the subcommittee and approved the new committee structure which has five components: constitutional committees, Awards, Announcements, Publications, and Sections. Under this model, the Committee on Committees and the Membership Committee will be reformed, pending membership approval. The Awards Policy

Committee was renamed the Committee on Awards, with Council recommending that it be added to the Constitutional Committees. Although the Committee on Sections is currently mentioned in the ASA By-Laws, it is not technically a Constitutional committee. Amendments to the By-Laws to permit these actions will be included in this year's election ballot.

Awards Selection Committees. Awards selection committees select ASA award winners. These committees include:
- Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award
- Dissertation Award
- Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology
- Distinguished Contribution to Teaching Award
- Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award
- DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award
- Jesse Bernard Award
- Public Understanding of Sociology Award

The function of these committees does not change.

Status Committees. The status committees advise and guide the Association on the status in the discipline and profession of those groups that have experienced a pattern of discrimination in society. In the new structure, the four status committees continue:
- Status of Women in Sociology
- Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology
- Society of Persons with Disabilities
- Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Persons in Sociology

Starting in five years, Council will review the status committees to determine if the new structure is the most effective method of achieving the ASA's commitment to diversity and inclusiveness in the Association and the discipline.

Advisory Panels. Those committees that provide advice to Executive Office programs and related activities are designated advisory panels. Council has selected the Executive Officer with establishing advisory panels as needed to provide such advice and guidance. The committees listed below continue as advisory panels:
- Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy
- Minority Fellowship Program
- Advisory Committee
- Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD)
- MOST

Task Forces. The major restructuring involves the standing committees. Council is eliminating standing committees and instituting instead task forces which will be created to address specific issues requiring the Association's consideration or action. Task forces will be established and appointed by Council for specific tasks and fixed terms (generally no more than five years based on advice from the membership, sections, officers, staff, or Council).

All current committees not mentioned above are eligible to become task forces. Council has asked these committees to review their work and submit recommendations as to whether they wish to continue as task forces. Council will make this determination in August. These committees include:
- Sociological Practice
- Sociologists in Government and International Agencies
- Employment
- Sociology in Elementary and Secondary Schools
- Teaching
- Rate Bias on Campus
- National Statistics
- International Sociology
- COPRAT
- ASA/AAAS Relations
- Archives

By-Law Changes
As noted above, Council recommends that the restructuring includes a number of modifications that involve By-Law changes. Council has authorized submitting these changes to the membership for their approval in the spring ballot. They are:
- Two new Constitutional Committees will be added. The Committee on Sections and the Committee on Awards are key policy committees relating to the governance of the Association and thus would be added to the framework of committees specified in the ASA By-Laws.
- The Membership Committee will be eliminated. The Membership Committee has not operated in a number of years. The By-Law change allows Council to appoint task forces on membership as needed or opportunities arise rather than having an ongoing committee.
- The Committee on Committees (COC) will be eliminated. With the proposed restructuring, Council concluded that the responsibility for proposing committee slates should rest with the individual or group responsible for the overall activity. For example, task force members will be appointed by Council as part of their creation and awards selection committees will be appointed by Council but based on nominations from the Committee on Awards. When new members are needed for committees or task forces, there will be a call for input from members (including self-nominations), committees, and sections through Footnotes and the ASA homepage.

Dear ASA Member:

On behalf of ASA Council, we would like to describe the many opportunities the new committee structure provides for the ASA and its members. Last August, ASA Council appointed a Subcommittee of Council members to examine the structure and function of the ASA committees and to recommend a framework to better serve the ASA's goals. After six months of diligent work, the Subcommittee recommended a new structure, and Council enthusiastically approved the recommendations, with only slight modifications, because of their clear benefit to the ASA. We are excited about the enhancements to our Association and discipline that these changes should bring.

ASA committees serve important functions for the Association such as organizing the annual meeting program, selecting ASA awards recipients, and linking sections to Council. We are convinced that, because of the work of Council and its Subcommittee, the ASA has a more dynamic and functional committee structure that makes the ASA better able to respond quickly and effectively to emerging challenges and opportunities. We believe the new structure provides more effective and timely member participation in the important functions of the Association.

We believe this restructuring will make ASA more responsive to members concerns, strengthen the connection between Council and the committees, and give members more meaningful opportunities to participate in governance and to serve the Association. Both the Association and the profession will benefit in the short- and long-run from these changes. The structure should serve the Association well for many years.

The Subcommittee report, as amended and approved by Council in January, is provided on the ASA homepage. We hope that you will review the report and see the gains to our members and the Association, and that you will share our enthusiasm for these changes. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions by writing or sending us e-mail. This letter comes with our very best wishes. We look forward to seeing you in San Francisco.

Sincerely,

Jill Quadagno
ASA President
Pepper Institute on Aging & Public Policy
Florida State University
485 Bellamy
Tallahassee, FL 32306
jquadagno@fsu.edu

Linda Waitke
Subcommittee Chair
University of Chicago
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Chicago, IL 60637
lwaitke@asael.org

See Committees, page 9
San Francisco, from page 1

While not the official headquarters for "organized homosexuality," San Francisco occupies a central role in the politics of sexual orientation in the United States. From the election of Harvey Milk, the first openly gay elected official in the United States in 1977, to the 1997 adoption of the "Equal Benefits Ordinance" which requires all enterprises that contract with the city to offer the same family benefits to lesbigay employees that they offer to straight employees, San Francisco blazed the trail. The "Equal Benefits Ordinance" has expanded the number of nationwide companies offering domestic partnership benefits from 500 to over 2000. The ordinance propelled leading insurance companies, including Blue Cross, Blue Shield, and Aetna to offer domestic partnership policies to their corporate customers. San Francisco pros.

Lesbigay people have become well integrated into the social and political structure of San Francisco. Three of the city's nine-member Board of Supervisors are lesbian or gay. A lesbian, Carol Migden, represents the Third and the State Assembly and is considered a strong candidate to eventually serve as mayor. Lesbigay officials, elected in city-wide elections, hold the treasurer's office, as well as seats on almost every educational, legislative and governmental body in the city. The City of San Francisco, through its redevelopment agency, will provide nearly twelve million dollars to build the new Lesbigay and Gay Community Center. San Francisco's newly built public library features the Hormel Gay and Lesbian Center dedicated to promoting and preserving lesbigay culture. A spectacular mural adorns the ceiling of the center, depicting notable lesbigay and gay historical figures. See the mural while you're here.

At the corner of Castro and Market Streets, glimmering high above the Castro District, is an enormous rainbow flag. Recently dedicated by Mayor Willie Brown, it serves as a vivid symbol of the presence of lesbigay culture in San Francisco. The rainbow flag, designed in 1978 by a gay San Francisco artist named Gilbert Baker in response to a call from local activists for a community symbol, has become an international symbol of lesbigay identity. Each June, the Lesbian, Gay, Bisex-ual, Transgender Parade and Pride Celebration represents the largest public event held in the city of San Francisco, and the largest lesbigay event held in the United States each year. The parade captures the stunning ethnic and racial diversity of this city, as well as its lesbigay population. The changing character of the parade reflects the growing integration of lesbigay people into the social structure of society. Over recent years the event has shifted from a political protest to a festive celebration. That transition has also seen the increasing presence of corporate sponsorship. This year, British Airways selects a major advertiser. Such developments inspire provocative debates within San Francisco's lesbigay communities about the purposes of the event and they reveal significant new divisions among lesbigay people, divisions that inevitably develop as social movements assimilate.

Those who have not visited San Francisco since the last ASA Annual Meeting in 1989 will notice something else has changed dramatically in cultural attitudes of lesbigay San Francisco. The cloud of HIV has slowly lifted and is changing the outlook of lesbigay San Francisco. In 1992, the number of new AIDS cases peaked in San Francisco. The rate of new AIDS cases, the death rate, and the rate of new infections, have all fallen precipitously. At an AIDS Summit held on January 26, 1998, city health researchers noted that the new infection rate has been cut in half in the last couple of years (San Francisco Examiner, January 27, 1998). The death rate fell nearly 50 percent in 1997 due mostly to protease inhibitors and to safer-sex education strategies. The infection rate has fallen below 2 percent of the city's population. The dramatic decline has fueled increased activity in new sexual politics. The Harvey Milk Democratic Club, the first gay political club to call for the closing of bath houses in 1984, became the first to call for their reopening, with safer-sex guidelines, in 1994. Political forces have emerged on both the right and the left in San Francisco arguing that public health officials and AIDS organizations have manipulated infection rates, as well as overstated risk of infection to serve political/bureaucratic purposes. Such developments inspire provocative debates within San Francisco's lesbigay communities about the purposes of the event and they reveal significant new divisions among lesbigay people, divisions that inevitably develop as social movements assimilate.

The new model adopted by Council reduces the number of committees, streamlines the committee operations, and enhances the flexibility of ASA to respond to the needs of its members and the discipline. Also, the model strengthens the connection between the Council and its committees and more fully recognizes Council's responsibilities as the key elected governing body of the Association.

In establishing this new structure, Council believed that "The new committee structure provides the ASA with improved flexibility that will allow the Association to enter the 21st century with the best mix of elected and volunteer members serving the most effective service to the Association and the profession." Council worked hard on this in January meeting, but with enthusiasm for the task and for the new structure it put in place.

The full text of the Subcommittee Report as amended and approved by ASA Council can be found on the ASA's homepage.

Committees, from page 1

The composition and scope of the Committee on Nominations (CON) will change. With the By-Law change, the At-Large members of Council would continue to choose the slate for the Committee on Nominations. However, the composition of CON would change from 16 to 11 voting members. In addition, the slate would no longer be constructed based on the geographical location of Committee members. Committee members would continue to serve two-year terms.

Council concluded that the current structure of 16 members elected from eight districts created a committee that was too large to function effectively. Also, Council believed that ASA members would have greater freedom of choice in voting if the nomination and election process were no longer organized by the geographic location of candidates.

The Committee on Publications will be comprised of six at-large members and the President and Secretary of the Association and would no longer include editors. At the request of the Committee on Publications, Council removed the structure of the Committee on Publications to determine the role of editors on the Committee. Council believed that the structure of having editors serving on the Publications Committee even without voter prevented the Committee from functioning as freely and effectively as possible. Under the new structure, the Committee will continue to solicit the names and guidance of editors on (at least) an annual basis. Council believed that this By-Law change would ensure the independence of the Committee in providing policy guidance and oversight on ASA publications.

The Committee on Publications will be appointed by Council rather than elected by the membership. As the terms of current Committee members finish, new members will be nominated by the President and approved by Council. By virtue of this By-Law change, Council would be responsible for appointing all Constitutional committees with the exception of the Committee on Nominations (a standard practice in other learned societies).

Looking Ahead

The new model adopted by Council reduces the number of committees, streamlines the committee operations, and enhances the flexibility of ASA to respond to the needs of its members and the discipline. Also, the model strengthens the connection between Council and its committees and more fully recognizes Council's responsibilities as the key elected governing body of the Association.

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The full text of the Subcommittee Report as amended and approved by ASA Council can be found on the ASA's homepage.

AS A Archives Dedicated at Pennsylvania State University

The American Sociological Association Archives at Penn State was dedicated on February 28 with a one-day Symposium. The Symposium had two sessions. One session focused on the use of the ASA Archives for scholarly research and the other session focused on the importance of Jessie Bernard in sociology.

The Archives will serve as a resource for researchers interested in studying the development of sociology in the U.S. The Archive will contain historical records from the ASA's Executive Office and other important records such as journal editors' materials. The ASA and Penn State will develop archiving procedures in the next months and shipments of materials from the Executive Office will begin later this spring. In addition to the ASA Archives and the Jessie and Luther Bernard Archive, the Penn State Libraries expects to add materials from other sociologists.

SUSAN WELCH, Dean of Penn State's College of Liberal Arts opened the symposium. Felice Levison moderated the session on the ASA Archives. Stephen Turner (University of South Florida) presented "What Organizational Archives Can Contribute to Disciplinary History" and Lynne Zacker (UCLA) presented "ASA Archives and the Discipline's Role in Sociological Imagination and Productivity: Institution, Organization, And Person." Diana Shenk (Head, Historical Collections and Labor Archives at the Penn State Libraries) described "The Role of Archival Collections in Situating Valuable Scholarship." The other session contained papers on the career of Jessie Bernard, including papers by Barbara Lackey (University of Minnesota) "Three Generations of Feminist Sociologists: Life Stories in Historical Context" and Barbara Mason (Penn State University) "Jessie Bernard: The Penn State Years."
American Sociological Review

The past year was a busy one at the offices of the American Sociological Review. The flow of manuscripts continued at a brisk pace throughout the year, and we considered a total of 489 manuscripts in 1996. Of these, virtually all passed over any desk twice—first to select reviewers, and later for a publication decision. The review process was handled by 120 reviewers. During 1996, more than 600 different authors contributed more than 500 manuscripts, books, book chapters, articles, notes, and reviews. We are grateful to all of these authors for their contributions.

Table 1: Summary of Editorial Activity, January 1-December 31, 1996

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Sociology of Education

Sociology of Education continues to run fairly smoothly. There has been a steady flow of manuscripts, the journal has a deep pool of talented reviewers, there have been some good management decisions that have impressed me, and the journal has (according to the current figures) a low acceptance rate. In short, I do not feel that the journal will soon move in a direction that I would like to see. Nevertheless, I believe that the journal is in good hands. I am also pleased to see that the society is making a concerted effort to improve the quality of its own publications.

I would like to thank the Managing Editor Janet Welts for her hard work in managing the journal. I am also grateful to the editorial board, which has done an excellent job in selecting manuscripts and managing the review process. I am also grateful to the reviewers, who have consistently provided thoughtful and constructive comments on the manuscripts.

I am also pleased to see that the society is making a concerted effort to improve the quality of its own publications. This includes the society's annual meeting, which is now held in a different location each year.

I am also grateful to the Managing Editor Janet Welts for her hard work in managing the journal. I am also grateful to the editorial board, which has done an excellent job in selecting manuscripts and managing the review process. I am also grateful to the reviewers, who have consistently provided thoughtful and constructive comments on the manuscripts.

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Reports, continued

included 11 articles, 14 notes, 4 conversations, 1 review essay, 6 book reviews, and 9 film/video reviews.

The goals for 1997 included:
1. To continue to publish the best papers on the teaching of sociology.
2. To initiate a number of special issues.
3. To increase the reviewer pool.
We have been successful in meeting these goals.

One recurrent problem that arose dur-
ing our first full year was an unaccept-
able long review lag. We took steps to improve the turn around time for authors’ papers including holding key reviewers and ultimately dropping those who were chronically late with their reviews. With the implementation of these steps, we were able to improve turn around for papers within the office. We were only able to drop chronically late reviewers after we had increased our reviewer pool (33 above).

Out goals for 1998 include:
1. Diversifying the reviewer pool.
2. Diversifying the editorial board.
3. Increasing subscriptions.
4. Increasing submissions.

A problem that we will be working on this year that stems from 1984 is a very short publication period. The editors of ASA journals agree that it is ideal to have a two issue cushion, that is, a paper accepted today would be published about six months later. We submitted all full issue that became the January 1996 issue and since that time, we have not been able to build a queue of accepted papers. Papers accepted today are getting published in the next issue. This unac-
ceptably puts pressure on the staff han-
ing production and has resulted in some issues late to the printer.

I again invite readers to consider send-
ing their work to Teaching Sociology. If you have questions about the viability of an idea, please do not hesitate to contact me.

The address for the editorial office is:
35110, e-mail socjournals@asu.edu.
The phone number is (202) 465-4407. The

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cial journal of the American Soci-
ety has been active. There are over 200 subscrib-
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gages are archived at the following
http://augustin@oc.edu.

Jeffrey Chin, Editor

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Society for Public Health Edu-
cation (SOPLE) has issued a call for papers for their 49th annual meeting to be held November 13-15, 1996 in Washington, DC. Theme: "Improving Health Through Advancement in Educa-
tion, Policy, Science, and Technolo-
gy." Deadline for submissions is March 15, 1996. For further information on and submissions, contact: Col-
leen O. Ashforth, Pennsylvania State University, Department of Behavioral Health, 324 East EII, University Park, PA 16802; (814) 865-
1225; e-mail asofhps@psu.edu.

PUBLICATIONS

American Behavioral Scientist invites papers for a special issue on the study of biotech issues. Topics may include, but are not limited to, decisions about the beginning and end of life and about the allocation of scarce medical resources. Both theoretical and empirical contributions are welcome as are papers dealing with public policy issues. Papers should be 20-30 pages in length. The deadline for completed papers is October 1, 1995. Submit a detailed abstract of prospective (1-2 pages) by May 15, 1995, to Alice Kolosc, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030; (703) 993-1444 office; (703) 573-3522 home; fax: (703) 573-3511; e-mail aliekolosc@
gmu.edu.

Current Perspectives in Social Theory invites submissions for the 1999 volume. Current Perspectives in Social Theory is an annual journal dedicated to publishing articles across the spectrum of perspectives within social theory, conceived of in a broad and interdisciplinary sense. Deadline for submissions is April 1, 1999. For further information, contact: Jennifer M. Lehan, Depart-
tment of Sociology, 741 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska, Lin-
coln, NE 68588-0324.

Group Dynamics: Theory, Research, and Practice invites papers for a special issue that will explore any and all issues that arise during the conduct of research with groups, including questions of design, pro-
cedures, analysis, statistics, ethics and epistemology. For more infor-
mation, contact: Donald R. For-
syth, Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth Univer-
sity, Richmond, VA 23284-2000; e-
mall fornysyt@vcu.edu; or see http://
www.vcu.edu/hubweb/group/
gd.html.

Integrating Issues of Cultural Diver-
sity in Courses on Work and Occupa-
tion, an ASA teaching resource, will be updated in 1998. Course syll-
abi, class exercises and assignments, examinations, evaluation instru-
ments, bibliographies, computer software and film reviews, or essays on pedagogical challenges and opportunities that incorporate race, ethnicity, gender, class, and sexual orientation into courses on work and occupations are welcome. For fur-
ther information, contact: Idee Win-
field, Department of Sociology and
Anthropology, College of Charle-
tons, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC 29403; (803) 953-4499; fax (803) 953-
5924; e-mail windfie@wvstate.edu.

International Review of Social His-
tory invites papers on "Complicating the Categories: Race, Class, Gender and Ethnicity in Western and Non-Western History." Manuscripts may focus on either empirical research or on more theoretical explorations. Deadline for submis-
sions is May 1, 1998. For further infor-
mation, contact: Angelique Jam-
ersen, e-mail a.jamersen@kvl.ku.dk.

The Peace Review announces a call for essays on contemporary issues, including, but not limited to, the following: "International Social Justice: Towards a New World Order." Deadline for submission is March 1, 1998. For further information, contact: peace-review@iacet.org.

The ICSA Review announces a call for essays on contemporary issues, including, but not limited to, the following: "International Social Justice: Towards a New World Order." Deadline for submission is March 1, 1998. For further information, contact: peace-review@iacet.org.

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MEETINGS

April 5-6, 1998, Third Annual Winter Meeting of the Methodological Sociology of the American Sociological Association, Chicago, IL. For further information, contact: Christopher Winship, Department of Sociology, 620 Will-
liam James Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-
3840; fax (617) 495-2794; e-mail winship@hsph.harvard.edu.

April 9-9, 1999, National Conference of Drug Addiction Treatment: Front Research to Practice, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, New Orleans, LA. For further information, contact: Robin Morgenstern, Capital Consulting Group, 127 Parnell Avenue, Suite 303, Rockville, MD 20852-2024; (301) 446-6004, ext. 460; fax (301) 446-6005.

April 25-28, 1998, Community-Cen-
tered Partnerships for Health Promotion and Best Practices for Healthier Communities, Hilton and Towers, Pitts-
burh, PA. For further information, contact: Joanna Hunten, (412) 603-
7933; e-mail jhunter@asu.edu.

March 20-22, 1999, Appalachian Stud-
ies Association Conference, Boone, NC. Theme: "Bridging Sustainable Mountain Community: Tradition and Change." For further information, contact: Appalachian Studies Associ-
tion, P.O. Box 8252, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506; (304) 295-0431; fax (304) 293-6699; e-
mall ritzan@tvxvms.wvu.edu.

June 13-16, 1999, Sociological Practice Association Annual Meeting, ASD Town Alexandria, VA. Theme: "Doing Sociological Practice: Overcoming the Obstacles." For further information, contact Richard Beden, Annie Arpin,

Northwestern University, 1018 Social Sciences, 101 College Parkway,

Continued on next page
Disciplines in Sociology: An Introduction Using Expert

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Complimentary examination copies are available for course consideration purposes. To receive information regarding biology of aging, contact David P. Finkelman, (201) 406-4022, e-mail D. M. Finkelman@cornell.edu; behavioral or social research on aging, contact Margaret L. McCusker, (401) 594-9543, fax (401) 400-0241, e-mail M.L.McCusker@brown.edu; neuroscience or neurochemistry of aging, contact Judy Finkelstein, (401) 496-5250, fax (401) 496-1049, e-mail J.Nash@neuro.rit.edu; geriatrics research, contact Wanda Solomon, (301) 435-1046, fax (301) 272-1934, e-mail ca@geriatrics.rit.edu; and fiscal matters, contact ESL, (202) 482-6072, e-mail esl@extramural.rii.edu.

Yale University, Program in Agrarian Studies, is offering four to six postdoctoral fellowships from September 1999 to May 2000. Fellowships include a stipend of $30,000 per academic year. Applicants must have finished the dissertation and have a tenure-track position in which they can remain. Deadline for applications is January 1, 1999. For more information, contact: James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University, Box 208003, New Haven, CT 06520-8003, fax (203) 432-5036.

Competition

Association for Anthropology and Geronontology offers the Margaret Clark Award in honor of Clark's pioneering work in medical anthropology and sociocultural aging research. The award offers $500 and publication consideration by three journals. Unpublished graduate or undergraduate student papers in all fields are welcomed. The winner will present a paper on aging and issues at a national meeting of the American Anthropological Association in 1999.

Linda Haas, Indiana University-Bloomington, was awarded an honorary doctorate in social sciences from the University of Linköping, Sweden, in October 1997. She received her PhD from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1977.

Eva Kahana, Case Western Reserve University, was given the first "Fellowship Research Institute Award," presented by the Philadelphia Geriatric Center at the 50th annual meeting of the Gerontology Society of America.

Corinne Klibes, American Foundation for the Blind, is the recipient of the George E. Krame Award from the New York state chapter of the Association for Education and Rehabilitation of the Blind and Visually Impaired.

People

Xavier de Souza Briggs, Harvard University, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary in Policy Development and Research at the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, DC.

Barbara Dennison, Pennsylvania State University-Capital College, is now Director of Continuing and Distance Education.

Prasa Dreisel, George State University, is serving as a Senior Fellow at the Casey Foundation in Baltimore for the year.

S. N. Eisentstein, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, had his book, Heaven's Passion: A Comparative View, as the focus of a symposium in Kyoto, Japan, last January.

Continued on next page
March 1998 FOOTNOTES

OBITUARIES, continued

Chapter of the American Statistical Association in Chicago, Illinois, 1953. Bernstein and his wife, Margaret, lived in Chicago for the rest of their lives. In 1980, Bernstein moved to the University of Chicago, where he continued to teach and write until his death in 1993.

Bernstein's contributions to the field of statistics were significant and influential. He was a pioneer in the study of econometrics and contributed significantly to the development of statistical models and techniques. His work on the theory of statistical inference, particularly in the context of econometric models, has had a profound impact on the field.

In addition to his academic pursuits, Bernstein was also involved in various social and political causes. He was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union and was known for his support of civil liberties and human rights. Bernstein's work on statistical methods for detecting fraud in elections and his efforts to promote statistical literacy in the general public were among his notable contributions.

Bernstein's legacy is celebrated in the form of the Bernoulli Society for Mathematical Statistics and Probability, established in his honor. The society is dedicated to promoting the development and dissemination of statistical science and its applications. Bernstein's dedication to the field and his commitment to social justice continue to inspire many in the statistical community.

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The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSP) seeks applications for the 1998 Minority Scholarship. Persons accepted into an accredited doctoral program in the social sciences and/or behavioral sciences are eligible. Application forms and additional information are available from the SSP at 12020 South Lee Street, Chicago, IL 60617-5952. Phone: (312) 968-1202. Fax: (312) 968-1203. E-mail: info@ssp.org

For additional information and an application, contact Dr. Smith Koons, Administrative Officer, PO Box 810, Chicago, IL 60617. Phone: (773) 968-1376; fax: (773) 968-1379; e-mail: info@ssp.org; 12020 South Lee Street, Chicago, IL 60617.
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The back pages of Footnotes provide a space for sociologists to communicate to one another about important events and accomplishments. In recent years, we have added sections called "People," "News," and "Sociologists in the News." These columns give visibility to a wide range of sociological work and allow colleagues to network with one another on topics of common interest.

Footnotes is now adding a new column, called "Policy and Practice," which is a venue for sociologists to share their policy-oriented work. We encourage short submissions about testing at the local, state, or national level; consulting with elected officials or administrative agencies on legislative, regulatory, or other policy matters; assuming a paid or volunteer position (e.g., school board member, state legislative representative) where sociological knowledge is applied; preparing background reports for legislative campaigns; assuming a short or long term post in a policymaking venue; or providing expert testimony in policy-related litigation.

One of ASA's core goals is to share the uses and contributions of sociology. This column will display some of those applications of our field in policy and practice and will not doubt stimulate others to share their expertise in similar ways.

Please submit items to footnotes@asausen.org or by mail to the Executive Office.

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The Guide provides comprehensive information for academic administrators, advisors, faculty, students, and others seeking information about graduate training programs and faculty at specific institutions. Included are listings for over 150 graduate departments of sociology. In addition to names and rank, faculty are identified by highest degree held, institution and date of degree, and areas of specialty interest. Special programs, tuition costs, types of financial aid, and student enrollment statistics are given for each department, along with a listing of recent PhDs with dissertation titles. Indices of faculty, special programs, and PhDs awarded are provided.

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San Francisco Hilton and Towers
Paci Fifty Five Hotel
San Francisco, CA

1999
August 9-10
Chicago, Illinois

2000
August 12-16
Washington, DC

Footnotes

Published every month with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Subscriptions: $55.00; single copy: $6.00.

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Associate Editor/Senior Managing Editor: Carla B. Hines
Production: Karen Gray Edwards
Secretarial: Teresa A. Sullivan

Article submissions are limited to 1000 words and must have jargon-free titles (i.e., jargon, significant amount of glue) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "Open Forum" contributions are limited to 500 words. "Obituaries" and "Letters to the Editor" are limited to 250 words. "Departments," "Announcements," and "Editors' Notes" may contain up to 200 words. Accepted material will appear at the discretion of the Editor in the order of their receipt or in the month preceding publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue).

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