ASA Annual Meeting Over the Newswire

Rachel Gregg, ASA Media Office

Wandering among the sociologists at this year's Annual Meeting in Chicago, you may have noticed the occasional, somewhat disconcerting individual wearing a crimson ribbon on his or her nametag. These were members of the press, probably working out the logistics of how to cover so many sessions simultaneously.

This year's meeting did, in fact, receive quite a bit of media attention. We had stories on The Today Show, NBC Nightly News, and CNN, as well as the local Chicago news. CBS and ABC Radio both featured stories on conferences held at the Media. Newspaper coverage ranged from The New York Times, USA Today, The Washington Post, and the LA Times, to local papers like the Deseret News, Iowa newspapers. We also received quite a bit of attention in the U.K., with stories appearing on BBC Television and Radio, and several newspapers in England and Scotland. The Toronto Star also covered the conference extensively. Overall, more than 50 articles were published covering the Annual Meeting.

News coverage tended to cluster around certain studies; typically when one news source covered a study, others followed. Certainly, the studies that received the most attention were those for which press releases were done by ASA or by the sociologists' own institutions (Penn State did an outstanding job in preparing press releases for conference participants). Among the papers receiving press coverage were: Nicholas Wolfinger's (University of Utah) study of whether or not the children of divorced parents are more likely to divorce; a study by David Post and Suett-Ling Pong (Penn State) looking at the relationship between employment and math and science achievement among 8th graders; and a study by Suzanne Bianchi and her colleagues (University of Maryland) that examined the distribution of housework between husbands and wives.

The ASA also held three media events—two media briefings and a "media-only" question and answer period with Dr. Kenneth Prewitt, Director, U.S. Bureau of the Census, that followed the Town Meeting held on August 8. The first media briefing was about hate and hate crimes in America, and featured Valerie Jenness (University of California, Irvine), Ryken Grattet (University of California, Davis), and Abbey Ferber (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs) as panelists. James F. Short, Jr. (Washington State University) was the panel moderator. The second briefing ultimately received wide-spread media coverage, and the same group will be presenting at an ASA Congressional Seminar on October 21. The second media briefing was on assimilation, and included Mary C. Waters (Harvard), Susan Gonzales-Baker (University of Texas at Austin), and Richard Alba (SUNY, Albany) as panelists. Roger Waldinger (UCLA) was the moderator. Reuters covered the briefing for its wire service.

In general, the media coverage of the Annual Meeting was extensive and by-and-large presented the ASA and sociology as a discipline in a very complimentary light. Anyone attending the Annual Meetings should be encouraged to take the opportunity to present your research to the media, and help us expand the public's understanding of both the discipline and the work that we do. Rachel Gregg completed her ASA Congressional Fellowship with Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN) in July and worked at the Executive Office on public information issues for July and August. This fall she joined Senator Wellstone's office as a staff member.

Committee on Publications Seeks Nominations for New ASA Editors

See page 23
California, Here We Come!
A call for suggestions for the 2001 Annual Meeting in Anaheim.

Profile of the President
Enjoy a personal sketch of new ASA President Joe R. Feagin.

Public Forum on the ASR
Commentary from the ASA Business Meeting and from Council about the selection process for ASR editor.

ASA Awards Presented
The Association honors colleagues for outstanding contributions to the discipline and profession.

Annual Meeting Snapshot Album
Snaps from the 1999 ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago.

Spotlight on Departments
Augsburg College’s process for making the right hire.

ASA Audit
The 1998 audit shows a sound financial picture for the ASA.

In This Issue...

The Executive Officer's Column
The ASA's MFP—A Solid Investment

The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) of the American Sociological Association (ASA) celebrated its 25th anniversary at the ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago. What a marvelous invention it was and is. In the early 1970s, it took foresight to initiate a national training program for underrepresented minorities. It has also taken sustained energy, vision, and vigilance over the years to build a program of excellence. As with any milestone, this is a time of great satisfaction and also a time of reflection and rededication.

Early Initiative and Building the Foundation
The MFP was initially urged by the Caucus of Black Sociologists (CBS) in 1969 after an ad hoc group concluded that ASA had failed to take visible steps to enhance the participation of blacks and other minority sociologists in ASA (Blackwell 1988). By 1970, the CBS had presented a number of resolutions at the ASA Business Meeting including the establishment of an Opportunities Fellowship Program to provide stipends for graduate training.

In 1971, President William Sewell appointed a subcommittee of Council (S. Frank Yamamoto, Chair; Morris Janowitz; Stanton Wheeler; Melvin Seeman) to meet with representatives from the Caucus (James E. Blackwell, Chair; John Moland; Jacqueline Jackson; James Conyer; Charles U. Smith; Edgar Spenc; William J. Wilson) in order to prepare a report and recommendations. By May 1971, with this report in hand, Council decided to establish a fellowship program and to authorize the then Executive Officer, Jay Demerath, to hire a staff officer, to seek outside support for the program, and to urge member organizations. (See details in Blackwell 1988.)

Demerath brought considerable commitment to the task. By December 1971, he hired Maurice Jackson as Special Assistant in Minority and Relations, and, by May 1992, the first training grant proposal has submitted to the National Institute of Mental Health. While many people worked on the development of the proposal, the success of the final submission has been attributed largely to Jackson and to Dr. Mary Harper, Assistant Chief of the Center for Minority Health Programs at NIMH. Dr. Kenneth Lutterman, Chief of Social Sciences of the Manpower and Training Section, also played an instrumental role. (Lutterman subsequently served as NIMH program officer from these early years through this past summer.)

The first grant, effective July 1, 1973, envisioned supporting ten new Minority Fellows each year after a development year. We mark the functional beginning of the Program as 1974—because this was the year that the first cohort of Fellows started to receive support.

A Model that Works
The goal of the Minority Fellowship Program then and now was to enhance the capacity of minority individuals to conduct research in sociology and mental health and to enhance the capacity of institutions more generally to provide such training. The MFP Program was the first of its kind—a grant to a national disciplinary association to provide coordinated training and support. In essence the MFP is a partnership between the National Institute of Mental Health, the ASA, and the universities at which Fellows study. Since its inception, the Program has had a substantial training component and agenda that go well beyond providing excellent minority students with fellowships and tuition.

Ed Murguia, MFP Program Director, and I recently prepared a report on the MFP Program in preparation for a workshop being held at NIMH in October on minority training programs and strategies. This workshop and a deadline in December for the next five-year application have led us to examine some of the key features of the MFP Program and indicators of its success. The full report will be available later this year; it underscores how much we have to celebrate about the MFP. To illustrate with a few examples:

• Almost 400 Fellows have been funded to date, with 49% being African American; 27%, Latino/a; 18%, Asian American; and 6% Native American. While information is not available on the relative proportion of each race/ethnicity group among minority sociology graduate students generally, we estimate a higher proportion of African Americans and Native Americans in the MFP Program.
• The MFP Program supports almost one-fifth of all minorities receiving Ph.D. degrees in sociology.
• Based on our current count, the MFP Program has added 215 minority Ph.Ds to sociology.
• Of those students of color who entered the MFP Program between 1979 and 1988 (a ten-year span far enough back so that students might have been expected to complete their degrees), we know that at least 75% of these Fellows have obtained their Ph.D.
• The average years-to-Ph.D degree for MFP Fellows is 6.63 years. While we can only compare MFP Fellows with all students who received their Ph.Ds from July 1996 through December 1997, sociology students overall take longer to finish—an average, 6.95 years.

Rededication
As we celebrate what the MFP has achieved, we are also moving forward. Cohort 26 joined the Program in September. We are making the case for an increase in the size and duration of Fellowships, a "dependents'" allowance, and additional core support to ASA for operating MFP. We also are laying plans for adding new features to the Program such as an annual Mentoring Conference for advisors and a First-Year-Cohort Workshop for entering Fellows. With 40% less resources for ASA operating activities in 1999 than in 1974 (using the CPI Index), we are experts in doing more with less. Donations from aligned sociological associations are essential to our task as are contributions from individual ASA members. This year, please contribute as much as you can—whether or not you have done so before. The MFP has a great record; it is a solid investment.—Felice J. Levine

References

With ASA's considerable thanks, substantial contributions have been received over the years from Alpha Kappa Delta, the Association of Black Sociologists, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Southwestern Sociological Association, and Sociologists for Women in Society, among others.
Suggestions Solicited for 2001 Annual Meeting Program

The 2001 Program Committee announces the meeting theme, "Cities of the Future," and cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for topics and organizers for thematic and special sessions and for the regular sessions of the 2001 Annual Meeting to be held in Anaheim, California, on August 18-22, 2001. Suggestions for didactic seminars and workshops consistent with the theme are requested as well. Session proposals should provide the following information:

- working title for the session,
- brief description of the substantive focus,
- rationale for inclusion of the session on the 2001 program,

- designation of the session as open for submissions (Regular Session) or by invitation only (Thematic or Special Session, seminar or workshop),

- recommendation(s) for session organizer(s), including address, telephone, and e-mail information, and

- a list of potential participants if the session is to be an invited panel.

Proposals must be typed or printed and should be no more than two pages in length.

Those submitting suggestions for organizers to deal with paper submissions should be aware of the organizers' eligibility policy of the Program Committee.

2001 Annual Meeting Theme
Cities of the Future

Sometime in the next decade, the world will pass a historic milestone. For the first time in human history, a majority of the world's people will live in cities. The future of humanity is fundamentally urban, and modes of social organization and settlement that have characterized human existence for millennia will gradually disappear over the course of the next century. To a large extent, this has already happened in the developed world, but the process is already well-advanced in many corners of the developing world as well. Even the least developed portions of the globe are becoming more and more reliably urbanizing.

The theme of the 2001 Annual Meeting, "Cities of the Future," is meant to reflect on the meaning of urbanization for human societies and social relations, not just in wealthy countries, but in the Third World as well. It is also meant to reflect on the implications of rapid population growth for urbanization and for the future of the planet. What are the social and economic consequences of urbanization? What are the cultural and environmental effects? What are the human rights and quality of life implications? What are the implications of the growth of megacities? What is the future of the countryside? Are the patterns that have characterized human existence for millennia will gradually disappear over the course of the next century. To a large extent, this has already happened in the developed world, but the process is already well-advanced in many corners of the developing world as well. Even the least developed portions of the globe are becoming more and more reliably urbanizing.

2001 Program Committee
Douglas Massey, President-Elect and Committee Chair, University of Pennsylvania
Richard Alba, Vice President-Elect, State University of New York-Albany
William T. Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara
Zai Liang, Queens College, City University of New York

In Appreciation: Kenneth Lutterman

At the celebration of the Minority Fellow Program silver anniversary, ASA honored and thanked Kenneth Lutterman, Associate Director, Division of Services and Intervention Research, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Lutterman served as the Program Officer for the NIMH training grant for twenty-five years. He recently retired from NIMH after 31 years of service. Lutterman received his Ph.D in sociology from the University of Wisconsin in 1962. He taught at St. Olaf College (1955-1962) and the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1962-1968) before coming to Washington, DC. Together with Mary Harper, another NIMH sociologist, Lutterman was one of the architects of the Minority Fellowship Programs in the various disciplines, including sociology, psychology, social work, and psychiatry.

Council Renews Call for Input on ASA Policy on Policymaking

At its February 1999 meeting, the ASA Council endorsed new guidelines for the scope of ASA policymaking and for resolutions from the membership. In the March 1999 issue of Footnotes, (then) President Portes called for member comments over the next ten months and indicated that this topic would be on the 1999 Annual Meeting Business Meeting agenda. Even with extended time for a Business Meeting did not reach this agenda item.

Council seeks additional member input before finalizing a policy at its January 2000 meeting.

The full statement of the Council-endorsed ASA policy appears on page 11 of March 1999 Footnotes. The text is also available on ASA's homepage (www.asanet.org). The proposed policy clarifies the range of issues on which Council feels it is appropriate to speak as an association.

The policy asserts: "Although individual sociologists are free to take positions on all manner of policy matters, the Association itself—and its policymaking arm, the ASA Council—should restrict its own policy pronouncements to issues consonant with its mission of advancing and protecting the wellbeing of the discipline... (e.g., resolutions involving the collection or dissemination of social data; funding for scholarly or training; academic freedom; the conduct of science in research, teaching and training; human subjects protection; the principles of peer review). As necessary or helpful Council should be free to make pronouncements on or clarify policy about the ASA's role in an issue. The Association should conduct its own business. Resolutions of this sort might include a commitment to hold annual meetings in states or localities with anti-choice laws, not investing in or doing business with firms that have anti-scientific agendas, or promoting the ASA according to principles of diversity and inclusiveness."

In the past, the ASA has spoken, on occasion, on a wide variety of public policy issues. Council felt the Association now provides members with many opportunities for presenting their work and expressing their views. Council, therefore, believes that in order to reduce the burdens of organizing across the membership and helps ensure that no one organizer bears the full responsibility for an extended period of time.

Continuing Resolution Puts Research Increases on Hold... The Federal government operates on a continuing resolution until October 21 because Congress did not complete all appropriations bills by the start of the new fiscal year (October 1). The impact of this research as far as the appropriations process has gone. For NSF, the Senate has provided the Administration's request of 5.8% while the House is at about 1% decrease from last year. The picture is brighter at NIH with the Senate appropriations committee providing NIH with a 13% boost and the House subcommittee agreeing for 9% increase. Importantly, the temporary spending bill included a special exception for the 2000 census, allocating an additional $189.5 million for the three-week period. This was the amount that Census Bureau Director Kenneth Preston said was essential to keep Census 2000 on schedule.

Final Revision on Data Sharing Issued from OMB... With comments running 70% in favor of the views of the National Science Foundation (endorsing ASA), and higher education associations, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued a final revision of Circular A-110 that reflected the improvements in the August revision. While the use of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) will determine if there is any impact, most research data remains troublesome and further clarifications would have been helpful, this revision is much better than the original proposed revision released by OMB last February. For a full briefing and action alerts, see ASA homepage (www.asanet.org).
Joe R. Feagin: Willing to Take a Stand

Joe R. Feagin

Our new president focused early on in his career on some of the most intractable social problems. Prejudice, racism, violence, urban housing, welfare policy, sexism, are among the topics he has researched in the field. His thirty-six books and one hundred and forty articles represent a most original contribution to American sociology. Briefly, in Chatta Remiels: The Politics of Violence in American Cities (1973), he and his co-author Harlan Hahn were the first to suggest an aggressively stratification/political interpretation of urban revolts in a book-length analysis. They broke with the tradition that either "deviantizes" them or localizes them. This book was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. His 1978 book, with Clairece Booher Feagin, Discrimination American Style, was one of the first social science books to convey what we know into a substantially original and comparative analysis of racial and gender discrimination. Feagin's 1983 Urban Racial Estate Game was one of the first by a U.S. urbanist to do a critical political-economic analysis of how urban development works. The Capitalist City: Global Restructuring and Community Politics, edited in 1987 with Michael P. Smith, was the first major anthology to look at cities in the context of the new international division of labor and the new global economy. This edited volume helped to re-focus the field on global issues. Modern Sirens, co-authored with Nirole Benokraitis and first published in 1986 makes a major contribution to empirical documentation of and theorizing about gender discrimination.

In the 1994 book Living with Racism, Feagin and Melvin Sikes break new ground with the analysis of more than two hundred in-depth interviews with middle-class black Americans. The analysis preserves the voices of these men and women who have "arrived" in our society. Understanding the racial oppression they face in everyday life is critical to understanding life in the contemporary United States. White Racism: The Basics, published in 1995, and co-authored with this writer, is a sociological analysis of a series of recent racist events, while The Agency of Education, also with this writer and with

Nikhil Iyani, is an examination of what black college students and their parents had to say about the experience of attending college at historically white universities.

For those of us who work with Joe, it is hard to imagine how he manages this prodigious productivity when he also makes himself generously available to graduate and undergraduate students as well as his colleagues. He is a great academic citizen when it comes to committee service. "He is a mentor, in the full, wonderful, meaning of this term," Bernice McNair Barnett, Past Chair of the Race, Gender, and Class Section of the American Sociological Association told me recently, "when I went through a terribly crucial promotion and tenure process, Joe was there for me. I called him on Saturdays, E-mailed him, left messages on his answering machine,. . . He counseled me, gave me hope, and thanks to him I made it. He pulled me out of despair." Similarly, he reads and comments on an endless number of drafts of papers, ideas, books and prospectuses from social scientists across the country. Joe is critical but kind about the time we devote to this mentoring when I asked him about it. However, when telling me that he was most proud about in his career, the first thing he mentioned was the mentoring of students and young colleagues.

Joe was born in San Angelo, a small town in the middle of the Texas plains where his parents, Frank Feagin, and Hanna Griffin Feagin, had moved when Frank was lucky enough to get a job with his new electrical engineering degree at the height of the 1930s depression. "In those days, they explored for oil with dynamite by measuring the seismic effects of explosions. Joe once reminisced. "My father handled the equipment used in those sometimes dangerous measurement's and his brother and I were raised in Houston. There they grew up in the segregated "deep South" world of east Texas. Also segregated were those days was Baylor University from which Joe graduated with a BA in history and philosophy in 1960. At Baylor, he met and married Clairece Booher, who became his spouse, life companion, co-author, and mother of Michelle and Trevor, their two children. At the slightest provocation Joe or Clairece will "show and tell" for you a collection of photographs of Denver Newberry, their 3 and 1/3 year-old wonder grandchild.

From Baylor, Joe moved to Harvard where Tom Pettigrew's course on Black Politics and Gordon Allport's lectures on the social psychology of prejudice made a definitive impression on him. A young assistant professor, Charles Tilly, supervised his dissertation while Robert Bellah, Harrison White, and Talcott Parsons also influenced him. Joe's first job after his 1966 Ph.D. was as Assistant Professor at the University of California at Riverside, where he taught an array of undergraduate courses. There he teach Karl Marx seriously for the first time, a work that produced a long-standing impression on him. He soon moved to the University of Texas at Austin, where he became Associate and then Full Professor. There he began a close reading of sociologists like W. E. Dubois and Ofelia C. Cox, who would have a profound influence on his research and theorizing about societal racism. The rank of Graduate School Professor, the equivalent of an endowed chair, which Joe now holds at the University of Florida, was established to recognize and showcase excellence in graduate education.

Joe's commitment to fighting inequality and promoting diversity doesn't end when he turns off the computer after a day of writing. He spends great amounts of time giving lectures around the country, mentoring a wide array of students and junior faculty, and fighting local acts of racism and sexism. Anthony Orum, a sociologist who had an office next door to Joe during his years at the University of Texas, had a similar opinion: "Joe Feagin has a strong sense of what social injustice—sexual, racial, class—does to harm people and a real passion to improve the world. Joe is a hero for me and so many others because for him moral issues are foremost and he is willing to take a stand."
Executive Officer's Report on Actions from ASA Council—August 1999

Important Issues of Governance and Publications Addressed

The Council of the American Sociological Association (ASA) met on August 9-11, 1999 in conjunction with the ASA Annual Meeting. The meeting on August 9th, which took place the afternoon after the open Business Meeting of the membership, was the last meeting of the 1998-1999 term. At the open Business Meeting, President Alejandro Portes (Princeton University) presided over this meeting. The meeting on August 10-11th was the first meeting of the 1999-2000 Council, and included, in addition to President Portes, the newly elected Council members: Alejandro Portes, past-president of ASA; Jhaze Handelsman Walter Allen (University of California Los Angeles) and Jerry Jacobs (University of Pennsylvania) whose names have become public in this process, and to all candidates for their willingness to apply and potentially win.

On related governance issues, Council took the following action:

To reaffirm its longstanding position that council meetings are open except when in Executive Session.

In accord with the views expressed by many Section officers, to recommend to the membership expanding the composition of the Committee on Sections from six to nine members to include three representatives from the ASA and two of each of the other Sections as elected by the Section officers.

This report on the August Council meetings is intended as background briefing to ASA members, relevant committees, and other interested sociologists and publics. It is being posted on the Council's website (www.asa-editions.org) along with the August Newsletter. Further inquiries should be directed to Jhaze Handelsman Walter Allen (University of California Los Angeles) or Jerry Jacobs (University of Pennsylvania).
The 1999 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored on August 7 at the Awards Ceremony during the Annual Meeting in Chicago. The ceremony, presided over by Douglas S. Massey, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards, was attended by Annual Meeting participants, friends, family, and colleagues of the award recipients. Following presentations, edited for clarity and space considerations, are based on the introductions prepared by each Award Selection Committee Chair.

Dissertation Award
Sarah L. Babb, Northwestern University, for "The Evolution of Economic Expertise in a Developing Country: Mexican Economics, 1929-1998".

Since the early 1980s, Mexican economic policy has followed the free-market strategy of "developmentalism" and has been directed by economists equipped with graduate degrees from prestigious U.S. universities. During the preceding four decades, in contrast, Mexican economic policy was based on a state-centered strategy of "developmentalism" and was directed by lawyers, few of whom had any foreign graduate education. Sarah Babb's dissertation seeks to understand why this change occurred and, in particular, why foreign-trained economists have come to assume such a large role in Mexican economic policy. It also looks at how this trend has transformed Mexican economics from a nationalistic or even leftist profession at the beginning of its history (in the 1920s and 1930s), to a highly technical and internationalized discipline today.

There are at least two radically different explanations for these related trends. The first is that the rise of internationalized expertise merely acknowledges the objective competence of foreign-trained economists in formulating economic policy: foreign-trained economists have risen because they are the best qualified to govern. The second is that the internationalization of Mexican economics represents a form of ideological imperialism, that can ultimately be traced to Mexico's domination by the core: the success of Mexico's new technocrats is another manifestation of Mexico's domination by foreign economic and political interests.

As an alternative to these polemically opposite explanations, Babb looks at how the trajectories of Mexican economics and economic policymaking have been guided by a complex process of legitimation, involving both domestic and international actors. Economic expertise in Mexico has always been shaped by the visions of domestic constituents—who have sometimes disagreed radically about what sort of economic expertise should predominate in the labor market. Her research findings have challenged the assumptions of dominance by technocrats, such as rational choice and neoclassical economic theory, and led her to develop an integrated theory of gender inequality. England argues that there is a systematic devaluation of "the female" in all social institutions, and a wage penalty attached to the skill of "nurturance." Her careful empirical research has important implications in the fields of sociology, economics, and women's studies. She has published numerous articles in top ranked journals, and has authored Comparably Worth: Theories and Evidence of and Households, Employment, Theory on Gender/Feminism on Theory, and co-authored (with George Farkas) Gender: A Social, Economic, and Demographic View and Industries, Firms, and Jobs. In addition to being known for an extremely productive scholarship, England is known for her social activism and mentoring of new feminist scholars. England is a former editor of American Sociological Review, former chair of the ASA Section on Sex and Gender, and is on the editorial board of many journals.

William Finlay (left) presents the Dissertation Award to Sarah Babb.

Peter H. Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Dr. Rossi has done more than plant the seeds of his sociological knowledge in policy-making bodies; he has taken what he has learned in the rich experiences back to sociology by treating the practical problems facing the society as part of mainstream sociology. This is repeatedly reflected in his writings, which number well over 200 books, book chapters and journal articles. From the pages of his extensive scholarly contributions emerges an image of a person of enormous intellectual energy who truly know how to practice sociology.

Richard O. Hope (left) presents the Award for a Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology to Peter H. Rossi.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University

Herbert J. Gans is the Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology at the Columbia University. Over the past four decades, Herbert Gans' sociological insights have helped to illuminate social issues for the public, shape the thinking of policymakers, inform journalists, and guide non-profit organizations.

Leon Anderson (right) presents the Award for Public Understanding of Sociology to Herbert J. Gans.

Sarah Babb, Northwestern University

Sarah Babb, Northwestern University, for "The Evolution of Economic Expertise in a Developing Country: Mexican Economics, 1929-1998".

Since earning her doctorate at the University of Chicago in 1975, Paula England has established herself as one of the most influential and respected scholars in the field of gender and development. Her research has focused primarily on understanding women in the labor market, especially the gender gap in pay. Using rigorous methodologies and arguments, England's work has documented persistent gender discrimination and inequality in the labor market. Her research findings have challenged the assumptions of dominance by technocrats, such as rational choice and neoclassical economic theory, and led her to develop an integrated theory of gender inequality. England argues that there is a systematic devaluation of "the female" in all social institutions, and a wage penalty attached to the skill of "nurturance." Her careful empirical research has important implications in the fields of sociology, economics, and women's studies. She has published numerous articles in top ranked journals, and has authored Comparably Worth: Theories and Evidence of and Households, Employment, Theory on Gender/Feminism on Theory, and co-authored (with George Farkas) Gender: A Social, Economic, and Demographic View and Industries, Firms, and Jobs. In addition to being known for an extremely productive scholarship, England is known for her social activism and mentoring of new feminist scholars. England is a former editor of American Sociological Review, former chair of the ASA Section on Sex and Gender, and is on the editorial board of many journals.

Shirley A. Hill, Chair, Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee

Paula England, University of Pennsylvania

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Leon Anderson (right) presents the Award for Public Understanding of Sociology to Herbert J. Gans.
and public agencies. He has published clear and accessible analyses in academic journals and widely read works, addressing issues ranging from the personal to the political (among others) The Urban Villagers, The Levittowners, Middle American Intolerance, and The War Against the South has also reached policy-makers and the broader public through his writings in periodicals and newspapers, such as The Nation, The New Republic, the Times, and The Washington Post. Herbert Gans has brought his sociological insight to a range of issues. Public discussions of urban and suburban life, American culture, poverty, and the news media have all been indelibly marked by his contributions.

Gans' writings are undergirded by a populist ethos, echoing a Deweyan conviction in the value of democracy and the abilities of common people. Often his work challenges traditional or conventional wisdom, as The Levittowners challenged the notion of suburban life as a social wasteland and his book Popular Culture and High Culture questioned elitist cultural assumptions. One particularly unique example of Gans' breadth of sociological interest is the movie reviews he did through the 1970s for Social Policy. In an era predating the emergence of cultural studies, Gans provided sociological readings of such popular films as All the President's Men, Jilly Jack—and even jaws. In exploring popular movies as worthy topics for analysis, Gans demonstrated, from yet another angle, the importance of sociological imagination for understanding American society.

Herbert Gans has been a major public spokesperson for sociology. He has served as President of the American Sociological Association (1988) and formerly of the Eastern Sociological Association (1973). He has been widely recognized as an important voice in the field of media studies, as reflected in his reception of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters Book Award for his 1997 book, Deciding What's News and, more recently, the Freedom Forum Media Study Center's Award for Distinguished Contribution to Media Studies (1995).

In his 1989 ASA presidential address, Gans called upon us to take the role of "public sociologists" more seriously. He suggested three distinctive traits that public sociologists must possess in order to be effective: They must develop an ability to discuss sociological ideas in accessible ways, they should have a breadth of sociological interest, and they must strive to avoid the pitfalls of undue professionalism in sociological social criticism. Gans' work stands as a model of commitment to these qualities, inspiring us all to be more publicly engaged in our sociological endeavors.

Dorothy E. Smith. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Dorothy E. Smith, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto

Alexander Hicks (left) presents the Award for Distinguished Scholarship Publication to Randall Collins.

For over 25 years, sociologist Dorothy E. Smith has been producing compelling works that simultaneously challenge and deepen our understanding of sociological truths and sociological practice. As few before her, Dorothy Smith engages us in a critical conversation about the world in which we are most devoted: the relationship of the researcher to the researched; the nature of sociological knowledge; the social form; the role of historical and political context in fundamentally linking individual agency and the power of standing from margin rather than center. Smith's writings on the "institutionalization of the personal" for a focus on the everyday, concrete social relations that constitute lived experience, and the conceptual nature of power have directed sociology and shaped scholarship across the discipline.

At once fully original yet deeply resonant with sociology's foundations, Dorothy Smith's work is perhaps best known for its forceful challenge to sociology's exclusion of women, and the nature of such exclusionary practices. As the first, who gave us a new way of epistemological implications of that exclusion, Smith's critique simultaneously revealed the discipline's social organization of knowledge and the erosion of its own subjects. Dorothy Smith located an epistemology of the everyday, and engaged the study of women, and gave an emergent feminist sociology a theoretical foundation for its impact into women's lives.

In one of three important collections of essays, The Everyday World as Problematic: A Feminist Sociology (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1987), she writes of the "line of fault"—the gulf—the rupture between experience and the social forms of its expression. In that collection she poses a new agenda for sociology and for herself: to articulate how concrete experiences are connected to and shaped by larger, extra-local ideologies and ruling practices. From that challenging and intellectually provocative place, Smith's work extended to an exploration of a sociology of knowledge that revealed what she calls the "conceptual practices of power" that form the basis of society's relations of ruling, and the grist for sociology's knowledge of the social world. Significant essays on these topics are collected in her second volume, The Conceptual Practices of Power: A Feminist Sociology of Knowledge (Newbury Park: Sage Publications, 1990). There, she defends the existence of complicated relational forms within discourse, and the knowledge—and knowable—subject as more than text.

We value and honor scholars among us who offer new empirical angels on the social world, bringing us another way of theorizing, who provide a lasting shift of a vision, and who generously share that vision with us. The Sociologists Community's Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award honors our highest award for those who do that in a sustained, original way. In so doing, they extend to other sociological studies—and bequest us the possibility of new worlds of social inquiry. Over the years, Dorothy Smith has generously given us just such gifts, and is thus deserving of the recognition represented by this award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship.

Sarah Feinsteininer, Chair, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee

DeBoles-Johnson-Frazier Award

No award given.
Scenes from the 1999 Annual Meeting

All photographs by Kardas Photography

The Plenary Session on Transitions featured (left to right) President Portes, Giovanni Arrighi, Ann Swidler, and Charles Tilly.

President-Elect Joe Feagin and Executive Officer Felice J. Levine (center) enjoy the 25th anniversary celebration of the Minority Fellowship Program.

Wayne State University was one of the programs featured at the Graduate Program Poster Session.

Officers of the Student Forum enjoy the Welcoming Reception.

The exhibit hall drew a full crowd, including Dan Clawson (left) and Peter Marsden (center).

Tasty reception, eh Berch?

University of Texas gives the longhorn sign at the Departmental Alumni Night.

Patricia White, National Science Foundation, shares advice on research support during the poster session.

Plenary Sessions were well-attended in an ornate room at the Chicago Hilton.

ASA staff Sonya Madkins, Kim Cameron-Dominguez, and Chermaine Sauerbrey are still smiling at their first Annual Meeting.

Janet Astmer, Director of Meeting Services, is pleased with the 1999 meeting.

Johnnie Daniel makes his selections at the ASA Bookstore.

Past Secretary Terry Sullivan (left) and current ASA Secretary Florence Bonner.
International Sociology Has a U.S. Home

For the first time since its inception four years ago, International Sociology, the journal of the International Sociological Association, has moved to the United States. St. Cloud State University of New York at St. Cloud, serves as the new editor. "With the addition of a Book Review section next year (vol. 15 [2000]), new books published in languages other than English as well as works published outside the main English language markets, will receive special attention," Book Review Editor Jennifer Platt, Professor and Chair of Sociology at the University of Sussex, England, will make this function central to the mission of the Journal, and thus bring to the attention of the readers works of interest which they might otherwise not have known. The reviews will combine reporting and summary with critical evaluation. "A globalized world need a more globalized sociology, and our reviews will help to bring it about," says Arjomand.

From the New Editor of International Sociology

Coming on the crest of continuous technological and socio-cultural change, the dramatic political events of 1989 marked a turning point as significant as any in world history. We seem destined to witness a global social transformation as momentous as the great transformation that gave birth to classical sociology, and International Sociology, now in its fourteenth year, must meet the intellectual challenge of our time by publishing theoretically informed studies of the highest quality in social organization, societal change and comparative sociology. The themes of classical sociology have gained new life with globalization, the expansion of the market economies, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, the growth of modern culture and transformations of the world religions themselves. In this regard, the world has entered a new era of institutional reconstruction in many parts of the world, and of virulent ethnic and national conflict, genocide, civil wars and social disintegration in others. Furthermore, as sociology matures in different regions of the world, the journal will also reflect the growing varieties and refractions of classical sociological theory. International Sociology will remain open to the diversity of theoretical approaches. The main objective of our editorial policy will be to facilitate the gradual and painstaking growth of a new, empirically-informed theoretical language based on the observation, not just of the Western world, but of all the worlds of the twentieth century. International Sociology should be a journal, as the forum for the development of the theoretical language of sociological thought in the twenty-first century.

Last but not least, the new location of International Sociology in the United States should also have long-term consequences. The sociological community in the United States is at present under-represented in international sociological research, and contributions to and readership of International Sociology. This reflects the fact that American sociologists have grown up in a world very different from that of our international colleagues, especially as far as the discipline of sociology is concerned. We have made international sociology, globalization, the expansion of the market economies, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, the growth of modern culture and transformations of the world religions themselves. In this regard, the world has entered a new era of institutional reconstruction in many parts of the world, and of virulent ethnic and national conflict, genocide, civil wars and social disintegration in others. Furthermore, as sociology matures in different regions of the world, the journal will also reflect the growing varieties and refractions of classical sociological theory. International Sociology will remain open to the diversity of theoretical approaches. The main objective of our editorial policy will be to facilitate the gradual and painstaking growth of a new, empirically-informed theoretical language based on the observation, not just of the Western world, but of all the worlds of the twentieth century. International Sociology should be a journal, as the forum for the development of the theoretical language of sociological thought in the twenty-first century.

Sociology Makes the List

by Amy Hartlack
ASA Executive Assistant

With the new millennium quickly approaching, it is no surprise that yet another "best of" list has emerged. The countdown to the year 2000 is better or worse, has seemingly created the cultural need to list the best and worst of everything, from politicians to movie stars. What may be of interest to sociologists, however, is the "100 Best Books" (written in English during the 20th Century) list recently published by a panel of the Modern Library. A total of 500 entries, a number of the books on this "best of" list are of significant sociological interest. The Modern Library is a New York company Random House, and is the ground-breaking sociological text The Souls of Black Folk (#31) by W.E.B. DuBois, as well as C. W. MISTRY. An American Dilemma. Other books listed in the "top 100" that

trends and transformations make International Sociology exciting as the natural platform for the new research and debate in the field. Furthermore, what this fourth step allows the department is the opportunity to model the experience to those who will hire, thus bringing to the selection committee. An interview visit will include time with colleagues from other disciplines, and will the candidate to the position without that be used. "It is so important to our innovations in sociology," says Pike. "We can see quite a few candidates in a short period of time. We can also attend sessions where candidates are presenting, which provides a free colloquium presentation." Pike emphasizes that even the short conversations that occur at the Employment Service can help candidates and the department decide to proceed more enthusiastically or to end the candidacy.

Third, after the initial "cut," the department sends out a set of four questions to which candidates respond in writing:

(1) Provide an illustration of the type of teacher you strive to be.
(2) Augsburg College's institutional mission derives from its situation of being a small, liberal arts college of the Lutheran Church located in the heart of a major metropolitan area. Why do you seek a position in this type of institution?
(3) Why are you a sociologist?
(4) Describe the kind of sociologist you see yourself to be.

For more information, contact Dr. Diane Pike, Department of Sociology, Augsburg College, Minneapolis, MN 55445. 

Spotlight on departments

* An occasional column showcasing accomplishments and innovations in sociology departments

Augsburg College's Process for Making the Right Hire

Every department approaches the chance to hire with optimism and enthusiasm. At small departments, there are some crucial differences, which suggest a different approach to hiring than that used by larger departments. Small departments hire infrequently, sometimes with many years going by between hires. These departments reside in smaller schools, and thus there may be more involvement by colleagues in other departments and from the administration. The department may have fewer resources to bring candidates in for interviews, and thus observations of sitting and selecting need to be used. Finally, smaller, teaching-oriented institutions may have missions that are more specific (e.g., religious affiliation) or at least different than graduate institutions from which new PhDs are emerging. How does a college like Augsburg, hire from the hundreds of applicants, most of who say, "I've always wanted to teach in a liberal arts college..."

"A very simple question now guides our process," says chair Diane Pike. "Ask ourselves, who is the best candidate for Augsburg College?" Adding the coda "For Augsburg College" really centralizes us on our mission, our needs, and the place of sociology in the College. We have to articulate more clearly what we need and why, first to ourselves and then to the administration, and ultimately to the candidates. The five-person department uses a five-pronged approach to hiring that has resulted in several very satisfactory hires in recent years.

First, the department carefully discusses the job descriptions and drafts something much more specific than most. This step conveys the mission of the institution and makes it easier to sort through applications that do not speak to these requirements.

Second, the department uses the ASA Employment Service at the Annual Meeting. "The Annual Meeting has been so helpful for us," says Pike, "in that we can see quite a few candidates in a short period of time. We can also attend sessions..."
The purpose of this Task Force is to provide the Association with a comprehensive review of the international focus of American Sociological Association. The Task Force should be comprised of five members, the four outgoing ASA representatives to sections K (Ethnic and Geographic), Q (Education), U (Statistics), and CAIP (Consortium of Affiliates for International Programs) and one at-large member from the former ASA-AAAS Committee with considerable interest in and organizational experience with AAAS. This Task Force will provide Council with a report and specific recommendations by its midwinter meeting in 2000.

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Karen Alexander, The Johns Hopkins University
Kenneth A. Bollen, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
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Benjamin Lattanz, University of Minnesota
Edward O. Langmann, University of Chicago
James M. Nigg, University of Delaware
Judith Sizer, SUNY-Stony Brook
Pamela Walters, Indiana University

Regional Sociological Associations to Hold Meetings in Spring 2000

Eastern Sociological Society
Baltimore Hilton and Towne, Baltimore, Maryland, March 2-5, 2000. Theme: "Inequality and Prosperity: Generating Action for the Next Decade." Contact: Edgar W. (Ted) Mills, Department of Sociology, 402 Park Hall, SUNY Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260-4110, (716) 645-3665, fax (716) 645-3934; e-mail essub@acsu.buffalo.edu.

Midwest Sociological Society
Chicago Marriott Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, April 19-23, 2000. Theme: "The Century of the 'Minority' Majority." Contact: John E. Farley, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, Edwardsville, IL 62026-1455, (618) 692-2680; fax (618) 692-3509; e-mail mss@siue.edu or farley@siue.edu

North Central Sociological Association
Pittsburgh Marriott City Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 13-16, 2000. Contact: Dean Purdy, Office of Academic Enhancement, 101 University Hall, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403, (419) 372-2217, fax (419) 372-8486; e-mail dpurdy@bgsu.edu.

Pacific Sociological Association
San Diego, California, March 23-26, 2000. Theme: "Expanding Sociological Horizons in the 21st Century." Contact: Michael Blain, Department of Sociology, Boise State University, Boise ID 83725; (208) 262-1346; fax (208) 262-2939; e-mail mblain@boisestate.edu

Southern Sociological Society
Hotel Monteleone, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 20-23, 2000. Contact: Catherine Zimmer, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, Box 8017, Raleigh, NC 27695, (919) 515-9028; fax (919) 515-2610; e-mail cathy_zimmer@ncsu.edu

Southwestern Sociological Association
Galveston, Texas, March 14-18, 2000. Contact: Rogelio Sazma, Texas A&M University, Department of Sociology, College Station, TX 77843; (409) 845-5133; fax (409) 862-4057; e-mail SOCIO@TAMUVM1.TAMU.EDU.

New Task Force Seeks Input on Assessing Faculty Productivity

ASA members may be aware that Council recently appointed a task force to examine the measures used by universities, colleges, and various external agencies to assess faculty productivity and to determine if these measures threaten the freedom of faculty teaching and research. Over the past decade, such factors as the application of a corporate model to academia and pressures from external agencies such as state higher education commissions and accreditation agencies have resulted in increasing demands for faculty to be measured at even greater levels. Post-tenure review, outcomes assessment, merit pay, and evaluation of faculty teaching loads are becoming increasingly common in the academy. These procedures have the potential either to provide useful information or to diminish the ability of faculty to be effective in their teaching and research and to participate in and support the academic enterprise. Therefore, the Task Force will examine these issues and report to Council, with information on "best practices" and any recommendations appropriate for ASA action. The Task Force seeks information from those faculty affected by these new developments. The Task Force's goal is to produce a document that would be useful to institutions and/or departments who would like to develop such methods of faculty productivity. With this in mind, we would like to hear from sociologists whose institutions and/or departments have either implemented or are contemplating implementing any or all of the types of measures described above. They can be asked to provide useful information or to diminish the ability of faculty to be effective in their teaching and research and to participate in and support the academic enterprise. Therefore, the Task Force will examine these issues and report to Council, with information on "best practices" and any recommendations appropriate for ASA action. The Task Force seeks information from those faculty affected by these new developments. The Task Force's goal is to produce a document that would be useful to institutions and/or departments who would like to develop such methods of faculty productivity. With this in mind, we would like to hear from sociologists whose institutions and/or departments have either implemented or are contemplating implementing any or all of the types of measures described above. They can be asked to provide useful information or to diminish the ability of faculty to be effective in their teaching and research and to participate in and support the academic enterprise.

Task Force on the International Focus of American Sociology

The purpose of this Task Force is to provide the Association with a comprehensive review of the international focus of American Sociological Association. The Task Force should be comprised of five members, the four outgoing ASA representatives to sections K (Ethnic and Geographic), Q (Education), U (Statistics), and CAIP (Consortium of Affiliates for International Programs) and one at-large member from the former ASA-AAAS Committee with considerable interest in and organizational experience with AAAS. This Task Force will provide Council with a report and specific recommendation by its midwinter meeting in 2000.

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Task Force on ASA/AAAS Relations

The purpose of this Task Force is to consider how the representation of sociology and the American Sociological Association can best be advanced within the Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The Task Force should be comprised of five members, the four outgoing ASA representatives to sections K (Ethnic and Geographic), Q (Education), U (Statistics), and CAIP (Consortium of Affiliates for International Programs) and one at-large member from the former ASA-AAAS Committee with considerable interest in and organizational experience with AAAS. This Task Force will provide Council with a report and specific recommendation by its midwinter meeting in 2000.

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Burawoy's resignation and decision to publicize this was an act of protest against the specific choice of editors for the ASR. Without question, this was a political decision made by Burawoy—along with the majority in the Publications Committee—supported other candidates. The protest is based on the decision was made, not the decision per se. It is therefore, I believe, a distortion of the process to describe this as part of a disgruntled minority that lost in a democratic process, which is what Portes implied when he wrote in his initial letter to Burawoy (which has subsequently been circulated fairly widely on the internet): "Excessive disagreements can be expected in many important matters. . . . The fact that an individual or group find themselves in the minority does not entitle them to unilaterally break standing rules established by a democratic process." This statement suggests that Burawoy raised这些 issues because of the "extensive disagreements" over the choice of editor and his unwillingness to gracefully accept the status of being a minority in a democratic process. This simply is not the case.

What then is the central issue? Burawoy insists that the issue is the problem of substantive democracy. He is not denying that the formal legal rules give the ASA Council the power to choose the ASR editor. If the Publications Committee were simply a subcommittee of the Council and appointed by the Council—a proposal that was defeated by the Association as a whole—then its status as a purely advisory body which could be overridden without serious consultation would make sense. But the Publications Committee is itself a democratically elected body and one with a high level of recently reaffirmed legitimacy because of the referendum's rejection of the proposal to turn the Publications Committee into a simple arm of the Council. Given this, the action of summarily disregarding the Publications Committee's choices and selecting an alternative without any sustained consultation and dialogue between the two bodies reflects a lack of spirit of democratic substance. This violation of substantive, not merely formal—democracy is particularly sharp in this instance because the actual vote in the ASA Council was not on whether or not to accept the Publication Committee's list was itself very divided: 6 votes for accepting the list, 7 opposed and 2 abstentions (as reported in the 1998-1999 Council Minutes, July/August 1999 issue of ASR). But even if the vote had not been almost evenly split, the ASA Council should still have called a special meeting with representatives of the Publications Committee to attempt to resolve their differences.

Alejandro Portes wrote, in his Footnotes letter justifying the procedures that were followed, that "Existing rules of governance are not an idle bureaucratic constraint. There is no such spirit of equitable and democratic process. I agree—as I presume does Michael Burawoy—that this touches on the crucial consideration: what is in the best interest of the "very spirit of equitable and democratic process". As political sociologists know, formal, legalistic democratic process can be used by powerful actors and coalitions to block the appropriate process of the formation of the correct consensus and compromise. And, of course, in such contests, the appeal to the sanctity of 'legal rules' becomes a way of legitimizing an action that may, in its core, be an exercise of power rather than democracy. Imagine a somewhat anatoly situational in an academic department: a department chair brings to interviews for a professor and sends two rank-ordered names to the Dean for approval. But the dean is not satisfied with that proposal and proceeds to ask for a third person on the original list without ever discussing the matter with the department. This would be a violation of norms of a democratic culture. What does all of this mean in the concrete instance of the present controversy? If the Council found the two nominees of the ASA elected Publications Committee to be unacceptable, the proper procedure from the point of view of norms of democratic conflict resolution would have been to have entered into a serious dialogue over the issues in contention. This would have been time consuming. It would have meant delays. But democracy is hard and takes time. This would have given the ASA Council an opportunity to explain to the Publications Committee why they felt the Publications Committee's recommendations were unsound, and it would have given the Publications Committee the opportunity to explain to the ASA Council why their choices were better. Through such dialogue there is every reason to believe that compromise, if not consensus, would have been possible. And, if after such serious deliberation, a majority of the Council still felt that their choices was sufficiently better than those proposed by the Publications Committee to warrant overriding the Publications Committee's recommenda­tions, then this could be regarded as the outcome of a substantively democratic process. If such a procedure had been followed, then I have no doubt that Michael Burawoy would have shrugged his shoulders and accepted the decision without fuss, even if he remained unconvinced about its merits. The circulation and eventual publication of the letter of resignation A number of people, including Portes in his Footnotes letter, have argued that Burawoy's decision to circulate his letter of resignation was a serious, unethical breach of confidentiality. I have discussed this matter with a number of my colleagues, and no one thinks that this is really an issue here. The letter does not mention the names of any of the ASR editor nominees of the Publications Committee, nor does it discuss the substance of any of the discussions of the merits or demerits of particular people. Of course the letter does reveal the simple fact that the Council reversed the decision of the Publications Committee and, therefore, that Camic and Wilson were not on the Publications Committee nomination list. That is an unfortunate by-product of publicly raising an objection to a use of power in the Association, but I do not see how Burawoy had any alternative under the circumstances if he wanted to affirm the importance of "the very spirit of equitable and democratic process". In any case, the main purpose of rules of confidentiality in situations like this is not to protect the anonymity of the communications, but to protect the confidentiality of the committee discussions themselves so that participants in those deliberations will feel free to express candid opinions. Nothing in Burawoy's actions compromised that kind of confidentiality. I therefore think that this controversy need not taint the editorship of Camic and Wilson. They were both completely unaware of any special circumstances of their appointment, and this fact is now well known. They will certainly do a superb job as editors, and that should be able to quickly neutralize any ill-will generated by the public revelation of the process by which they were selected. On that note I would like to commend the letter of resignation, affirmed his own belief that in fact Camic and Wilson will be more effective editors. I would furthermore that Professors Wilson and Camic will do an excellent job as editors of the American Sociological Review but, through no fault of their own, it will not be one that reflects the Publications Committee's efforts to carry out its mandate. I imagine that most people who share Burawoy's priorities for the ASR also share this confidence. What's to be done? I think a broad-based discussion of both of issue of democratic procedures for these two committees and issue of the character of the ASR is now inevitable and, in fact, I think that will probably happen regardless of whether or not there is a general acknowledgment of the desirability of a democrati­cally-elected publications committee and I think a majority believe this implies a need for a real partner in the editor selection process. The latter issue, in contrast, will be contentious because Sociology, as always, contains rival visions of the discipline and thus of the appropriate character for its leadership. In my judgment it would be very desirable for this wide-ranging discussion to be separated from the pragmatics of the present situation and the current editorship. That is, I think it would be a mistake if this general discussion over the ASR became a discussion over the merits of the actual choice made for the current editorship. Consider, for there to be a frank acknowledgment that while the Council did have the formal power to make this decision, there was an error of judgment in the process in light of the elected status of the Publications Committee, there should have been serious deliberation or discussion between the two elected bodies before a final decision was reached and that this will be the procedure followed in such instances in the future. With that admission on the table, then I think the discussion can move on to the future rather than dwell on the present editorship.

Erik Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Wright wrote the biographical statements for Camic and Wilson which appeared in the July-August issue of Footnotes.
Reflections of a Former ASR Editor

Diversity in ASR, the focus of concern by Council, the Publications Committee, letter writers and speakers at the Business Meeting, and the membership, is implicit in the critique of ASR. The causal factors behind what appears in ASR remain contested, and perhaps empirical analysis might be useful in this regard. Even so, I would maintain that diversity has its imperatives, and that we should honor those regardless of what the technical means to correct them behind the current composition of ASR shows. And, I submit, diversity requires that the editors of ASR publish ASR in the way it has come to be published; diversity requires that ASR remain as it is.

I reached this assessment after walking through the exhibition hall at the annual meeting in Chicago. During my walk I could not help but notice the lack of diversity. Few authors, and especially few unknown authors, are able to publish books using complex statistical techniques, and by complex I mean something other than OLS regression. But even OLS regression is rare between the covers of published books. If we believe that diversity must be present in every outfit, which is implicit in the critique, then we must close the exhibition hall to the vast majority of university and commercial publishers who publish ASR and often will not consider work composed primarily of statistical analysis.

The critique of ASR forgets that any one journal of the discipline is but one part of a system of knowledge dissemination. Focusing on only one part of the system will produce an inaccurate assessment of opportunities within the field. Instead, one must place the entire apparatus of ASR publications each year beside the thousands of book pages published and the 700 pages of Contemporaneous Sociological book reviews. Although historically statistical work appeared in book form, for reasons far beyond the field of sociology the vast majority of pressures now eschew such work that can be published in ASR. Because book publishers have the power of in-depth analysis, it falls to ASR to remain a welcoming place for such work, and by so doing to extend diversity beyond those approaches that cannot find an outlet elsewhere. In short, if as it is ASR is servicing diverse discourses and, in doing so, it will produce a publication that is less consensual, it is less elitist.

The influence of ASR is undeniable but falls primarily within the academy; books have influence both inside and outside academia. And, should books provide sufficient access to the wider public, dozens of other outlets for shorter policy and qualitative analyses exist. Every newspaper worth reading will publish ethnographic work. Outlets for historical treatments, policy analyses, and ethnographic work exist as well and reach audiences far larger than the readership of ASR. In contrast, were I to submit my logistic regression analysis of changing effects of social background on college entry to any newspaper or magazine, the best I could hope for would be a chuckle from the editor, or worse, the reflex response of the analysis for inequality. These editors would probably argue that even graphs would take up too much space in the context of the analysis for inequality. I would probably argue that even graphs would take up too much space in the context of the publishing system prevents statistical analyses from reaching the American reading public.

Despite these conditions, some critics of ASR are attempting to remove one of the few means of black and brown scholars to participate in the ADVANCED BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH into the question rather than on the basis of the number of people who understand the techniques. If a technique is appropriate to the question, it may be the right technique to ask the question, and illuminating insights may be unearthed. ASR at present appears to use that standard. That is a standard that must be maintained.

When this wider context is considered the issue, the nay, the diversity of interest is not as critics of ASR imply. In my environment I see two ways to proceed should we seek to secure diversity. We may protest the advice of publishers to consider statistical work; one protest strategy is to prohibit presses lacking a record of publishing under-represented (i.e., statistical) work from exhibiting at the Annual Meeting. However, it is not Meeting in Chicago, and many others, has an issue for many years. When my appointment as ASR editor-elect was announced in 1971, I received suggestions to this effect from several quarters - from scholars whose work was chiefly qualitative, from those whose interests were in social organization and in special areas not represented in other ASA journals, and from those with varying theoretical orientations. I resolved, therefore, to send a message that was open to all: (1) it was sent to the editorial board, which won wide support for the advisory board, which advised that: (2) the function is decentralized, in the broadest and, hopefully, the best sense. This is the case today in ASR.

As for the other concerns voiced in this most recent controversy, it appears to me that the system is working. The recent wording of the ASA Policies and Procedures Committee is a standard that must be maintained.

The following message was posted on the Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) listserve after the Annual Meeting and is reprinted here with permission. Roos references the posting of Professor Dill, who spoke at the Business Meeting and wrote up those remarks for us.

SWS Colleagues:

I have seen little discussion of Professor Bonnie Dill's post to the listserve, despite voluminous amounts of talking and emails there has been very little actual dialogue, especially about the larger issues of race that were raised in the public and list discussions. To my mind, ASA as an association has not been very successful in having "conversations about race." As an insider to the process that produced the ASR flap, I am continually amazed at the caricature of Council and the discipline's decision making that has been developed and accepted as "fact." The demonizing and racist/elitist labeling do not enhance dialogue, but rather intimidate and stifle open and honest discussions about journal visions, diversity as a goal, and race itself.

As elected representatives of Council members must be accountable to the membership. Thus, although painful to participate, it was important for ASR Council members to hear the anger, vehemence, and hostility at the ASA Business Meeting, and in subsequent listserv discussions. Our decisions clearly touched a well of anger in the membership, especially among African-American colleagues. I think Council heard that anger and responded in an appropriately measured and responsible way, as detailed in Felice Levine's news release about Council's August meeting.

I was not that surprised by the vehemence of the reaction to Council's decision making. I was, however, surprised by, nor by the fact that confidential conversations were leaked (although I find such leaks disturbing) or by the potent factors that interacted to make maintaining confidentiality difficult. First, a slim majority of the Council disagreed with the recommendation of the elected Publications Committee. And, second, that slim majority disagreed with the Publications Committee's recommendation to appoint an ASR editor well-known African-American sociologist.

I think Council has addressed the first factor, voting to institutionalize more dialogue between Council and Publications Committee (see the news release above). This is all to the good. But the second factor reveals a more intractable problem: how to handle decision making when race is a part of the equation. Here I come to Prof. Dill's posting, which summarized her comments at the ASA Business Meeting, and added, "I feel very uncomfortable about her decision to publicly release candidate names, her actions does allow those of us involved in the decision-making to be more candid than we otherwise could have been. The consequence is that since the business meeting, I have been able to have more open and frank discussions with interested parties in the system, when I felt bound by confidentiality."

Prof. Dill's comments do not allow for the possibility that people of good will can have different opinions about the qualifications of candidates, including African-American candidates. There are a whole set of factors that go into decision making about editorships. Professor Dill argues that Council's decision making exemplified "the new face of racism in sociology." The board during the February meeting were about the appropriate vision of the journal and especially about the larger issues of race that were raised in the public and list discussions. To my mind, ASA as an association has not been very successful in having "conversations about race." As an insider to the process that produced the ASR flap, I am continually amazed at the caricature of Council and the discipline's decision making that has been developed and accepted as "fact." The demonizing and racist/elitist labeling do not enhance dialogue, but rather intimidate and stifle open and honest discussions about journal visions, diversity as a goal, and race itself.

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A Challenge to Deracialization of Scholarship

This is in regard to the article, "The Underrepresentation of Sociologists of Color and Its Implications" (Footnotes, March 1999). I agree that we need to take action to increase the representation of minorities in departments of sociology. However, I do not believe that the "deracialization" of scholarship is an effective argument in favor of this. The authors state that as a result of minority underrepresentation in our field, many scholars of color "survive by going white," and conducting research that is "indistinguishable" in content and ideological position from that of white scholars. I find this argument to be rather insulting to those minority sociologists who choose to do research in areas unrelated to race, ethnicity, or gender, and to those whose carefully considered ideological positions are in line with those of many white sociologists.

The authors' argument is based on the assumption that racial and ethnic minority groups are homogeneous on the basis of research interests and ideologies. It is evident that these interests and ideologies are fundamentally different from those of majority group members. This implies that minorities will bring new ideas, the discipline merely because they are minorities, and that white sociologists are not capable of new insights into the study of minority group issues.

I do not believe that majority group members can fully understand the daily realities of belonging to a devalued group in our society. However, I also do not believe that this precludes majority group members from making important contributions to the study of race, ethnicity, or gender, nor do I believe that minority group members should be expected to draw on their experiences as minorities in conducting scientific research. Of course, by bringing new perspectives, minority groups of people from the discipline we are losing the contributions of large numbers of talented people. But we should try to help more minorities obtain advanced degrees not because it will enhance research in our field, but because it is the right thing to do.

Barbara J. Costello, Mississippi State University

"Is This for Real?"

One stared at length and in amazement at the letter of Angela Haddad and Robert Newby, which appears in the May/June issue of Footnotes, "Is This for Real?" Surely, in responding to the March 1999 statement of Richard Tomasson and his co-signers on affirmative action, the authors intended to present a caricature of academic political correctness for the amusement of their colleagues, a bit of light-hearted satire.

Alas, no, they seem to have written this incredible mistake with straight faces. The sociological research has apparently come to a new dawn, wherein arguments one finds troubling can be disposed of simply by noting the age, race, sex, and professional affiliations of their proponents. All we thus need do is adopt Tomasson and Newby's approach, which are, with a single exception, white males, many of whom did their graduate studies in the 1940s or 1950s, coupled with the fact that a number of them also belong to an outfit called the National Association of Scholars.

From this, Haddad and Newby deduce that: (1) this is a privileged lot, whose position on affirmative action simply reflects their determination to hold on to power and privilege; (2) because they came of age intellectually when racist attitudes were widely held, they must share them; and (3) those who are ASA members must be "conservatives" who oppose "broadening knowledge" to include minorities or women, and who seek to re-legitimize "all-white institutions." No evidence is adduced in support of these extreme claims, but the authors would probably retort that it isn't necessary: presumably, their own experiences of race, sex, age or political inclination make them categorically "right" as their opponents are for the same reasons "wrong." Race and sex apparently trump everything else, keeping those like Tomasson and his colleagues in perpetual darkness, while bestowing on others automatic enlightenment. Pity any students or colleagues who attempt to challenge Haddad and Newby on any other basis.

And what of affirmative action itself? Is it still open to reasoned debate? Not in the least say Haddad and Newby: "Sociological research offers clear and convincing evidence that affirmative action is a beneficial policy." We never learn that this "convincing evidence" might be, but since Those Who Know have spoken, we apparently have every reason to believe. It only remains for honest sociologists to act on this knowledge by supporting the continuation of affirmative policies, and denouncing all others as willful racists.

ASA members, one hopes, will continue to examine the goals and methods of their organization and its relationship to public policy, in the measured, civil tones of Tomasson's letter and some of the other responses which also appeared in the May/June issue. We think they may find this approach preferable to guilt by association, race stereotyping, a priori assertions and name-calling.

Stephen H. Batch, President, National Association of Scholars □

Mid-South Sociological Association Annual Meeting

The Mid-South Sociological Association will hold its 1999 Annual Meeting November 4-6 at the Plaza-Downtown Jackson in Jackson, MS. Theme: "Families, Sexuality, and Aging: Public and Private." For additional information, contact: Kenneth Davidson, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, e-mail: davidsk@uwec.edu. □
The 1998 ASA Audit
A Sound Financial Picture at ASA

The following notes and tables from the 1998 audit of the Association provide a summary of current assets, liabilities, and fund balances, as well as income and expenditures. ASA’s financial picture remains stable. Overall, in 1998, ASA produced an excess of unrestricted revenues over expenses of $710,920. While $355,365 of this excess can be attributed to Gain on Investments ($255,164) and Unrealized Appreciation ($100,201) from ASA’s long-term investments, the Association realized a net increase in unrestricted assets of $355,564. This favorable financial position reflects continued efforts by the Executive Office to spend conservatively and to operate the Association in a cost-effective manner. Members interested in the full audit report may receive a copy from the Executive Office. The Committee on Executive Office and Budget and the ASA Council have reviewed the full audit — Feliz J. Leone, Executive Officer

Independent Auditor’s Report

Council
The American Sociological Association
Washington, D.C.

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of The American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1998 and 1997, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1998. These financial statements are the responsibility of The American Sociological Association’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1998 and 1997 and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1998 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated April 13, 1999 on our consideration of The American Sociological Association’s internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants.

C.W. Amos & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
April 13, 1999

Note 1. Organization and Its Significant Accounting Policies

Organization
The American Sociological Association (Association) is a national nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia in August 1960. The principal purpose of the Association is to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended December 31, 1998
(with comparative totals for 1997)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998 (Temporarily Restricted)</th>
<th>1998 (Permanently Restricted)</th>
<th>1997 (Temporarily Restricted)</th>
<th>1997 (Permanently Restricted)</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REVENUES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership and dues income</td>
<td>$1,488,612</td>
<td>$231,755</td>
<td>$1,488,612</td>
<td>$231,755</td>
<td>$2,970,367</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants and donations</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major gifts</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Other grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,488,612</td>
<td>$231,755</td>
<td>$1,488,612</td>
<td>$231,755</td>
<td>$2,970,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPENSES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
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<td>$2,680,864</td>
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<td>Supportive services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>$628,874</td>
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<td>$628,874</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,257,748</td>
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<td>Editorial offices</td>
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<td>$413,014</td>
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<td>$826,028</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership and sections dues</td>
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<td>$391,210</td>
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<td>$782,420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting services</td>
<td>$432,374</td>
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<td>$432,374</td>
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<td>$864,748</td>
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<td>Management and governance</td>
<td>$1,146,609</td>
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<td>$1,146,609</td>
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<td>$2,293,218</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$4,552,873</td>
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<td>$4,552,873</td>
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<td>$9,105,691</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENSES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in net assets</td>
<td>$710,029</td>
<td>$580,179</td>
<td>$1,291,108</td>
<td>$1,331,761</td>
<td>$3,082,071</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of year</td>
<td>$3,183,865</td>
<td>$3,655,345</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,080,893</td>
<td>$10,234,258</td>
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</table>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1998
(with comparative totals for 1997)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>$1,291,108</td>
<td>$1,331,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in net assets</td>
<td>$1,291,108</td>
<td>$1,331,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities</td>
<td>$28,059</td>
<td>$57,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts</td>
<td>$4,692</td>
<td>($6,247)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on sale of property and equipment</td>
<td>$4,933</td>
<td>$4,933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>$108,302</td>
<td>$107,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift in kind - investments</td>
<td>($4,074)</td>
<td>($548,762)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on sale of investments</td>
<td>($679,452)</td>
<td>($149,123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized appreciation on investments</td>
<td>($650,086)</td>
<td>($429,800)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable</td>
<td>($5,840)</td>
<td>$7,716</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decrease in accounts receivable</td>
<td>$2,053</td>
<td>$52,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets</td>
<td>$26,228</td>
<td>($5,568)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in accounts payable</td>
<td>$62,692</td>
<td>($44,976)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses</td>
<td>$6,267</td>
<td>($69,843)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase in deferred revenue</td>
<td>$162,248</td>
<td>$46,573</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by operating activities</td>
<td>$544,136</td>
<td>$297,123</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>$766,991</td>
<td>$847,693</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proceeds from sale of investments</td>
<td>($472,075)</td>
<td>($3,647,176)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proceeds from sale of property and equipment</td>
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<td>$3,500</td>
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<td>Purchase of property and equipment</td>
<td>($88,823)</td>
<td>($133,009)</td>
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<td>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</td>
<td>$206,094</td>
<td>($928,991)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY</td>
<td>$770,230</td>
<td>($687,133)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$1,226,791</td>
<td>$1,913,928</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</td>
<td>$1,226,791</td>
<td>$1,913,928</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</td>
<td>$2,453,061</td>
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<td>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash paid for interest</td>
<td>$1,570</td>
<td>$1,570</td>
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</table>
Credit Risk
Due to temporary fluctuations in its available cash flow, the Association has deposits in financial institutions in excess of insured amounts. Management's policy is to limit the amount of uninsured deposits to the maximum extent possible.

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

Promises to Give
Contributions are recognized when the donor makes an unconditional promise to give to the Association. Donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets depending on the nature of the restrictions. When a restriction expires, restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Investments
The Association carries its investments at fair value.

Property and Equipment
Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 3 to 25 years.

Deferred Revenue
Deferred revenue represents amounts received in advance for member dues, section dues and subscriptions to journals which are applicable to subsequent periods.

Net Assets
Unrestricted net assets represent the following:
Operating - represents resources available for support of operations.
Council designates - represents resources of unrestricted net assets that have been internally designated.
Temporarily restricted net assets represent revenues on which the donor has placed certain conditions. Once these conditions have been met, these assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Permanently restricted net assets consist of restricted net assets, the income from which is used for providing an outstanding endowment for Medical Sociology.

Gifts in Kind
Gifts in kind are stated at their fair value at the date of the gift.

SCHEDULE OF UNRESTRICTED REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVENUES</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Council Designated</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership and section dues</td>
<td>$1,370,342</td>
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<td>$1,488,412</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>$1,488,999</td>
<td>$1,488,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual meeting</td>
<td>$559,614</td>
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<td>Program</td>
<td>$72,728</td>
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<td>Membership - subscription related</td>
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<td>44,711</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>456,541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mailing list rental</td>
<td>116,806</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative fees</td>
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<td>53,597</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td>3,394</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>31,198</td>
<td>31,198</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenues from restricted assets</td>
<td>$2,998,893</td>
<td>$263,368</td>
<td>$3,262,262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Council Designated</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
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<td>Publications</td>
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<td>628,874</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative office</td>
<td>413,014</td>
<td>413,014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership and sections</td>
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<td>82,002</td>
<td>470,075</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management and governance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
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<td>$162,988</td>
<td>$3,062,881</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL REVENUES</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Council Designated</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from investments</td>
<td>$2,998,893</td>
<td>$263,368</td>
<td>$3,262,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from restricted assets</td>
<td>$2,998,893</td>
<td>$263,368</td>
<td>$3,262,262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Council Designated</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets beginning of year</td>
<td>$1,859,029</td>
<td>$324,611</td>
<td>$2,183,640</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue from unrestricted assets</td>
<td>$2,467,570</td>
<td>$426,999</td>
<td>$2,894,569</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: expenses</td>
<td>$468,541</td>
<td>$102,388</td>
<td>$570,929</td>
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<td>Net assets end of year</td>
<td>$3,336,463</td>
<td>$324,611</td>
<td>$3,661,074</td>
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</table>

SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from investments</td>
<td>$2,998,893</td>
<td>$263,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from restricted assets</td>
<td>$2,998,893</td>
<td>$263,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temporarily Restricted Net Assets

Permanently Restricted Net Assets

Footnotes:
1. Contributions in kind are valued at the lower of cost or fair value.
2. Management and governance expenses contributed 5% of the employees' salary to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. In addition, if an employee contributes 4% of their salary to the retirement plan, the Association will contribute an additional 6% of the amount.
3. Contributions by the Association on certain program expenses are recorded as a grant.
4. Management and governance expenses contributed 5% of the employees' salary to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. In addition, if an employee contributes 4% of their salary to the retirement plan, the Association will contribute an additional 6% of the amount.
5. Contributions by the Association on certain program expenses are recorded as a grant.
6. Management and governance expenses contributed 5% of the employees' salary to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. In addition, if an employee contributes 4% of their salary to the retirement plan, the Association will contribute an additional 6% of the amount.
Call for Papers, continued

ways in which race, ethnicity, and gender are implied in social policy. Sub­mit four copies of the paper (double-spaced, 12-point font) and a one-page abstract. The deadline for submission is December 15, 1999.

Contact: Jeanne Z. Slocum, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 1101 W. Gaylord St., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 413-6521; fax (312) 413-5926; j.slocum@uic.edu.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care

Papers are being sought for Volume 14 on the theme of "From Care: The Impact of Social Care: The Impact of Social Policy." Contact: Diane S. Clausen, Department of Communication and Mass Media, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, 1001 S. National Avenue, Stevens Point, WI 54481-7705; e-mail: dclausen@stevenspoint.edu.

Social Psychology Quarterly. To mark the millennium, the editors plan to publish an special issue in December 2000 to review the state of the field and its knowledge about social processes. We request submissions that are short, succinct summaries of what we know about important substantive questions and hope that most contributions will be research note length (approximately 500 to 800 words). The usual ASA requirements for submission will apply (see "Notice to Contributors" in any recent issue of the journal). Please send five copies of the paper and the submission fee to the Editor. Submission should be received by October 31, 1999, to be considered for the millennium special issue. Contact: Social Psychology Quarterly, Linda D. Molin, 12A South 6th Street, Suite 200, Minneapolis, MN 55401; (612) 626-6499; fax (612) 626-9675; sspsy@umn.edu.

Call for Manuscripts. Send three double-spaced copies of your manuscript, along with a cover letter including a description of the manuscript and a complete bibliography, to the editors of the journal. Manuscripts and a complete bibliography should be submitted at least six months prior to publication. Contact: Journal of Feminist Social Psychology, 1001 N. University, Suite 625, Iowa City, IA 52241; fax (319) 337-5526; e-mail: jfspsocialpsychology@uiui.edu.

Meetings

October 14-17, 1999. University of Chicago Center for Gender Studies International Conference, University of Chicago. Theme: "Politics, Rights, and Representation: Theorizing Gender in the United States, France, and South Africa." Contact: Center for Gender Studies, Judd Hall, 5835 Kimbark, Chicago IL 60637; (773) 702-8000; e-mail: gs@uchicago.edu; <http://www.uchicago.edu/gs/germscts/germscts099.html>.

October 18-19, 1999. Social Structure and Effective Health Behavior in the Elderly, The Pension Center, State College, PA. For more specific information see our web site (http://www.pensioncenter.state.pa.us/germscts/germscts099.html). Contact: Melissa S. Hebl, The Pennsylvania State University, 225 The Penn Center, State College, PA 16802-7001; (814) 863-5105; e-mail: MelissaHebl@penstat.psu.edu.

October 23-25, 1999. Science and Technology as Sociocultural Annual Meeting, Jemer’s Hotel, Bloomington, IL. Theme: "Passing on Sociology to the Next Generation." Contact: William J. Staudenmier, Jr., Social Science and Business Division, Eureka College, 300 East College Avenue, Eureka, IL 60530; e-mail: wjstauden@eureka.edu.

October 29-30, 1999. California Sociological Association 99th Annual Meeting, Berkeley. Theme: Work and Leisure in the New Millennium. Contact: Program Chair, Cara Hamel, Department of Sociology, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95819; (916) 278-5937; e-mail: chamel@roosevelt.edu.

November 4-7, 1999. Association for Histor­ical Sociology 1999 Annual Meeting, Peabody Hotel Memphis, TN. Theme: "Confronting Structure of Power: Theory and Practice from the Twenty-First Century." Contact: Dan Santoro, 1999 AHS Program Chair, Division of Social Science, 104 Krebs Hall, University of Pitts­burgh at Johnstown, Johnstown, PA 15904; (814) 665-2976; fax (814) 665-2725; e-mail sanzor@mspt.pitt.edu; <http://www.aahs.org/ahs/ahs.html>.

November 5, 1999. Preparing Future Faculty Programs, Marquette University and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Fall Conference, Milwaukee, WI. Theme: "The Scholarship of Teaching." Contact: Andy Gustin, PPF Coordinator, Graduate School, Marquette University, PO. Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881; (414) 288-5957; e-mail: 528gurlisa@marquette.edu or msp@marquette.edu.

November 6, 1999. New England Sociologi­cal Association 1999 Fall Conference, North­eastern University. Theme: "The Sociology of Health." Contact: Michael Franchik, PO. Box 1063, Bryant College, 1500 Douglas Ave., Smithfield, RI 02917-1281; (401) 232-6317; e-mail: mfranchik@bryant.edu.


November 12-13, 1999. Rutgers University Annual Conference. Theme: "Toward a Sociology of Culture and Cognition." Contact: Karen Carenza, Conference Organizer, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University, 343 Square Avenue, Garwood, NJ 07027; (908) 317-9277; e-mail: ccarenza@rci.rutgers.edu.

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Funding, continued

cceed the CS 15, step 3 level, presently.

Application deadline is November

5, 1999. Contact: Vanessa M. Yanick, Au-

d, Evaluation Manager, Rockefeller Prin-

t, Suite 200, 517 N. Michigan Avenue, Chi-

ago, IL 60611; (312) 422-3786; e-mail

Program, Supreme Court of the United

States, New York, NY 10017; (212)

449-3145.

MANHATTAN UNIVERSITY FOR RESEARCH, a

nonprofit institution, will award up to $10,000 grants to rising pro-

fessors and established scholars in the humanities, social and behav-

ioral sciences. The University invites applications in any area of re-

search in an array of policy areas. The University seeks to attract and

provide market-oriented solutions to public problems and disseminate our findings to influen-

tial opinion and decision-making audi-

ences. For a complete overview, visit our website at www.muny.edu.

For more information contact:

Howard Yanick, Director, Fellowship Depart-

ment The Manhattan Institute, 52 Vanderbilt

Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

National Academy of Education/Span-

cer Postdoctoral Fellowship Program. Fel-

lores receive $45,000 for one full-time or

two part-time years of academic research. Appointees must have received their PhD, EdD, EdM, or equivalent degree by the time the fellow begins or by December 31, 1999. Applicants must be 30 years of age or younger and have demonstrated outstanding promise in the teaching of graduate students and in the quality of their research and publications. Applications are due November 1, 1999. Contact: The Academy of Education, Suite 726, 15th Floor, 5th Ave., New York, NY 10010; (212) 998-9072; www.nae.nyu.edu.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). NIAAA invites a limited number of new investigators who are committed to developing independent research projects in the field of alcoholism to apply for a fellowship. The fellowship project must be related to research on the etiology, progression, and treatment of alcoholism. Applications are due October 15, 1999. Contact: NIAAA Fellowship Program, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 1240, Bethesda, MD 20892-1885; (301) 402-9707; e-mail fellowship@niaaa.nih.gov.

New York University. The Project on Cit-

izenship and Community at the National Center for Advanced Studies is inviting applications for a variety of resident and postdoctoral fellowships with a focus on the theme, "Metropolitan Life and Contempo-

rary Citizenship." Postdoctoral fellowships are available to scholars who have completed all PhD, EdD or equivalent degree requirements and who are not currently teaching. Longer term fellowships, up to one year duration, are available to candidates who are currently teaching; application deadline is December 15, 2000. Contact: Project on Citizenship and Community, National Center for Advanced Studies, 53 Washington Square South, Room 200, New York, NY 10012; (212) 956-4956; e-mail citizens@nyu.edu. The application deadline is January 14, 2000. www.nyu.edu/institutes.nyu.

Princeton University. The University Center for Human Values and the Mar-Va-

lance for a Lecture. Rockefeller Visiting Fel-

lowships will be awarded for the academic year 2000-2001 to men- 

tering teachers and scholars who are interested in devoting a year in resi-

dent and part-time research, writing, and public humanities. Fellowships extend from September through May. Applicants are expected to have a doctorate or a pro-

fessional post-doctoral degree and cannot be employed in another capacity. The deadline for receipt of applications is December 1, 2000. Contact: Princeton University, Center for Human Values, Louis Marx Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; (609) 258-2751; e-mail marval@princeton.edu; www.vma.org.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Health Policy Research Program. Recent graduates of doctoral pro-

gram in health policy, health services research, public health, economics, and sociology, including junior faculty, are invited to apply. Up to 15 scholars are selected annually to participate at one of three nationally prominent academic in-

stitutions-the University of California, Berkeley (with funding from the Uni-

versity of California-San Francisco); The Johns Hopkins University; Yale University. There they have the opportunity to engage in health policy and health services research in a high-intensity, high-impact environment. Applicants are expected to have a doctorate or a PhD degree in a field relevant to their proposed research. Applicants should have full-time employment status at their home institutions. Applications are due by December 15, 2000. Contact: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Health Policy Research Program, Suite 910, 1700 Mass Ave, NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20036-5503; (202) 434-6900; e-mail RPFP@rwjf.org.

Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, a public policy research institution, is seeking applicants for a new fellowship aimed annually to scholars and practitioners from a vari-

ety of professions, including colleges and university faculty, journalists, diplomats, writers, educators, military officers, inter-

national negotiators and lawyers. The In-

stitute funds projects related to preserv-

ing diplomatic, military, and economic rela-

tionships, peacemaking, and peacekeeping opera-

tions. The Institute seeks to encourage re-

search and who expect to complete the

fellowship by the time the fellowship begins or by December 31, 1999. Applicants must have completed all PhD, EdD, or equivalent degree requirements and be 30 years of age or younger. Applications are due November 1, 1999. Contact: The Institute for Peace, 1200 17th Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20006-3011; (202) 429-3886; (fax) (202) 429-6663; e-mail iprogram@usip.org.

United States Institute of Peace invites applications for the Peace Scholar fellowship program. The Peace Scholar fellowship program provides support for advanced interdisciplinary research and writing about ethics and values in the context of peace and the resolution of international and national conflicts. Peace scholars and practitioners may be based in the United States or abroad. Scholarships of up to $14,000 are awarded annually to individuals who have demonstrated a commitment to peace and security through their work in any field. Scholarships are available in any discipline of study in the social sciences or humanities. Prize: cash award of $10,000 for one academic year is awarded to individuals who have recently completed their PhD, EdD, or equivalent degree and who demonstrate a commitment to peace, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding. Applications are due November 1, 1999. Contact: The United States Institute of Peace, 1300 North Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 429-3886; (fax) (202) 429-6663; e-mail iprogram@usip.org.

In the News

Howard E. Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was interviewed and quoted in an article in the Radcliffe News & Observer on August 21 on the dif-

ferences between meetings in private

Continued on next page

September/October 1999 Footnotes 19

Competitions

Society for Applied Anthropology, Po-

lor, K. New Student Research Competi-

t. The Prize is awarded to the best pa-

per by a student reporting an original research project in the social/behavioral sciences. Prize: cash award of $1,000, Steuben crystal trophy, and travel funds (up to $500) to attend the annual meeting of the AAA where the award is given. The 2001 meeting will be held in San Fran-

cisco, CA. (The deadline is November 15, 1999.) For more information and an applic-

ation form, visit the Institute's website at www.uiap.org, or contact the Jennings Randolph Program, U.S. Insti-

ute of Peace, 1200 17th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006-3011; (202) 429-3886; (fax) (202) 429-6663; e-mail iprogram@usip.org.

These original essays by eminent sociologists probe issues of central importance to North American societies. Copyrigh
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Media, continued

businesses and public agencies.

Rosemary S. Bannan, DePaul University, was recently interviewed by Scotland Today about her research on assaults against police officers. The study has re­

ceived national recognition for its certification of re-training for patrol officers in Greater Chicago, Illinois.

Linda M. Blum, University of New Hampshire, had her new book, At the Brink of History: The Rise of the Chinese Communist Party, published and referenced by Keith Politi in The Na­

tional Journal on June 14.

William Chambias, George Washington University, was interviewed on July 18th about his research on the in­

fluence of race on crime and health. He is the author of the book, Racial Health Inequalities: A Sociohistorical Approach, which will be published in 2010 by Oxford University Press.

Joshua Kim, West Virginia University, was quoted in the June 27 edition of The New York Times about his research on the in­

fluence of political ideology on the decision to divorce. His research was featured in an article titled, "The Role of Ideology in Divorce Decisions: A Test of the Political Ideology Model," which was published in the July issue of the Journal of Family Issues.

Catholic Identity

Balancing Faith, Reason, and Power
Mark Monsma

"With both richness of detail and theor­

etical flourish, Dillon shows how an integrated approach to Catholic identity — in the Church and yet within the Church. And in the process she also shows us some very impor­

tant things about the nature of community and identity in a world of a new kind of pluralism."

—Nancy Ammerman, Hartford Seminary, 0-521-64071-7

Hardback $45.95, 0-521-64689-8

Paperback $19.95

Cultures of Inquiry

From Epistemology to Discourse in Socialhistorical Research
Anne H. Trzebinski

Culture of Inquiry provides a unique overview of research methodologies in social sciences and humanities. John R. Hall describes eight interconnected methodologies that transect present-day disciplinary and interdisciplinary boundaries. His book contains an introduction to the concept of research as a commonplace of both disciplinary and methodological debates about knowledge formation.

0-521-64344-4 Hardback $59.95

0-521-64559-9 Paperback $25.95

Identity Without Selfhood
Simone de Beauvoir and Bystanders of Male Voice

Saturated at the crossroads of feminism, philosophy, and the social sciences, Identity Without Selfhood is a new study of how the cultural denizens of a gendered identity, this is not a book about Simone de Beauvoir, but, rather, a book about the differences and in­

consistencies between the way she is constructed as an "inevitable" "self" by biographies, biographers, and the media. 0-521-62579-3 Paperback $25.95

Governors Moral
A Social History of Moral Regulation
Alan Hunt

This broad-ranging history of moral regulation covers several significant moments in the history of the United States, including the late 18th century, the 19th century, and the 20th century.

0-521-62527-7 Hardback $64.95

0-521-62578-5 Paperback $19.95

Awards

Fatemah Rehbein, Boston College, was named the 1999 recipient of the Promotio Synodalis Award of the Benedict S. Alper Fellowship.

Daniel Bell, History of Ideas, was awarded the 1999 Robert Tyrer Prize in Paris on June 30.

Nicholas L. D. S. Goldie, University of Ver­

mont, received the University's Krepsch Maurice Award for Excellence in Teaching for 1998-99.

Bruce P. Dohrenwend, Columbia Univer­

sity, received the 1999 Public Policy Award from the AFA Medical Sociology Section.

Russell D. Eynon, University of Delaware, received the 1999 Joseph Meigs Award for Excellence in Teaching from the Southeastern Psychological Association.

Paul G. Schervish, Director, and John A. Havens, Associate Director, Boston College Sociology Research Institute, have been awarded the 1999 Gennrich Award for Outstanding Published Schol­

arship in the area of educational measurement.

Marita D. Schwartz, Ohio University, has been named the 1999 Ohio University Outstanding Community Scholar in Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Tanya Telfa Sharpe, Georgia State Uni­

versity, has been selected as the recipient of a two-year, National Research Service Grant Program. The grant will support a study of Drug Abuse that one of six graduate scholars will make a presentation at the College on Prevention, Treatment, and Education.

Steven Smith, University of California­

Davis, was awarded the 1999 Distinguished Publication Award by the Labor Science Association. The award recognizes his work on the theme "The Concept and Conse­


Lori S. Wilmore-Haugh, University of Vermont, and Samuel S. Wilmore, have been awarded the 1999 graduating senior's 8th Annual Teaching Award from the Department of English.

Francisco O. Ramirez and John W. Meyer, Board of Regents, University System of Georgia, received a major grant from the Spencer Foundation to study the relationship between the in­

fluence of education and institutions and social progress.

At the suggestion of the City of Cali­

fornia-Santa Cruz, was awarded the 1999 Alfred L. Lindblom Award for Achieve­

ment in Drug Policy and Prevention.

Dean Rojek, University of Georgia, re­

ceived the 1999 Joseph Meigs Award for Excellence in Teaching from the Southeastern Psychological Association.

James Satterlee, South Dakota State Uni­

versity, retired on June 30th and was awarded the 1999 Alumnae Achievement Award.

Sociological Review, 2000

Francesca Star, University of California, Berkeley, was named the recipient of the recipient of the 1999 President's Choice Award for Teaching Excellence Award for the 1999-2000 academic year.

Francis W. Pendleton Tu­

ner, University of California-Santa Bar­

bara, and University of Washington, received the Andrew Carnegie Professorship Award for Excellence in Teaching.

James A. Glass, University of Ver­

mont, received the University's Kroepsch-Maurice Award for Excellence in Teaching for 1999-2000.

Joe Galasiewicz, University of Minne­

sota, and Michael Macy, New York Uni­

versity, received the 1999 Best Book Award from the Academy of Political and Social Science for their book, "Networks of Nonprofits: An Age of Unpredictability." (Adelie Greever, 1998).

Jaber F. Gubrin, University of Florida, was chosen to present the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction's "Distin­

guished Scholar Lecture" at the Society's 1999 annual conference held in Chicago.

Priscilla Handy, Mississippi Valley State University, was awarded a Summer Visiting Fellowship by the Latin American and Caribbean Studies Centers of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign and the University of Chicago.

Dona Lee, South Dakota State Uni­

versity, was the recipient of the recipient of the 1999 President's Choice Award for Teaching Excellence.

Zakki Housawi, Lock Haven University, re­

ceived the 1999 Peers' Choice Award for Teaching Excellence and the Second An­

nual Outstanding Scholarship Award for Faculty in 1999.

Richard M. Ingersoll, University of Geor­

gia, received the 1999 Richard B. Russell Teaching Award.

Barbara Karcher, Kennesaw College, re­

ceived the Public Pension Project's 2000 Excellence in Teaching Award.

June S. Lowenberg, University of Wash­

ington-Tacoma, received the AFA Dis­

tinguished Teaching Award and was hon­

ored at ceremonies at both UNIV and Uni­

versity of Washington-Tacoma.

Michael MARY and David Stang, Cornell University, won the Best Paper Award from the Academy of Management Orga­

nizations and Management Theory Sec­

tion.

David Malone, Oakland University, re­

ceived the 1999 Intercollegiate Research Award for lifetime contributions to schol­

arship from the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction.

Julia Mensa, Boston College, received the 1999 Donald J. White Teaching Excellence Award for undergraduate teaching.

Clifton E. Marsh, Morris Brown College, was named a State of Georgia Governor's Teaching Fellow and was appointed to the Rhodes-Lily Regional Commission.

Stephen J. Albert, University of Mass­

achusetts-Amherst, received the AFA As­


Terri Orbuch, Oakland University, was the 1999 recipient of the 1999 recipient of the Washington-Wichita Award for Recognition Research Excellence Award.

Annette Nierobisz, University of Cin­

cinnati, was quoted in the May 23 issue of The Cincinnati Enquirer about her research on the in­

fluence of re-training for patrol officers in Greater Chicago, Illinois.

The following were announced by the Na­

tional Academy of Education as recipients of the 1999 Spencer Postdoctoral Fellowship for the 1999-2000 academic year: Susan J. Warner, University of Maryland-College Park, Kimberlee A. Shuman, University of California-Davis, Robert C. Smith, Bernard College, John R. Warren, Univer­

sity of Washington, Regina E. Wernus, Emory University.

The following students and faculty from the University of Hawaii have been selected for the 1999 annual awards ceremony: David Brady, Robert Caelii, and Matthew Oware, De­

partment of Sociology's Satherland Award and Excellence in Teaching (Gradu­

ate) to Jennifer Schmidt, Robert Caelii, Aaron Calloy, Matthew Oware, and Camilla Saultable, Indiana Univer­

sity-Teaching Excellence Recognition Awards to Jerome Freese, Lindsmith­

son, Bruce Dohrenwend, and Laura Fangrner, Jeremy Freese, and Ja­

nie McNutt, and the University's Kroepsch-Maurice Award for Excellence in Teach­ing.
Bridges the gap between academic scholars...

Rose Maria O'Connor, a professor of social gerontology, was the keynote speaker at the 1999-2000 Colgate University forAY 1999/2000.

Doug Nath, New York University, was named the new editor of Sociological Perspectives.

John R. Hall, University of California, Berkeley, was named the editor of the Sociology Department at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, developing their internship and applied sociology program.

Stacy Rogers has joined the faculty of Pennsylvania State University as Assistan Professor of Sociology.

Robert Schon has joined the faculty of California State University, Fullerton as a faculty position at Newberry College.

Earl Wyngard, Indiana University, has been promoted to Professor, Jan 1, and was also elected president of the Society for the Social Sciences of 1999.

Mary Otis, University of California-Berkeley, Ching-kwan Lee, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Margaret A. Light, University of Michigan, and Tamara Labelle, University of Victoria, have been appointed to the editorial board of the newly-formed journal of Social and Policy Studies.

Karen Dugan will join the faculty at Eastern Connecticut State University in Fall 1999, hosted by Senator Charles Schumer (D-NY), to give presentations in Washington, D.C. and Tamara Labelle, University of Victoria, and Eric R. Kingdon (editors), The External Economy Debit (Colgate University Press), 1999.

Ellen Wood, Peter Mekirics, Colgate University, and Michael Yates (editors), Rising From the Ashes: Labor Is the Art of Global Capitalist (Monthly Review Press).

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology, has received a National Science Foundation Grant on "Doctoral-level Women in Engineering" and a grant from the university on Technology and Society 1999, New Brunswick, NJ in July.

Tom Gold, University of California-Berkeley, Ching-kwan Lee, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Margaret A. Light, University of Michigan, and Tamara Labelle, University of Victoria, have been appointed to the editorial board of the newly-formed journal of Social and Policy Studies.

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Ellen Wood, Peter Mekirics, Colgate University, and Michael Yates (editors), Rising From the Ashes: Labor Is the Art of Global Capitalist (Monthly Review Press).

The American Statistical Association (ASA) and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) announce the 2000-2001 Research Fellowship Program: this program will:

- Bridge the gap between academic scholars and the Federal government's health research programs.
- Allow researchers a unique opportunity to work at NCHS, use NCHS data and facilities, and interact with NCHS staff.
- Provide a unique opportunity for academic and federal researchers to work together on important health science issues.
- Encourage and facilitate collaboration between academic and federal researchers on important health science issues.
- Provide a unique opportunity for academic and federal researchers to work together on important health science issues.

Applicants need:

- Academically recognized research record
- Expertise in area of proposed research related to NCHS' data, methodology, analysis, and survey design covering areas from concept development to data dissemination.

For additional information check the ASA Web site

American Council of Learned Societies, Frederick Burkholder Residential Fellowships for recently tenured scholars.

Captured in the Web

The July 1999 issue of Teaching Sociology, published by the ASA, includes a feature article on the impact of the sociology websites by Annette Hamie, Central Michigan University. This article is available, with links, on the ASA home page:

The American Council of Learned Societies, Frederick Burkholder Residential Fellowships for recently tenured scholars.

Demographic Research. This free new, fully-referenced journal may be the first

continued on next page
In the Web, continued

Share Your Teaching Materials!

Although the current list of available teaching materials is impressive, it represents only a portion of the potential universe of materials. Items are constantly under revision to update readings, references, and new ideas for instructional techniques. Your teaching materials may yet garner professional visibility and recognition. We invite you to send your ideas and materials to TRC for consideration. Your ideas and suggestions regarding existing and future products and services are also welcomed. The following products are under development or revision during 1999-2000. Please do not write requesting these products. As materials are completed, they will be announced in footnotes and distributed through the Teaching Resource Center. If you have pertinent materials, please list below what you 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.

Aging
Teaching the Sociology of Aging, Diane Harris, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; 4050 (direct line), R.O.C. 95855, Knoxville, TN 37950. This book is a collection of 13 chapters, each written by one of the author's students from the course. It includes all of the power points from several classes. The book is currently available from the instructor, D.H. for $25.00 which includes shipping. Please make checks payable to D.H.

Applications
New & Old Drugs and Drugs of Abuse, Robert Davis, Department of Psychology, Florida (222), 32101, (813) 974-5913, and Paul Rumel, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-2210.

Appalachian Studies

Applied Sociology
Applied Sociology: A Collection of Course Syllabi, Sam Amo Scudder-Smith, Chicago State University, Chicago, IL 60609-2462.

Classics
The Clinical Sociology Resource Book, Jim Marie Fritz, 7100 Arizona Forest Drive, Pinole, CA 94564-2137.

Collective Behavior
Syllabus: A Teaching Resources for Courses in Collective Behavior, Robin Edwards, Department of Sociology, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg, FL 33701-2490.

Community Colleges
Teaching Sociology in a Community College: Maria Boyti, PO Box 6023, Madison, WI 53703-6023.

Comparative and Historical Studies
Teaching Comparative and Historical Sociology, Linda Deutchman, 1926 Tinswood Court, Northport, BC 065, Canada, 92245.

Data & Analysis
Teaching Social Research, Richard A. Wacht, Department of Criminology Sociology, Social Work & Geography RC, Dayton 201, Athens, Ohio, 45706-4210.

Death and Dying

Economic Sociology
Economic Sociology; Syllabi And Instructional Materials, David Wills, Program in Latin American, Joseph Henry House, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1071.

Education

Community Colleges
Teaching Sociology in a Community College: Maria Boyti, PO Box 6023, Madison, WI 53703-6023.

Comparative and Historical Studies
Teaching Comparative and Historical Sociology, Linda Deutchman, 1926 Tinswood Court, Northport, BC 065, Canada, 92245.

Gender
Syllabus: Syllabi and Teaching Resources in the Sociology of Gender, Linda Lea Stephens, Department of Sociology, University of Puget Sound, Seattle, WA 98195.

Graduate Students
Preparing Graduate Students to Teach, Kimberly Holford, 43 Hunter Hall, Bozeman, MT 94520.

Human Diversity

Innovative Techniques

Religious
Innovative Techniques for Teaching Sociological Concepts: Gender Studies, Julie Batchelor, Department of Sociology, McMillan Hall Room 413, N. 203, GE, Buffalo, NY 14260.

Interdisciplinary Departments
Managing Interdisciplinary Departments, Beth Rushing, Center for Arts & Sciences, Campus Box 48, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

Interdisciplinary Departments
Managing Interdisciplinary Departments, Beth Rushing, Center for Arts & Sciences, Campus Box 48, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

Introduction to Sociology
Syllabus, Introductory Sociology, Jim Skiera, Department of Sociology, Brock University, Borden, ON, L8V 1J6.

Juvenile Delinquency
Syllabus: and Instructional Materials for Courses in Juvenile Delinquency, Tim Heddergott, Department of Sociology, Cornell College, Washington, IA 52356.

Law
Syllabi, and Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Law, Lloyd Klein, School of Social and Community Services, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN 37403.

Mental Health
Teaching the Sociology of Mental Health Resource Guide, Tas Sems, School of Psychology and Psychotherapy, 11270 Arizona Avenue, Whitley Station, CA 91618.

New & Old Drugs
New & Old Drugs and Drugs of Abuse, Robert Davis, Department of Psychology, Florida (222), 32101, (813) 974-5913, and Paul Rumel, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-2210.

Race and Ethnic Relations
Teaching Race and Ethnic Relations: Syllabi and Instructional Materials, Donald Convery, Department of Sociology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908.

Qualitative Methods
Qualitative Methods: and Instructional Materials for Qualitative Methods, Dale Julie, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, Sociology Department, Room 780 AB, 414-224-9313, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

Research Methods
Research Methods: Course Syllabus: Assignments, Projects, Kevin Melby, Program Evaluation Branch, DEIS/GSIS/CSU, 5000 Pacific Ave, #5, Sacramento, CA 95817.

Rural Sociology
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Social Structure: Syllabi and Instructional Materials in Social Structure, Suma Kurnik, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, 903 McClung Circle, Knoxville, TN 37996.

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Obituaries, continued

great wealth or national fame. Alan's contribution to sociology was the best of what he did. He died on May 31, 1999, at his home in Littleton, Colorado. He is survived by his wife Mary, his son Tom, a daughter, Tricia "Kim" Loreen, and a brother, Donald Charles. Dick received his BS at the University of Denver, his MS at Indiana University at Bloomington, and his PhD in 1969 from the University of St. Louis. He was happy to have served his students' extra-curricular lives—engaging their curiosity, preserving their sense of wonder and their love of learning. He taught us to think, and to be able to dismantle the world, to explore it, to take an active role in its governance. Those of us who sat in his classes agreed with him when he said, "It is the manager's job to be effective; it is not only job, one would say. With this as his starting point, Mr. Reddin developed what he called, in that language peculiar to modern management studies, "S- D Theory of Management by Objectives" (SMO)."

Dick received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Denver in 1962. He was a brilliant student and a superb men­

Nominations Sought for ASA Journal Editors

The ASA Committee on Publications invites nominations, includ­ing those for the new editors for the next editors for the ASA jour­nals Contemporary Sociology, Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Social Psychology and Sociological Methodology, and Sociological Theory. The minimum editorial term is three years for the new editors for the ASA journals. The Committee on Publications urges potential editor candidates to con­sider service of up to five years, as a longer term can enhance the impact and reputation of the journal, and to enrich the field by virtue of longer continuity of commitment. New editors will assume responsibility for the editorial office in summer 2000, with their first issues appearing in early 2001.

ASA journals receive budgetary support, which has in the past been used to cover routine office expenses, the salary of editorial staff, an expense, a freelance copyeditor. Prior editors have looked to their institutions for office space, computer equipment, some student assistance as needed, and release time for them­

If you are willing to be considered for this position, please submit the following materials (specifying for which journal you wish to be considered) by September 30, 1999 to Karen Grand, 2330 N Street, NW, Suite 320, Washington, DC 20037-1021, or Robert Kehoe, designed more than 40 image­

Footnotes

(1) A brief sketch of the intellectual and practical support for your editorial responsibilities that would be available from your department, your university, or other institutions.

(2) A one-page sketch of the intellectual and practical support that your department, your university, or other institutions could provide.

(3) A one-page sketch of the intellectual and practical support that your department, your university, or other institutions could provide.
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For application materials and additional information, write: The American Sociological Association, Minority Affairs Program, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701.

Call for 2000 MFP Competition

The ASA Minority Affairs Program announces its competition for a predoctoral fellowship training program for 2000-2001. The MFP fellowship is intended primarily for minority students interested in mental health issues and research. This training program is supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Services and Intervention. Sociological research on mental health and mental illness is germane to core areas of emphasis within the National Institute of Mental Health specifically, and the National Institutes of Health more generally. Research on the social dimensions of mental health includes attention to prevention and to causes, consequences, adaptations, and interventions.

In addition to the NIMH supported fellowships, a few fellowships are funded by ASA members' contributions and contributions from other sociology and regional associations. These fellowships do not stipulate a specific area of focus and are fewer in number than those supported by funds from NIMH.

Follows must be citizens or non-citizen nationals of the United States, or have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and have in their possession an Alien Registration Card, and must be accepted and/or enrolled in a full-time Sociology doctoral program in the United States. In addition, applicants must be members of a racial and ethnic group, including Blacks/African American, Latinos (e.g., Chicano, Cubans, Puerto Ricans), American Indians or Alaskan Natives, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asian). Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipinos). An annual stipend of $14,688 is provided for NIMH/mental health fellowships; non-NIMH fellowships are a minimum of $11,500. Also, arrangements for the payment of tuition will be made with schools or departments. Approximately 10-12 new awards are made each year.

Applicants must submit their complete application package to the Minority Fellowship Program (in one package) by December 31, 1999. The complete application package consists of:

1. Fellowship application
2. Essay
3. Three (3) letters of recommendation
4. Transcript/s
5. Other supporting documents (Optional) (e.g., curriculum vitae or resume, research papers published or presented at professional conferences, GRE scores, etc.)

For application materials and additional information, write: The American Sociological Association, Minority Affairs Program, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; (202) 383-9005, ext. 322 or minority.affairs@asanet.org.

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