NIMH Awards $2.7 Million to Continue Minority Fellowship Program

New Initiatives

With this new funding, the Program will undertake several new initiatives:

- A First Year Cohort Conference will bring the new cohort of Fellows together to create a sense of cohesion and mutual support, to provide information which will assist in their navigating through their graduate programs, and to lay an initial foundation of knowledge in the sociology of mental health.

- An Interdisciplinary Training Workshop in Mental Health Research will be held jointly by the ASA and the American Psychological Association (APA) to foster connections between the work being undertaken by the next generations of minority scientists in these two fields. Conferences will be organized around substantive topics, methodological questions, measurement issues, and ethical concerns.

- A Mentor Conference will be held for the mentors of Fellows from the Fellows' graduate department to address specific issues in training and mentoring, address opportunities in the sociology of mental health, and strengthen the ties between the MFP Program and the Fellows' placement sites.

- A Workshop on Research Training in Sociology of Mental Health/Health will convene program directors and department chairs from programs in the sociology of mental health to share best practices, to develop program models, and to identify new strategies.

ASA's Minority Fellowship program has been a major success story for the discipline and has made a significant impact on diversifying sociology over the past quarter century. With the continuing support of NIMH, the Program intends to become even stronger and more intentional in its training of minority scholars who add much to our discipline.

The 2000 ASA Annual Meeting

Sociologists Keep Coming Back to Washington, DC

The 95th Annual Meeting marked the 15th time that the Association has met in Washington, DC. From that first DC meeting in 1911 to this one in the year 2000, Washington has been an attractive site for social scientists. With a theme of "Oppression, Domination, and Liberation: Challenges for the 21st Century," this year's Annual Meeting caught the attention of sociologists as well as media representatives. An estimated 5,300 people attended the meeting, including a record number of exhibitors.

ASA President Joe R. Feagin and the 2001 Program Committee took advantage of the available facilities by opening the doors and accepting a record number of suggestions from members. Over 570 program sessions were held, with a buffet of intellectual treats during the five meeting days. Well-attended plenary sessions addressed sexism and racism, thematic sessions delved into the meeting theme, and seminars and workshops provided opportunities to upgrade skills and find new resources. Section sessions attracted good audiences, and poster sessions displayed the latest research in sociology.

ASA membership increased, data resources, graduate programs in sociology, and modes of visual research and analysis, as well as ongoing research on inequality and research by new PhDs.

There were several notable guest appearances. This year's town meeting on "Who Matters and Who Counts: Taking Stock of Census 2000" featured Census Director Kenneth Pershew and distinguished panelists. Ralph Nader, consumer advocate and Presidential candidate on the Green Party ticket, participated in a special session on "Alter Seattle: The WTO and the New World Order." The Section on Rational Choice brought Douglass C. North, Nobel laureate in economics, to speak at a panel on "The New Institutionalism in the Social Sciences."

Special events like the Department Chairs Conference, Directors of Graduate Studies Forum, and the Community College Faculty breakfast helped build links between colleagues in academia. Fellows from the ASA Minority Fellowship Program, students in the MOST Program (Minority Opportunity through School Transformation), and Honors Program students added their own presentations and sessions specially planned for their benefit. Film/video screenings organized by Michael Skladeky featured discussions with filmmakers and more than one opportunity to see a new release.

The ASA Bookstore was busy showcasing new publications, software, data sources, internet resources, and other professional materials for the discipline.

The merger of ASA Paper Sales with the ASA Bookstore provided convenience for both attendees and service staff. The location of registration services and the exhibit area in different hotels drew mixed reviews from attendees, but, for the most part, the shuttle service worked quite smoothly. And those who had the time and stamina to walk between the Hilton and Marriott received cooperation from the weather, with temperatures in DC staying cooler than normal this summer.

All in all, the 95th Annual Meeting was quite a success, ranking as the third highest meeting in terms of registration numbers. If you couldn't join us in DC this summer, we missed you and hope that you can venture to the West Coast next year for the exciting program planned by the 2001 Program Committee. Mark those dates on your calendar now: August 18-21, 2001, in Anaheim, California. See you there!

NOT NEWS!

ASA Membership Dues Held at 2000 Level

As part of the commitment to affordable dues, ASA Council voted to hold dues at the 2000 membership dues rate, without any increase for cost living.

This is the third year that dues are held at the same level. The dues renewals for the 2001 year will be mailed out in late October. When you get your renewal in the mail, please file it back right away. To do so avoids any interruption of your ASA journals and other benefits, and saves the Association the costs of subsequent reminders.

2001 ASA Annual Meeting Program Now Four Days: August 18-21, 2001

The ASA Council voted to experiment with a four-day meeting, bigger and better than ever! Section events will be spread over four days and a new section rotation will reflect attention to overlap in membership to ensure as much possible participation in sessions possible. The four day time frame should reduce costs for members and for the Association.
In This Issue...

ASA Major Award Winners Honored
The eight Association awards honored colleagues for contributions to the profession.

Remembering William Foote Whyte
Colleagues share tributes to the life and career of William Foote Whyte, ASA Past President, who died in July.

The Massey Odyssey
A biographical sketch of ASA President Douglas S. Massey.

Focus on Hate Crime
Sociologists work on public education about the rise in patterns of, and responses to hate crimes.

Sociology at the Global Level
Meetings, publications, and training programs to internationalize the discipline.

Spotlight on Departments
University of Wisconsin-Madison embraces theory as well as its methodological tradition.

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The Executive Officer's Column

The 2001 ASA Annual Meeting: A Four-Day Event

Now that another very successful Annual Meeting is behind us, we are turning our energy fully to 2001 and to the first steps of planning 2002. Key to creating a meeting that addresses the needs of our members and the discipline is to be reflective about our past and anticipate creatively our future. Program committees and ASA Council have had a history of offering new opportunities to attendees and to making changes that respond to how ASA members work, communicate, and prefer to meet.

Just in the 1990s alone, as Annual Meetings have grown (from 5,000 to almost 5,000 participants), change was desirable both to retain a sense of community and keep pace with new ideas. For example, there are now major poster sessions on funding opportunities, data resources, and graduate training programs. Town meetings on high profile or cross-cutting issues are also prominent features of the Program (e.g., on the African American boycott in Miami in 1993 or on Census 2000 in 2000). Session organizers are also designing sessions using strategies that reduce or eliminate the time devoted to simply reading papers and that expand the time available for questions and comments. Community, of course, is also built on informal communication and just plain schmoozing...so Café ASA was inaugurated in 1994 and lives on!

The Program Committee for the 2001 Annual Meeting has been working now for over a year to plan a meeting that will attract and meet the needs of the sociological community coming to Anaheim, California in August. (The Call for Papers outlining the rich opportunities for participation is about to go to press and should be in your hands soon!) Over the last few years, based on informal discussion with ASA members, meeting attendees, and those who attend and plan the annual meetings of other learned societies, we have thought it might be time to reassess the five-day meeting and compress into a four-day mode. ASA is unusual in having a five-day meeting, and members and exhibitors have often expressed concerns about the meeting length and no longer being able to attend the entire meeting.

While the idea of holding the Annual Meeting over four days has been percolating up as a possibility now and again, it was specifically discussed as an option this year by the 2001 Program Committee, the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, and the 2000-2001 ASA Council. In each of these discussions, there was attraction to planning a somewhat shortened meeting and to potentially increasing the proportion of ASA members who routinely come. Although the idea for this change did not originate with the 2001 Program Committee, Committee members thought that a four-day model could work for Anaheim. After considerable discussion, the ASA Council in August approved this change for 2001. Council thought that a shorter model could maximize the presence of participants over more days of the meeting, increase the number of participants over the same days, and reduce member costs. Council thought that having more participants together at the same time and space is at the heart of what this annual ritual is all about because it both enhances professional opportunities for individual members and adds to the vitality of sociology and its specialty areas (organized at ASA into sections).

Since returning after the Annual Meeting, Janet Astner, Director of Meeting Services, and I have been examining the best ways of putting this change in place, including how to alter the section rotation schedule to maximize the benefit of this change to sections. Janet has most ably investigated space options with the Anaheim facilities and how best to restructure the program to serve participants and the goals of the program committee and sections. Our goal was to introduce this change consonant with the best interests of sections and provide an opportunity for input from section officers before a new rotation schedule is finalized.

This process of thinking and rethinking, with opportunity for input from sections, is now almost final as Footnotes goes to press.

A number of factors were closely examined during the process of grouping 40+ sections onto four days. These included requests and suggestions received from section chairs; the number of overlapping memberships between the various sections; the need to have a balanced distribution of large to small sections programs each day; concern about the intersection of topics and inter-organizing; and, when possible, minimizing assignment shifts across the convention week. There were no perfect solutions, but we believe that the new rotation schedule established in consultation with section chairs and chair-elects can work effectively for meeting participants, for sections, and for promoting continued synergism across the discipline.

The fruit of this effort to transform the 2001 Annual Meeting from a five- to four-day event will be evident in the Call for Papers and through information on the meeting available on the ASA homepage (http://www.asanet.org). A key reason for making this change is to serve those who year-after-year participate in the Annual Meeting and also to bring newcomers (at every career stage) to participate this coming year. In holding this new model for the Annual Meeting, many deserve our thanks and appreciation. Most importantly, this change could not have been achieved were it not for the care and conceptual understanding of ASA that Janet Astner brings to her role. Also, I want to thank our section leadership for both their openness to change and their willingness to provide feedback and support to make this happen.

Under the able leadership of President Doug Massey, the 2001 Program has developed a meeting of breadth, substance, and opportunity. Now the rest largely rests with all of us to propose good ideas in response to the Call, participate fully, and urge others to do so. To that end, we look forward to your input, help, and presence.—Felice J. Levine
Suggestions Solicited for 2002 Annual Meeting Program

The 2002 Program Committee announces the meeting theme, "Allocation Process and Ascription," and cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for topics and organizers for thematic and special sessions, and for the regular sessions of the 97th Annual Meeting to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on August 16-20, 2002. Suggestions for didactic seminars and workshops that suit the theme are requested as well. Session proposals should provide the following information:

- working title for the session,
- description of the substantive focus,
- rationale for inclusion of the session on the 2002 program,
- designation of the session as either OPEN for submissions (Regular Session) or CLOSED (by invitation only, Thematic or Special Session, seminar or workshop),
- recommendations for session organizer, including address, telephone, and e-mail information, as well as 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 organizer eligibility policy of the Program Committee. Any member who organized an open submission session for the 2000 program or who will review papers for the 2001 program is considered ineligible to be nominated as an open submission session organizer for 2002. This eligibility restriction.spreads the benefits and burdens of organizing across the membership and helps ensure that no one individual affects general program access for an extended period of time.

Session proposals should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than February 1, 2001. A long lead in planning time is needed in order to publish the names of organizers and regular session topics in the fall of 2001 to allow members time to prepare their papers.

Proposals received by November 20, 2000, will be considered during the next meeting of the 2002 Program Committee; those received between November 21 and February 1 will be reviewed at the winter meeting. Consideration of late proposals (any suggestion sent after February 1, 2001) is at the sole discretion of the Program Committee Chair.

Program suggestions should be sent to the attention of Janet Asten, Meetings Services Director, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005, or to: meetings@asanet.org; fax (202) 638-0882.

2002 Annual Meeting Theme

Allocation Process and Ascription

One of sociologists' major achievements during the last half century was to demonstrate the continuing importance of ascription in people's unequal access to valued resources and exposure to undesirable ones. Race and gender, age and ethnicity, nativity and religion, as well as other ascribed characteristics (e.g., color, height, social class, caste) affect people's life chances. The more challenging task for social scientists is identifying how ascribed characteristics come to affect people's exposure to societal burdens and benefits. The 2002 Annual Meeting will focus on the allocation processes that generate or contain ascription-based inequality.

The program theme calls for inquiries on inequality based on ascribed characteristics that move beyond comparing intergroup differences in outcomes to examining the processes that produce or moderate those differences. (Implicitly, processes that constrain ascription foster achievement-based allocation.) Thus, the program will highlight plenary and thematic sessions that examine how social interaction and social institutions—families, schools; employment relations; the penal, judicial, and legal systems; electoral and political systems; government; and other institutions—function as distribution systems that link ascribed characteristics to life events, both in the United States and around the world.

This theme has strong implications for public policy. The program will feature presentations on the policy ramifications of allocation processes across a range of institutions.

Finally, dialogue with scholars from other disciplines can enhance our understanding of the processes of ascription. The program will include such interdisciplinary conversations.

2002 Program Committee

Barbara F. Reskin, President-Elect and Committee Chair, Harvard University
Eliah Anderson, Vice President-Elect, University of Pennsylvania
Florence Bonner, Secretary, Howard University
Evelyn Nakano Glenn, University of California, Berkeley
Danell Hunt, University of Southern California
Anne Kalleberg, Secretary-Elect, Social Science Research Council
Emily W. Kane, Bates College
Ross Koppel, Social Research Corporation
Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association
Subhi D. Patter, Wayne State University
Rogelio Saenz, Texas A&M University
Teresa A. Sullivan, University of Texas, Austin
David T. Takesuchi, Indiana University

2000 Preliminary Program

Your Reactions?

The 2000 Annual Meeting Preliminary Program can now be submitted online. The Committee on Executive Office and Budget, the ASA Council, and the ASA Executive Officer seek member feedback about the electronic version of the Preliminary Program. What was your reaction? What suggestions do you have?

Please send your comments to: Preprints, ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20005, or to: meetings@asanet.org.
Major Award Recipients Honored in Washington, DC

The 2000 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored on August 13 at the Awards Ceremony during the Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. The ceremony, presided over by Carol C. Marks, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards, was attended by Annual Meeting participants, friends, family, and colleagues of the award recipients. The following citations are based on the introductions prepared by each Award Selection Committee Chair.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award
Seymour Martin Lipset, George Mason University

Seymour Martin Lipset receives the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award from Guillermina Jasso.

Throughout a career spanning more than half a century, Seymour Martin Lipset has addressed questions that lie at the heart of sociology — how individuals, societies, and states shape each other, how social processes constrain and enable human activity. His works are monumental; they are foundational in shaping the core of sociology, and they bridge to the original works. Ritzer's lectures in the Distinguished Scholar Lecture Series, his prolific and influential writing about these groups is found in both academic and opinion publications.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award
George Ritzer, University of Maryland

George Ritzer is honored for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching.

Ritzer stands out for his creation of original materials that greatly enhance the teaching of introductory sociology, sociological theory, organization, and social problems. Many faculty realize the profound impact his books such as The McDonaldization of Society and Enchanting a Disenchanted World have had on undergraduate teaching and learning, while also reaching beyond the academy. His numerous textbooks, including Sociological Theory, Modern Social Theory, Classical Sociological Theory, and Postmodern Social Theory, have clarified abstract sociological concepts and theories for generations of undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty, rendering "the most complex ideas intelligible with disarming lucidity" and providing invaluable bridges to the original works. Ritzer's contributions to teaching have been further advanced by his essays on teaching, extensive editorial work leading to the production of new teaching materials, and numerous public lectures in the United States and abroad.

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award
Charles Tilly for Durable Inequality

Charles Tilly (right) receives the Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award from David Cravat.

In Durable Inequality, Charles Tilly creates a highly general theory of unequal treatment by social organizations on the basis of pairs of social categories in unequal and interdependent relation to each other, categories like employer-employee, parent-child, male-female, and skilled-unskilled. The number and variety of categories gives great generality to the theory while a single analytical logic for the explanation of inequalities in terms of such categories couples elegance to generality. Four processes, each with a paired proposition, center the theory. One focuses on exploitation; a second involves opportunity hoarding; a third process/propagation conceives the spread of categorical distinctions by means of organizational emulation of model organizations, not solely organizational innovation; and lastly, Tilly argues, categorically rooted inequalities are durable inequalities because people — disadvantaged as well as advantaged — accommodate themselves to them via a process of adaptation.

Distinguished Contributions to Practice of Sociology Award
Frances Fox Piven, Professor, University of California-Berkeley

Arlie Russell Hochschild receives the Award for Public Understanding of Sociology from Lea Anderson.

Arlie Russell Hochschild's influential and provocative work over the past two decades has made her an exemplar of the kind of publicly engaged sociologist that this award was created to recognize. In her writing, teaching, consulting, and other work, she has consistently captured C. Wright Mill's call to turn personal troubles into public issues. Her books, often written for lay as well as academic audiences, have achieved national and international acclaim and have influenced public policy and labor practices.

Jessie Bernard Award
Maxine Baca Zinn, Michigan State University

Maxine Baca Zinn's significant cumulative work has expanded the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women. Indeed, she has gone at least one step further, expanding our understanding of gender to embrace the experiences of women of color. In addition to her many articles and book chapters, she has co-authored several books on the family, social problems, women of color, and sex and gender. Her work on the intersection of race, class, and gender places Professor Baca Zinn at the cutting edge of the discipline. She engages beginning students in introductory sociology courses as well as colleagues well-versed in research on race, class, and gender. She has also served her profession well, as an ASA Council member, officer in both Family and Sex and Gender Sections, SSPS Board Member, President of the Western Social Science Association, and on innumerable other committees and editorial boards.

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award
Charles U. Smith, Florida A & M University

This award honors Charles U. Smith's lifelong commitment to the traditions and legacies of the great sociologists for whom the award is named. These traditions — of research, advocacy, and teaching in the cause of racial justice and social equality — are greatly exemplified by Smith's work.
Scenes from the 2000 Annual Meeting

All photographs by Bill Petos
One of the most provocative, active and prolific sociologists of the last 50 years died on Sunday, July 16 in Ithaca at the age of 86. Bill Whyte was among the most faculty members at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, retiring in 1948. He was preeminent in Cornell as the faculty of his death. In a fascinating and admirable career, he served as president of both the ASR in sociology and a wonderful colleague and the kindred of friends.

Bill led major changes in our discipline, bringing legitimacy to the anthropological methods of participant observation. He led the movement toward developing Participatory Action Research (PAR) in sociology. But for most of us, Bill Whyte was our introduction to the term, “Street Corner Society.” We remember the life of Italian street gangs in Boston in the 1930s, his involvement in gang life, hislogout from which we all learned, and the room rented from the Orlandi family that afforded entry to the society of the street gang.

What’s of great interest to me is how many people know what Street Corner Sociology is about, even if they had never read it. When he and I went to interview a vice president of a company in Kansas, Pennsylvania (or about any place), frequently the corporate officer would say, “Professor Whyte, before you begin, would you mind autographing your book that I used in college? It’s an honor to have you here.” A well-written copy of Street Corner Society appeared and was signed. Of course, there was the occasional fiascos of asking about how he had done William H. Whyte’s classic The Organization Man. I guess the difference in middle initials was too much for some.

Street Corner Society was a great indicator of what to come. When he needed funds for an informant in the gang, he simply asked Harvard for a small grant, it came. When he wanted to understand something, he went to study the subjects of study did. When he found poor literacy skills, he helped teach reading and when the rent strike came, he led the demonstration. He told us that in all these cases, the sociologist had a valuable commitment to helping solve social problems. He continually told all of us that an involved participant can still step back and do objective analysis. The provocative issues with which he confronted us were visible in his earliest work.

Bill was about to go to Harvard in 1943 when he developed polio. The Harvard appointment evaporated. He and his family spent two years at the Warm Springs Foundation in rehabilitation as he returned walking with a cane and arm crutches. He exercised in a suction to sociology, a way to keep what muscle tone he could in his legs, but more importantly, in the rest of his body. Bill’s upbeat style was a surprise to visitors.

Always attributed his perseverance, confidence and energy to overcoming the constraints of polio at a time when the rehabilitation equipment of today was unavailable. But that might not give his natural talents their due. Bill had an ability to focus and concentrate on issues. He could push toward a goal or project with incredible vigor and be sure that the task would be completed. One afternoon as we drove back from an interview and plant walk-through, he pulled out his dictaphone. “Bob, let’s talk about that we observed today.” My simple “OK” in reaction to this last thing I said for the next hour and a half. Bill proceeded to dictate what he observed and transcribe interviews from his head. Single minded concentration.

Bill was always struck by the unwillingness of sociology to make its learning known to the rest of society. He told us this in his ASA presidential address and wrote about it in his autobiography. He was described to me the first year I came to Cornell as wanting “to emperuate the disenfranchised and narrow the gap between rich and poor.” As many sociologists know, there are those who are fighting words. “The values finally came to focus on the Participatory Action Research. As an anthropologist at Cornell, Deryck Greenwood noted this practice of social science was really aimed at social reform and social change.”

We should marvel at and appreciate a man who wrote more than 20 books and several hundred articles. Bill was a scholar who participated in movements for worker ownership and participatory decision making, who vigorously promoted participatory action research, and who sought to narrow the income gap in Peru. He caused many of us to think about things that we probably turned to in the closet. He also left as part of his legacy, two sons, two daughters, twelve grandchildren and eight great grandchildren. He is survived by his wife, partner, editor and sometimes co-author, Kathleen. I’ll remember his friendship and help, and his model of a scholar who cared about the society he studied.

Robert N. Stem
Cornell University and ILR

What I admired most about Bill Whyte was his unusually well developed sense of fairness in academic matters. This sense was based not solely on those rules that have been developed to help groups arrive at decisions that are as fair as possible, although he knew those rules as well as anyone and followed them faithfully. With Bill, it was a matter of an internal balance system that impelled him to try as hard as he could to behave in a fair manner and soberly to persuade others to do the same. It is temperament that will be sorely missed.

Joan Huber
The Ohio State University (Emerita)

A recent meeting at Cornell allowed us a visit with Bill in his office. We had never seen him for several years, but his wit and charm seemed broader than ever, if that is possible. In thinking about that visit, neither scholar nor I could imagine any other sociologist who made such a seminal contribution to the field as early in his career. Today it would be hard to find a more respectable sociologist who has not been significantly influenced by Street Corner Society. That seemingly small study had an undeniable impact on such fields as systems analysis, interpersonal relations, small group research, and even social change. But that impact was only the beginning of his rich career.

Matilda White Riley
National Institute on Aging (Emerita)

The death of Bill Whyte means that sociology has lost one of its greatest practitioners. His inspired, sensitive, and meticulous fieldwork was an inspiration to my generation and to successive ones as well. There are not very many who could match his ability to describe and interpret how human behavior is conditioned by social structure. He has contributed strongly to our field for more than half a century. Bill’s presence will always be with us in his published work but it is not that we cannot look forward to further work in the future.

Peter H. Rossi
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

William Whyte was a pathfinder in participant observation sociology but also a significant contributor to our knowledge of how solidarity and affiliation are constructed within what are often considered the wastelands of inner cities. There is no question that Street Corner Society was one of the most important studies of urban life ever to be written —though published in 1943, its insights and descriptions are useful to this day. Beyond that work, he was a prolific and valued scholar to the end of his life. A recent work, Participant Observer, published in 1994, carried on the tradition that he pioneered in showing how one’s personal circumstances and standpoints affected what one could see and understand in one’s research.

Beyond his gigantic contribution to sociology and his research into industrial areas, I think it is important to remember what a gallant and large hearted man he was. That later book on the Participant Observer shows how open and ingenuous he could be about telling us how he related his life to his work and his life to his work in the retirement home at Savage Farm Avenue in Cornell. He was busy and alert, professionally concerned, and always gentle and welcoming. He had a solid and fruitful career, but he still is missed just the same.

Arlene Kaplan Daniels
Northwestern University (Emerita)
**Profile of the President**

**The Massey Odyssey**

by Ed Stephan

Western Washington State College

As his undergraduate mentor, I have been asked to write about Doug Massey. The word "mentor" bothers me, even in its original sense—Oedipus leaving his friend Mentor safe at home to teach his son, while he and his men sailed off on the wine-dark sea toward their fabled adventures. Why exclude them from his "odyssey"? As with our similarly inaccurate term "socialization," "mentor" also suggests Locke's passive "tabula rasa." Yoda's Skwalker; the protégé is always far more active than such terms suggest, an emerging being with a prior history.

When I first met Doug Massey I didn't know that he was the eldest of three children; that his mother, who had a degree in economics, quit her job when he was born (1952, Olympia, WA). He was first back for a teaching certificate when his younger brother entered school; he became a full-time school teacher when Doug was in junior high. I wouldn't have believed that he was a shy kid or that he played Little League and went to school sports but didn't excel at them. I was unaware that he taught himself guitar and formed a garage band in high school or that his grades suffered when he discovered dating. I didn't know that his extended family's dinner conversations involved heated discussions about the Vietnam War, Cambodia, Nicaragua, the war on Poverty, the draft, or that those topics spilled over into the music his group played at school functions.

When I first met him in the attic of "Old Main" at Western Washington State College I didn't know that Doug was less than a year away from enrolling among three majors (Sociology, Psychology, Sociology/Anthropology) in four years with a biology double major (his freshman year). All I knew was what I saw and heard: a tall kid with his feet in the pants of the official residence with a very "Margaritaville" along with other ditties. When I first met him in the attic of "Old Main" at Western Washington State College I didn't know that Doug was less than a year away from enrolling among three majors (Sociology, Psychology, Sociology/Anthropology) in four years with a biology double major (his freshman year). All I knew was what I saw and heard: a tall kid with his feet in the pants of the official residence with a very "Margaritaville" along with other ditties.

Doug Massey

seminar members at Princeton laughed when he introduced himself as coming from Western Washington State College; they weren't laughing when the year was over. He got the highest score on the demography qualifying examination, finished his coursework in a year, completed his exams the second year, and was awarded a special dissertation fellowship in his third year. He completed graduate study in three years and received the PhD in 1978, age 25.

I don't want to convey the notion that Doug was a learning/performance machine. He worked hard at academics, but he played hard, too. He visited after his first year at Princeton and, after catching me up on his life and downhill several martinis, he suddenly got the idea that we should drop in on our university president. He grabbed my guitar, overrode my reticence, and we regaled the occupants of the official residence with a very extended version of Jimmy Buffett's "Margaritaville" along with other ditties.

Doug could party.

In the Fall of 1977 he met his future wife, Susan Ross, a biochemist. A postdoctoral fellowship took Doug to University of California—Los Angeles in 1979-80 and Susan to UC San Francisco 1979-82. When his fellowship year was over he became Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, Susan's alma mater; two years later, on another postdoc, she joined him at Penn. They were married. When Susan took a faculty position at the University of Illinois at Chicago, they commuted back and forth for four years. In 1987, Doug accepted the position of Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago.

In addition to marking his departure from graduate school, 1979 was the year Doug published his first articles as sole author. One dealt with patterns of migration from a central Mexican town to the United States, the other with residential segregation of Spanish Americans in U.S. urbanized areas. Hispanic migration and ethnic/racial residential segregation would form the major themes for his scholarly research and publishing during the remainder of the century.

Doug's initial articles and his early fellowships and grants grew from his doctoral dissertation, a comparison of Latino and Black segregation in the largest urban areas. This was not a component of a larger project, as many dissertations are. In fact, Doug considered a real eccentrist at Princeton since no one studied human ecology or urbanism. His advisor, Jane Jacobs, was paralleling my "mentoring" experience with him, readily admitted that Doug knew more about those topics than she did. Typically, he defined his interests, then taught himself what he needed to know in order to pursue them. Some people might make explicit reference to Doug's impressive curricular vitae. It lists 91 articles in refereed journals—Social Forces (5), Sociology and Social Research (5), American Sociological Review (6), Population and Development Review (6), Social Science Quarterly (7), International Migration Review (6), American Journal of Sociology (9), Demography (11). Funded grants total nearly $80,000. He has ten books, not to mention partial reprints or translations of his works into Spanish and French. As with his articles, most deal with Mexican or international migration and with segregation/stratification. A notable exception, in spite of its title, is Miracles on the Border: Refugees of Mexican Migrants to the United States (with Jorge Durand). This is really a very original and attractive art book, dealing with a form of Mexican folk art, which Doug almost single-handedly introduced to non-Latin America. It won the Southwest Book Award from the Border Regional Library Association.

Doug's best-known book is American Apartheid: Segregation and the Underclass (with Nancy Denton), of which Michael Katz has said "Better than any other book [it]...lucidly portrays the persistence, and consequences of racial segregation in American housing."

Reynolds Farley notes that it provides "unambiguous evidence that residential segregation is the major factor accounting for the black underclass."" It won the 1993 Critics' Choice Award, American Educational Studies Association, the 1994 Otto Dudley Duncan Award of the ASA, Population Section, and the 1995 Distinguished Publication Award of the American Sociological Association.

While all this was going on, Doug's personal life changed dramatically. In November of 1977 Susan became an accomplished, sophisticated woman, capable of adopting a Paraguayan girl, Vanessa. After their initial court hearing, in April, they had to return to the United States. As the court proceedings bogged down, however, Doug ultimately returned to Paraguay to care for Vanessa alone in a hotel room for five weeks (a crash course in fatherhood) before they were allowed to leave the country. They arrived home on July 16, the day after Vanessa's first birthday.

Either of two accomplishments listed among Doug's contributions to the profession would be enough for a lifetime. The Population Association of America elected him as its President in 1996. Two years later he was chosen to join the nation's scientific elite as a member of the National Academy of Sciences. We now add a third jewel to Doug's triple crown: President of the American Sociological Association.

In 1994, Doug returned to the University of Pennsylvania to the Department of Swaine Thomas Professor of Sociology, partially so that Susan could get a better position. Penn's medical school. Unfortunately this effort to save his marriage failed, and in October of 1998 they separated.

The Homicide of "mentor" suggests that inaccurate phrase, "those who can do; those who can't teach." But teaching is a particularly seminal form of doing, and Doug has taught many undergraduate and graduate students. Their success is further testimony to how well he has done. He has, through his research and publication, also done much to teach the rest of us. And he has "done" in the other sense of that awful phrase as well: from adopting Vanessa to advising Congress, he continues to make a difference in the world. We are all indeed fortunate to be participating in the ongoing Massey odyssey.

**Awards, from page 4**

fied by "C.U.'s" lifetime of professional activities. Smith has been an active researcher and public voice in the field of the sociology of race from the 1950s onward. He has also been a strong civil rights advocate whose work has involved protest, civil rights, the psychiatric costs of segregation, integration and segregation in the schools, and changing U.S. race relations have shaped our thinking and public policy. As activist and advocate, "C.U." has conducted numerous institutes and programs to facilitate desegregation. As a teacher and academic leader, Smith himself has mentored many students who later became distinguished sociologists in their own right.

**Dissertation Award**

Wan He, University of Maryland for "Choice and Care in the Early Migration of Chinese Americans: Low Fertility."

Wan He's dissertation constitutes first-class social demography. She examines both affirmative choices and social structural constraints on the fertility decisions of Chinese American women. The results are consistent with the concept of opportunity costs of childbearing as Chinese American women attempt to achieve social and economic mobility, particularly in the first generation. She has done an admirable job of trying to situate choice and constraint constructs within theoretical traditions. The dissertation addresses interesting questions, and is theoretically and methodologically sound, a contribution of qualitative work to quantitative analysis. As a writer, Wan He's dissertation is a page-turner in the panoply of novel maces, beautifully written in a simple and elegant style, every word is crafted to achieve a purpose, and the narrative provides evidence of a strong and compelling story.
New Works Encourage New Focus on Hate Crime

by Abby L. Ferber
University of Colorado-Louisville Springs

A disturbing new report released by the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) reveals that hate crimes on college campuses are increasingly commonplace (Fenstein, Fenske and Jennes 2000). In 1998 alone, 250 incidents of campus hate crime were reported. These crimes are vastly underreported, for reasons ranging from fear of retaliation to the assumption that authorities would not or could not do anything, and the majority are young members of the movement. Members of white supremacist groups, we are told in the midst of what Michael Kimmel has labeled a “crisis of masculinity” (1996), the traditional definition of man as breadwinner and warrior has been attacked, and, while some men are searching for new definitions, others seek a return to the past. Add to this the insecurity of many white people as they become a minority in California, and soon the nation, and we find that many agree with the white supremacist who charges that “white people are becoming an oppressed minority.” Charles Gallagher discovered a similar phenomenon in his study of backlash among white college students. He concludes that “the perception that a racial double standard exists on campus is commonplace...[and provides] the foundation for a white identity based on the belief that whites are now under siege” (Gallagher 1995, 170B7). The SPLC report confirms this. One student revealed, “my college is black dominated...it just sickens me how the media, the government, and academia will bend over backwards to pave the roads with gold for these simpletons” while another reveals “I and many of my fellow students are becoming increasingly concerned about the rapidly increasing minority enrollment...” (Intelligence Report, Spring 2000, 11).

Much of the white backlash we are witnessing stems from the false assumption that the playing field has been levelled and discrimination is no longer a reality. The white supremacist movement offers itself as the antidote, promising to empower people who do not feel powerful. While increasingly women are drawn into the movement to add to the racial double standard, the movement remains largely a men’s movement. For many men, the white supremacist movement seeks to offer the only hope of achieving the heroic masculine ideal, offering white men the chance to recoup their masculinity by protecting white womanhood and saving civilization. Blink explicitly documents the crucial role of masculinity driving men’s attraction to the movement. Both masculinity and white privilege are increasingly insecure and those who feel they have the least to lose are most likely to resort to violence. The white supremacist movement is in many ways about what it means to be a white man, not simply about hatred of Others. White male privilege has long been the invisible foundation on which the movement rests. In Blink we see frustration over white male entitlement thwarted. The SPLC report notes that expressions of diversity on campus often spark white students’ resentment and precipitate backlash among white college students and universities make efforts to educate students about diversity and foster an inclusive atmosphere, this may be many white students’ first experience in a multiracial environment. While many white students will be receptive, others “dig in and react against it” (Intelligence Report, Spring 2000, 10).

While the SPLC report notes that this data disconfirms the “contact hypothesis,” researchers studying campus ethnoreligion have found an expanded contact theory useful in understanding the increase in hate and bias. This theory argues that increased contact between majority and minority groups is potentially positive only if certain conditions are met. The most important is that the groups must meet in a situation where they have equal status. If groups do not meet on equal ground, conflict may increase instead. Further research has found additional factors important, including that the contact enables members to discriminate negative stereotypes, and work together actively toward mutual goals. This research emphasizes the crucial role played by universities in creating an environment that prevents ethnoredemption. Sociological research clearly demonstrates that the broader social context can either foster or discourage hate crime and bias (Fenske and Gordon 1998). Why do people join these movements? In Blink, one man’s journey demonstrates what sociologists have been arguing: that we must shift our gaze inward, and explore the racism and violence institutionalized within our culture. Abby L. Ferber is Associate Professor of Sociology and Interim Director of Women’s Studies at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs.

References


Regional Meeting Schedule

- Eastern Sociological Society, Loews Philadelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 14-1, 2001. Theme: “Culture: Revived, Revised, and Relevant.” Contact: Mary Pat Baumgartner, ESS Executive Office, Department of Sociology, William Paterson University, 360 Pompton Road, Wayne, NJ 07470; (973) 720- 3689; fax (973) 720-3522; e-mail ESS@wpunj.edu.

- Midwest Sociological Society, Marriott Downtown Downtown. A. St. Louis, Missouri, April 5-8, 2001. Theme: “Contesting Everyday Life: The Power, Privilege, and Peril of the Mundane.” Contact: Sue Wright, Department of Sociology, Drake University, Des Moines, IA 50311; (515) 271-4108; fax (515) 271-2055; e-mail mss@drake.edu.

- North Central Sociological Association, Galt House, Louisville, Ken­ tucky April 5, 2000. Theme of “Sociology As Community Work: Refocus the Vision.” Contact: Denise Purdy, Office of Community Enhancement, 100 University Hall, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, 43403; (419) 371-2217; fax (419) 371-4848; e-mail dpurdy@bgnet.bgsu.edu.

- Pacific Sociological Association, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, California, March 29-April 1, 2001. Theme: “Transformations: Social and Collective Identity.” Contact: Bill McCarthy, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, Davis, CA 95616; (530) 752-1563; e-mail bdmccarthy@ucdavis.edu.

- Southern Sociological Society, April 4-7, 2001, Sheraton Atlanta Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia. Theme: “Models in Sociology.” Contact: Ken Land, Department of Sociology, University of Durham, NC 27710; (919) 660-5615; fax (919) 684-5623; e-mail kland@doc.duke.edu.

- Southern Sociological Association, Radisson Plaza Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas, March 14-18, 2001. Theme: “A Social Science Odyssey.” Contact: David Darvill, Department of Sociology, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas 75962; (936) 468-2236; fax (936) 468- 2612; e-mail rdarville@sfasu.edu.

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Two Task Forces Meet at Annual Meeting, Seek Member Comments

Task Force on the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Nominations

by Myra Marx Ferree, Task Force Chair

In by-law changes approved by the membership, the Committee on Committees was abolished entirely, and the Committee on Nominations was changed from being a 16-member group elected in eight one-on-one regional contests to being 11 members elected at large from the entire association. Although there were real and pressing problems in the functioning of these committees that were reflected in the Council deliberations and its decision to recommend these changes, a considerable number of members felt that there had not been time enough to really involve the whole body of the members in deliberations over the potential costs and benefits of this restructuring. Some feared that the changes would inadvertently de-democratize the Association by narrowing the networks from which appointments came or making elections reflect only national level name recognition rather than diverse contributions to the profession in regional associations.

The result, a special Task Force was appointed by President Feagin to revisit the changes, to solicit broader participation in considering the intended and unintended consequences of changing these committees, to assess the implications of remaining with the new structure or revising it further, and to make recommendations to Council about the membership of the members of the Task Force Re-examining the Committee on Committees and Committee on Nominations (CoC, CoN). Myra Marx Ferree (chair), Bette Dickerson, Diana Kendall, Hernan Vera, Richard Alba, Paul DiMaggio, Michael Hout, Myra Marx Ferree (ex officio). The Task Force considers its goal to be increasing the efficiency and inclusivity of the work of the association as a whole through the structures by which members come to serve the ASA.

The Committee on Committees (CoC) in its original form was responsible for preparing a ranked list of potential appointees to a long list of committees and responsibilities. The Council, meeting in subcommittees, then ratified the ensuing appointment list, sometimes with modifications. There was a widespread perception that the list of positions was over-long and the CoC too large a group to function effectively in matching members to positions. The restructuring of the overlapping governance structure eliminated some committees that had lacked mandates and re-organized the remainders in a more specific group of Task Forces (typically appointed by Council, with a call for self-nominations, aimed at accommodating newly elected regional officers, such as ours). Award Selection Committees (one for each of the eight major awards of the Association, appointed by the overall Awards Committee); Status Committees (currently four, appointed by the President and ratified by Council, but currently consisting of members

frozen in place the last time that CoC did appointments); and Constitutional Committees (the Awards Committee, the Committee on Professional Ethics, and the at-large portion of the Committee on Committees). Committees (typically appointed by the President and ratified by Council). The Program Committee and Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, which have always been in the prerogative of the President and Council to appoint. In addition, there are advisory panels and association representatives appointed by the Executive Office in consultation with the President and Council to help provide specific liaison work for ongoing ASA programs and for relations with other scholarly organizations.

The re-examination Task Force sees the potential work of a CoC, should one be re-constituted, as appropriately limited to the Award Selection, Status and Constitutional Committees. This smaller list of positions still requires a pool of potential appointees that we judge to be too large for any president's network to fill with sufficient diversity. Qualified members exist in many regions and types of institutions that are outside the range of personal contacts of any one individual. Assembling such a pool appears to us to be a job best put in the hands of a reconstituted CoC, but the actual structure to be proposed for this committee is still very much open.

Our idea is that the Task Force (and to many members with whom we have discussed it via email or in person) is to propose a new CoC of eight members, four elected at-large and four in seats reserved for specific institutional constituencies (one seat each for members employed by PhD granting institutions, by MA and 4-year institutions, non-teaching institutions), with two at-large and two reserved seats for election each year. The IASC is an example of this, in which we would greatly welcome further comment, whether pro or con. The Task Force is also looking at the possibility of institutionalizing mechanisms for producing a pool that would guide the new CoC in its explicit mandate to consult with sections, existing committee members, affiliated organizations and regional associations in early stages of their work. Ideas for how we might proceed, in this or other directions, are most welcome.

Our discussion regarding the Committee on Nominations (CoN) is less developed at this point. The CoN is responsible for providing ranked lists of candidates to be asked by the Secretary to run for elective office (President, Vice-president, Secretary, Council, Committee on Publications). The Committee on Nominations is itself nominated by the at-large members of Council and elected by the membership. We tend to see the election of the members of this committee as a good thing, and much-needed move in the direction of making members more conscientious about their responsibilities. Still, there has been concern that the loss of districted elections (sets of paired races in geographic regions) and election from a single, at-large slate has reduced the diversity of members elected to CoN.

This appears to our Task Force to be a complicated problem to address structurally. Regions and geography could play a more prominent role in this process, since members who have held elective office in regional associations or edited regional journals would be good candidates for major ASA offices. Regional association appointees are probably better known in some parts of the country than others and more likely to be nominated and elected to the CoN. However, some members are not elected at-large. However, region is only one factor that members would like to take into account when voting for CoN members. Districted races presuppose it is the predominant concern, which it may not be. Districting also may or may not be an effective tool to bring into the nominating processes the views and concerns of other under-represented groups, such as practitioners.

The Task Force is thus further from being able to formulate any suggestions for what changes in the electoral system it might recommend, if any. We strongly encourage members to offer us their observations on both the old and new structures of the CoN: comments on how the nominations process has been working, and ideas for potential new electoral systems that might still work in the coming year. As we work on this thorny structural issue, comments on any of these issues can easily be sent to the Task Force via email to any of the members. We have received a number of thoughtful emails already, but are eager to hear from more members. We know that there are strong opinions on many of these issues and we appreciate having a diversity of views on the table. We foresee making a report to Council with recommendations regarding the CoC at this January's Council meeting and extending our work on the CoN into the following year.

Alison Ralston (ralston@case.edu<br>albright@case.edu)
Diana Kendall (diana_kendall@baylor.edu)
Hernan Vera (hvera@berkeley.edu)
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Task Force on Journal Diversity

by Bernice P. Pescosolido, Task Force Chair

On Monday afternoon, August 18, the Task Force on Journal Diversity held an Open Forum at the Marriott Hotel to report on progress to date and receive input from the membership to assist the Task Force in its work. The Meeting was co-chaired by Bernice P. Pescosolido (Instructor, U.C. Berkeley, Department of Sociology, and Chair of the Task Force on Publications with the full support of the ASA Council and Officers), and Carole Marks, Chair of the Committee on Professional Ethics and the at-large portion of the Committee on Committees. The meeting began by reviewing the history of the Task Force and introducing the appointed members who were able to attend the session. The Forum was created as a Task Force of the Committee on Publications with the full support of the ASA Council and Officers as the Professional Association (ASA). The mandate to the Task Force was to examine issues of diversity broadly defined, in all ASA journals. The charge

in the open Forum was to listen to critiques of the current situation, listen to suggestions, and recommend what the Task Force might consider to do its work (e.g., what data might be useful and how to get it), and it is the responsibility of the discussion of suggestions and recommendations for improving ASA journals. The Task Force is expected to prepare a report on findings and recommendations for consideration by the Committee on Publications. Upon approval, the report will be sent to Council. The timeline goal for the Task Force's report to the membership is July 2001 with a follow-up session at the 2001 annual meetings.

Membership of the Task Force who were present were introduced and others announced to the audience by Vice Chair Mark Seidman. The Task Force consists of: (Northwestern University), Michael Hout (University of California, Berkeley), Linda Burton (Pennsylvania State University), Terry Sullivan (University of Texas, Austin), Rogelio Saenz (Texas A&M University), Dan Chambliss (Hamilton College), Dana Takagi (University of California-Santa Cruz), Ken Bobo (University of California-Santa Barbara), Diana Kendall (University of Nebraska, Lincoln), Susan Ferguson (Grinnell College), Gary Sandel (University of Wisconsin, Madison) and Felicie Levine (ASA) who serves ex-officio. Michael Hout then detailed the historical context surrounding the naming of the Task Force, particularly Council's deliberations. Dan Chambliss addressed the charge as the members of the Task Force discussed it in a preliminary meeting the evening before. Aldon Morris then followed with his personal views of some of the controversy that led to the charge and its process, in Council, and on the Publications Committee and outlined his reasons for making the decision to serve on the Task Force.

About 75 members attended the Open Forum. The audience posed many questions and offered many thoughts. Some of these included concerns about relevance and inclusion (e.g., that there is still a lack of excellence in multiple fields and reviewers) as well as suggestions for data for the Task Force's work and for the journal (e.g., increasing page numbers, special sections, expanding opportunities for potential authors and reviewers). The Task Force welcomes input from individual ASA members, ASA sections, or other interested groups. Written suggestion (outlining problems, offering possible solutions) should be sent to both Bernice A. Pescosolido, Department of Sociology, 744 Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405 (pescosolid@indiana.edu) and Carole Marks, Department of Black American Studies, University of Delaware, 774 Wilmington University, Delaware, DE 19716 (cmark@udel.edu).
International News and Notes

Global Networks: A Journal of Transnational Affairs Makes its Debut

Global Networks is a new, path-breaking journal devoted to the social scientific understanding of globalization transnationalism. Published by Basil Blackwell, the first issue will appear in January 2001.

In the 21st century emerging transnational actors will play an ever more important role in global and local affairs. They represent the human face of globalization. Such actors enter into the spaces opened up by the intersection of corporate capital, labour mobility and the new information, communication and transportation technologies.

A feature of globe-spanning interactions of all kinds is the building and maintaining of social, economic, political and cultural networks. These global networks are constituted by dynamic and often flexible connections between individuals, families, firms, social groups, and organizations. They transcend territorial boundaries, challenging the claims of cultural and economic self-sufficiency made by nation and communities.

Such transnational processes, from below as well as above, present profound challenges and opportunities to states, corporations, cities and territorial-based actors. They also enable the imagination and construction of innovative forms of human solidarity and citizenship. Embedded in global networks, actors resist globalization, others search for alternatives, both legal and criminal. Some places and communities are empowered, others are switched off.

Global Networks: A Journal of Transnational Affairs will publish high-quality, internationally refereed articles that seek to make sense of these transformative processes. Global in coverage and outlook the journal will be indispensable to informed and critical thinkers everywhere.

Global Networks is produced by an international team of editors, and Regional Editors guarantee a worldwide profile for the journal and global coverage of ideas and issues. All papers are refereed.

Contributions are welcomed from any social science discipline, and especially from young scholars from around the world.

Editors: Alisdair Rogers (Oxford University, UK) Robin Cohen (Warwick University, UK), and Steve Vertovec (Oxford University, UK)

Regional Editors: N. America and Caribbean Fonnery Foner (State University of New York, USA), Latin America Luis Eduardo Echandia Cermeño (National University of Colombia, Colombia), Asia Henry S. E. Hsia (University of Chicago), William Julius Wilson, Chair of the Human Rights Center, University of Michigan, USA), and Linda L. Goyen (University of Michigan, USA). Articles should normally be between 5,000 and 8,000 words (including notes and references). They will be refereed, double-spaced, with ample margins and on one side of A4 (or American quarter) paper. They must be accompanied by a full author’s or author’s details, including postal address, e-mail, fax and telephone, and institutional affiliation. Each submission is refereed with an abstract of not more than 150 words. Submitted manuscripts will be sent for anonymous and independent review. If accepted, you will be asked for an electronic version. Manuscripts are accepted on the understanding that they have not been published elsewhere, and authors will be required to transfer copyright. Full details on references, tables etc. are available either from the Editor or can be found at the journal’s website: www.blackwellpublishers.co.uk/journals/globo.

Three copies of a manuscript should be sent to the editors. Global Networks, ISCA, 51 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6ES, England, or to +44 1865 276469; fax +44 1865 274649; e-mail networks@keb.ox.ac.uk.

Sociologists Selected for Advanced Human Rights Training

For information about human rights education or the Center’s future training opportunities, please contact the Human Rights Resource Center, University of Minnesota, 439 Law Building; 229-15 Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455; http://www.umn.edu/humanrts/humanrts@tc.umn.edu

The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, located in the foothills overlooking Stanford University, was created by the Ford Foundation in 1954 "to increase knowledge of the problems of human behavior." It offers one-year fellowships that enable behavioral scientists to pursue their scholarly research, to engage in public service and to develop new teaching and administrative duties. Since its founding, more than 2000 behavioral scientists have been associated with CASBS. Financial support for the fellowship program is provided by a number of foundations and other organizations. The founding director was Ralph Tyser, who served from 1954 to 1967. He was succeeded by Richard N. Gardner, 1967-1975, Philip Converse, 1975-1989, and Neil Smelser since 1994.
Sociologists to the Barricades

"Sociologists to the Barricades" was the headline of Walter Goodman's account of the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association in The New York Times (August 19). He was much impressed with the theme of the 2000 meeting: "Oppression, Domination, and Liberation: A Century," one devoted to condemnation of racism, sexism, "other manifestations of social inequality," homophobia, exploitation, domination, resource inequality, environmental degradation," and other sins. Three and four decades ago people confused sociology with social work, now they may confuse it with a revolutionary political party. The single most disturbing sentence in Goodman's account is a question: "What was a presidential candidate [Ralph Nader] doing making an address under the auspices of a group purportedly given to scientific independence?" Yes, What was Nader doing there?

Organized sociology—the ASA—and many sociologists have lost their way. They no longer see sociology as "the branch of science concerned with the study of human society" (Lorrin's definition). Rather, the field has become largely an ameliorative endeavor. Sociology has always had tendencies in this direction, but never in its American history has the emphasis on amelioration been so pervasive, so established as the conventional emphasis.

The ASA and sociology are ripe for revolution, or perhaps I should avoid such a political word and say "fundamental change." Many sociologists are estranged from the ASA. Many have quit the association. Many are oblivious to its activities. Less than a third of its membership voted in recent elections. What is to be done?

Restore the emphasis on sociology as an objective social science. Like economics and political science. This means reasserting on the part of the officers of the ASA, in their official roles, from making political judgments in public and in print; it means inhibiting advocacy in the name of the ASA; it means the formal presentation of research results without ideological trappings; and it means inhibiting personal claims to being "objective" sociologists. It also means a cessation of celebrating and being obsessed with selected "minorities." The silliest recent example is the article in the Mary Jane Fonnetes on the occasion of the ASA meeting: "A Vibrant Latino Presence in Wash­ington, DC" It is past time for the ASA to phase out the other director of Minority Affairs, the Minority Fellowship Program, MOST and the other racist programs. Sociology is the first social science minorities of all sorts have entered and where they have made their presence felt. The ASA must come to be an obsession of the ASA. It is time for the ASA to be singularly an association of sociologists, not black sociologists, Latino sociologists, gay sociologists, Asian American sociologists, and the ASA must be devoted to the intellectual and scientific concerns of the discipline.

In the forty years I have been a close observer of sociology, the substance and intellectual reputation of the discipline have never been at such a low ebb. Sociologists to the barricades!

Richard Tomasson, University of New Mexico

A Response from (Past) President Feagin

I would like to congratulate the thousands of ASA members and other sociologists who helped make the 2000 ASA meetings in Washington, DC, so successful and fruitful for many areas of social science research and analysis. I think the substance and character of the 2000 meetings can make us proud of being sociologists.

There were indeed many important research papers and excellent sessions, which the New York Times article on the ASA meetings fails even to acknowled­ge. That article repeats the negative reaction the Times has sometimes had to the discipline of sociology in the past, such as the similar reaction to the meetings when Herb Gans was presi­dent. One has to wonder what the Times editors fear about sociology.

To my knowledge, no letters from sociologists critical of the one-sided article have been published. Here is my August 20 letter to the Times in re­sponse to that article—which has also not been published there.

August 20, 2000

Letters to the Editor

The New York Times

239 W. 43rd Street

New York, NY 10036

Walter Goodman's article (August 19) on the American Sociological Association's successful 2000 annual meeting was a distorted but predictable neoconservative attack on those who research such issues as gender, race, class, and anti-gay bias and discrimina­tion. His article brims with pre­conceived biases. He does little ex­amination of the many fruitful data analyses presented by sociologists there, focusing instead on the titles and tone of a few presentations that were evidently too probing of the status quo. Conspicuously, he reports not one of the 577 sessions of the record 777 sessions during two of five meeting days, Goodman presum­ably to claim that sociology today was his mind made up about the state of sociology before arrival? What sort of sociology does he think you need to be a "real sociologist"?

Goodman's complaining about sessions dealing with social injustice, Social justice is a bedrock ideal of U.S. soci­ety—yet, as much data presented at the meetings show, in many areas it remains far from being attained.

Dr. Joe R. Feagin

Graduate Research Professor

University of California

1999-2000 President

American Sociological Association

A Response from the Organizer of the Session in which Nader Appeared


That special session featured two contrasting critiques of globalization and the anti-globalization movement. Panelists Ralph Nader and Chaitali Debnath presented critiques of corporate globalization and called for reform of U.S. and international economic institutions. Panelists Dave Schop, a Boeing machinist, and I presented critiques of imperialism, nationalism, and capitalism and called for support of international workers' solidarity. The session, which attracted over 350 people, was decidedly not a campaign rally for Ralph Nader. How often is a campaign rally organized so that the presidential candidate shares a platform with two Marxist critics of his views? How often is a campaign rally orga­nized so that the candidate is chal­lenged by members of the audience who criticize him for not emphasizing anti-racism, for not explicitly dissociat­ing himself from Buchanan's xenopho­bic supporters, and for asserting that capitalism can be reformed to protect the working class?

Nader then joined us. Columnist Walter Goodman complimented sociologists "social injustice wherever they turn." Tomasson seems to be "obsessed" with "racialist" programs for "minorities." Yet Goodman's view of contem­porary sociologists are at "the barri­cades" fighting sexism, racism, and class exploitation is as much a myth as is Tomasson's view of the ASA. Once upon a time, sociology was an "objective social science." In 1996, did the hundreds of sociologists who welcomed HHS Secretary Donna Shalala to an ASA "town meeting," just as Pres. Clinton was signing draconian "welfare reform" policies, "see social injustice wherever they turn?" In 1945, in a Jim Crow USA, did Panzonian functionalist offer us "objective social science" when they interpreted social stratification as a device to insure that society selects its most capable and best-trained people as leaders?

One of Marxists' contributions to sociology is the insight that all social commentary has political implications. Joe Feagin should be commended for organizing an annual meeting at which all important voices of the community could be heard. The New York Times, which refused to print a single reply to Goodman's silly slurs, clearly dis­approved.

The New York Times and R. Tomasson are correct: the ASA has adopted a socially "ameliorative" stance. Would that it were true! In fact, the ASA has worked closely with a Clinton Administration whose socially regressive policies have put almost a million more people in prison, have driven five million from welfare, and have killed over a million civilians in Iraq. Yet ASA rules make it difficult for ASA members to broaden the orienta­tion of their flagship journal, much less to get their discipline to articulate sociological analyses of such govern­ment policies. It is thus not enough to defend our discipline against racist criticisms from the likes of cranky conservatives such as Goodman and R. Tomasson. We must also uproot the racist sociology and practices that remain pervasive throughout our discipline under a cover of liberalism and progressivism.

Stevens J. Rosenfeld, Hampton University

The Dangerous Theory of "You Have to Be One"

Rosalyn Benjamin Darling should not feel obliged to proceed further teaching and writing against the wildly unchar­itable charge that disability studies in a subject for disabled people, and that attempts to bring this in by not dis­abled people are doomed to failure.

This you-have-to-be-one-to-understand would disallow some of the best work in the social science—and the humanities. Ernest Burgess was a bachelor; Robinson was childless. Edwin Sutherland was, I believe, not indicted, much less con­victed. Stephen Crane was not born until after the Civil War, but wrote quite convincingly in The Red Badge of Courage. Herman Melville was not either a sea captain or a white whale.

Enough already. You-have-to-be-one is a dangerous theory of scholarly work.

Raymond W. Mack, Northwestern Univer­sity (Emeritus)

Protection of Human Subjects

As sociologists have long known, legislation may bear small relation to the incidence of actual events or their consequences. Not only may the incidence be unknown, but also unknown will be the real effects and true costs of the effort to regulate conduct deemed undesirable. This characterizes the present situation of the federally mandated system to protect the human subjects of research. The complex protective system is justified by appeals to the practices of Nazi physicians within the concentra­tion camps, and to the Tuskegee case where African Americans infected with syphilis were not treated. Biomedical practices continue to be the center point of the regulatory endeavor and to constitute its justification.

While historical evil continues to be the code subject to control, what now triggers the review process is a far different configuration: patients and families seeking miraculous cures, eager investigators seeking glory, research Institutions seeking reputation without hazard, and drug companies seeking the approval of the body as in all human enterprises, error, miscal­culation and misjudgment are inevi­table.

See Public Forum, page 14
The 1999 ASA Audit
A Sound Financial Picture at ASA

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. These 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, 1999 and 1998, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1999 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 7, 2000 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. That report is an integral part of our audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

C.W. Ames & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
March 7, 2000

Note 1. Organization and Its Significant Acquiring, 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,

See Audit, page 13

The following notes and tables from the 1999 audit of the Association provide a summary of current assets, liabilities, and fund balance, as well as income and expenditures. ASA's financial picture remains stable.

Overall, in 1999, ASA produced an excess of unrestricted revenues over expenses of $1,669,454. Adjusting for Gain on Investments ($202,176), Unrealized Appreciation ($46,614) from ASA's long-term investments, and Gain on Sale of Disposal of Asset ($1,218,034) received from the sale of the building, the Association still realized a net increase in restricted assets of $245,658. This favorable financial position reflects continued efforts by the Executive Office to spend conservatively and to operate the Association in a cost-effective manner.

While the Association still realized a net increase in restricted assets of $245,658, this increase was lower than 1998, when the net increase in restricted assets was $523,423. The 1999 increase was due to the increase in unrestricted assets of $245,658, offset by a decrease in restricted assets of $913,772. This decrease was primarily due to the withdrawal of $912,906 from its reserve for losses on delinquencies, which was released in 1999.

The Association's financial position at December 31, 1999, was as follows:

- **Unrestricted Assets**: $4,028,978
- **Restricted Assets**: $2,065,335
- **Restricted (Note 9)**: $10,370

**Total Assets**: $6,108,683

**Total Liabilities and Net Assets**: $4,241,681

**Net Asset Available for Grant Support**: $1,997,025

The financial position of the Association at December 31, 1999, continues to meet the requirements for the Association's classification as a tax-exempt organization.

**Key Financial Ratios**

- **Net Asset Turnover**: 0.32
- **Liabilities to Net Assets**: 0.36

**Comparative Financial Statement Highlights**

- **Increase in net assets**: $1,997,025
- **Increase in cash and cash equivalents**: $2,244,656
- **Net asset available for grants**: $1,997,025

**Statement of Activities**

For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>Increase (Decrease)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>$1,906,062</td>
<td>$1,872,982</td>
<td>$33,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter dues</td>
<td>$1,906,062</td>
<td>$1,872,982</td>
<td>$33,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>$606,963</td>
<td>$604,977</td>
<td>$1,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>$606,963</td>
<td>$604,977</td>
<td>$1,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership and services</td>
<td>$400,356</td>
<td>$391,020</td>
<td>$9,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting services</td>
<td>$674,112</td>
<td>$674,112</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and governance</td>
<td>$1,200,933</td>
<td>$1,146,069</td>
<td>$54,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenues</strong></td>
<td>$4,503,125</td>
<td>$4,532,873</td>
<td>($30,748)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of Cash Flows**

For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>Increase (Decrease)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$2,244,656</td>
<td>$770,200</td>
<td>$1,474,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by operating activities</td>
<td>$2,297,382</td>
<td>$1,291,108</td>
<td>$1,006,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash Provided</strong></td>
<td>$2,297,382</td>
<td>$1,291,108</td>
<td>$1,006,274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnotes**

- **Statement of Financial Position**
- **Statement of Activities**
- **Statement of Cash Flows**

**Notes to Financial Statements**

- **Note 4. Depreciation**
- **Note 9. Reimbursement for Real Estate**

**Balance Sheets**

**Income Statements**

**Expenditure Statements**

**Notes to Financial Statements**

- **Note 2. Investments**
- **Note 9. Reimbursement for Real Estate**

**Conclusions**

- The Association's financial position at December 31, 1999, continues to meet the requirements for the Association's classification as a tax-exempt organization.
- The Association's financial position has remained stable since 1998, with a net increase in unrestricted assets of $245,658.
- The Association's financial position at December 31, 1999, continues to show a strong financial position, with unrestricted assets of $4,028,978 and net assets of $1,997,025.
Audit, from page 12

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:

Credit Risk

Due to temporary fluctuations in its financial resources, the Association has not provided for an adequate allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable. The cost of providing various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the Statement of Activities. Management and governance expenses include those that are not directly identifiable with any specific function but provide for the overall support and direction of the Association.

Comparative Financial Information

The financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative information in total but not by net asset class. Such information does not include supplementary data to constitute a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Association’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1998, from which the summarized information was derived.

Note 2. Investments

At December 31, 1999 and 1998, cost and fair value of investments are as follows:

1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of deposit</td>
<td>$3,987,526</td>
<td>$3,987,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed income</td>
<td>$1,398,163</td>
<td>$1,422,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government obligations</td>
<td>$944,927</td>
<td>$972,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investments</td>
<td>$6,345,818</td>
<td>$6,422,941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of deposit</td>
<td>$3,202,607</td>
<td>$3,230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed income</td>
<td>$1,371,553</td>
<td>$1,390,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government obligations</td>
<td>$927,064</td>
<td>$947,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investments</td>
<td>$5,501,224</td>
<td>$5,567,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Association has a voluntary retirement plan for its eligible employees. Under the program, the Association contributes 5% of the employee's 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 4% to the plan. Contributions by the Association on behalf of the employees amounted to $70,189 and $63,787 for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

Note 6. Commitments

The Association has entered into agreements with various hotels for minimum room rentals for their future annual meetings. These agreements include guarantees by the Association that a minimum number of rooms will be rented by attendees. The Association intends to hold their annual meetings at the scheduled hotels.

Note 7. Lease Commitment

The Association entered into a lease for office space on October 21, 1998 with a commencement date of January 1, 1999 at an annual rental of $162,000. The lease expires in December 2009 with an option to renew for an additional five-year term.

Note 8. Income Tax

The Association is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) not to be a private foundation. However, the Association is required to report unrelated business income to the IRS and the District of Columbia.

Note 9. Temporarily and Permanently Restricted Net Assets

Temporarily restricted net assets are available for the following purposes:

- Ford Foundation/MOST to enhance diversity and excellence in sociology
- Russell Sage Foundation to advance the causes and contributions to sociology in total but not by net asset class.
- American Sociological Foundation to promote sociology’s scholarship, teaching, and public service on the long-term basis.
- The Kellogg Foundation/Race Project, as a special award fund for dissertation work.

Independent Auditors’ Report on the Supplementary Financial Information

The American Sociological Association Washington, D.C.

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards and other supplementary information on pages 13 through 19 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not required to be part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.

The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and in the opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

C. W. Amos & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
March 7, 2000

SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation/MOST</td>
<td>$8,654,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Sage Foundation</td>
<td>$6,308,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Sociological Foundation</td>
<td>$7,658,084</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHEDULES OF RESTRICTED REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation/MOST</td>
<td>$8,654,155</td>
<td>$6,308,902</td>
<td>$2,345,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Sage Foundation</td>
<td>$6,308,902</td>
<td>$7,658,084</td>
<td>$(1,349,182)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHEDULES OF RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation/MOST</td>
<td>$8,654,155</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$6,308,902</td>
<td>$6,308,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Sociological Foundation</td>
<td>$7,658,084</td>
<td>$7,658,084</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
were not disappointed. During the Chicago-style sociology would provoke later) by an open-ended discussion with written work followed (some weeks in leading this program, the MFP, and other initiatives.

The new Minority Affairs Program Assistant is Krista Jones (ext. 322), a recent graduate of the University of Maryland. In the Academic and Professional Affairs Program, Megan Rich (ext. 318) has joined the staff as Program Assistant. Megan has an MA in sociology from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Her arrival in July meant she shepherded the publications of the teaching materials for the bookstore at the Annual Meeting.

David Bachmun (ext. 322) enjoyed meeting the section officers at the Annual

New Staff Join the ASA Executive Office

Alfonsa Latoni (ext. 321) has taken the reins of the Minority Affairs Program (see July-August 2000 Footnotes). His experiences in a Minority Program, through School Transformation (MOST) Program Coordinator on his campus, University of Puerto Rico-Mayagüez, gives him a leg in leading this program, the MFP, and other initiatives.

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Public Forum, from page 11

To devise a regulatory system, the federal government recruited physicians, theologians, ethicists (philosophers). For justifying their rules in principle, the commissioners had recourse to utilitarianism and Kantianism, systems of moral philosophy that emerged in the 19th century. These abstract theoretical systems reflect the atomism of modern society; neither give true weight to human relations and family groups: kin, work, community, Worse, the regulatory commissions had neither interest nor financing to inquire about the incidence of problematic behaviors or the processes which might guide investigators or control them. Nor were the commissioners impelled to take seriously the Bill of Rights. Constitutional protections were subverted by the nead ofve.nding behavior that had not undergone a prior approval, while using the im­ 85 mess of policy clarification as a tool to under research institutions. The punishment is imposed not specifically upon the persons labeled as culprits—but upon the institutions as a whole. Within a research university, much is at stake, some investigations being so timely as to be irreparable. The club wielded by the government is clumsy, indiscriminate, and massive. In consequence, as in an authoritarian society, the populace can be recruited to patrol each other.

Meanwhile, the research institutions have for so long systematized controls, researchers would go astray, as regulatory funding would be imperiled. The recent review in Linguistics (Septem­ ber 2000) outlines—again—some of the unfortunate consequences.

Dr. Robert Butler, NIA's founding Director, recruited her to set up and direct a program in the social and behavioral aspects of age and aging. Butler served as Associate Director of NIA for Behavioral and Social Research from 1979-1991 and Senior Social Scientist was honored in 1998 with the title of Scientist Emeritus at the National Institutes of Health (NIA). She was named a building in her honor. Butler's work, done associa­ tion work, and has just the right "user friendly" tone, is well known or up-and-coming sociological thinkers.

The website includes our schedule, a photo gallery, news about theory events on our calendar, in fact, is Randall Collins, followed by Jean-Louis Fabiani, and some contributions have been of the discipline, in areas as diverse as the philosophy of science, ethnographic theory, normative political philosophy, race theory, cultural inquiry, the theory of action, gender studies, and historical analysis. The question was, what would be the most useful format for such a dialogue? We immediately rejected the idea of a weekly column, an open-ended conversation, rather than listening to a prepared talk or presentation. And so we adopted as our idea the concept of a weekly theory workshop. We wanted seminar participants to talk to one another and to the guests in an area to which scholars from many different areas could meet periodically to explore substantive orientations, and we wanted it to be distinct from the usual sense. We wanted a setting that would appeal to sociology and aging have fewer controls, researchers would go astray, as regulatory funding would be imperiled. The recent review in Linguistics (Septem­ ber 2000) outlines—again—some of the unfortunate consequences.

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Official Reports and Proceedings

1999-2000 Council Minutes

Friday, January 28, 2000

President Joe Feagin convened the 1999-2000 Council at 8:00 a.m. on the 200th anniversary of the American Sociological Association. The meeting was moved to 8:00 a.m. due to late snow. There are 23 sections in the ASA, consisting of 300 minimum membership mark.

Bonner summarized the presentation of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget. She presented the direct support for sections below 300 members are vital to maintain the vitality and quality of each section. She noted that, with the renewal year just ending, over $100,000 is available for each member, it is critical for the ASA to support these sections. Membership numbers started falling before the start of the year. ASA staff felt the base support for those sections should be reduced. She indicated that the Committee on Sections would be returning to this topic as a separate agenda item.

Singh, the subscription report. Bonner noted that institutional subscriptions continue to be low because of subscription. Librarians face rising costs especially from technical journals and need additional funds to meet other costs electronically. Some institutions that had multiple subscriptions to a single ASA journal at various campus locations are consolidating their subscriptions. Executive Officer Felice Levine indicated that the Association and other learned societies of the American Council of Learned Societies have been actively discussing this issue. While the decline for ASA journals was more modest than that experienced by many societies, the situation still required attention and work with the ASAs. Additionally, she noted that there would be efforts to contact 1999 subscriber institutions and solicit feedback regarding membership numbers. Council Member Hout suggested the possibility of a newsletter from ASA editors that would provide the total institutional subscription cost and yet retain the current subscription levels. Levine indicated that all options could be considered that did not diminish resources from institutional subscriptions.

Secretary Bonner and Executive Officer Levine reviewed ASA investments, noting that ASA's portfolios have shown positive growth since 1995. Fiduciary Trust International, ASA's investment manager, has provided the ASA with a different asset allocation for the Association's portfolio as the economy has changed and the market shifts over time. Levine reported on EBQ discussion and decision on how to invest the proceeds from the sale of the 1722 site. She noted that EOB considered the possibility of placing the funds with Lynch, which recommended a value investment approach for the proceeds from the sale of the former Executive Office Building. EOB noted that the initial fund should remain with Fiduciary International and should be used to allocate that would invest 20 percent in equities, 40 percent in convertible, and 40 percent in investment grade bonds. The ASA expected that this strategy can produce the funds sought each year continue to meet the support of the annual lease and operating costs of the Executive Office.

Executive Officer Levine summarized the highlights of the year.

Asso.
Minutes, continued

resources to provide. Craig Jenkins, Chair of the Council on Community and City, and others with those sections where the members

and number of sections and continuation. Bonnicker noted that cur-

rently there are seven sections with mem-

ber counts of less than 200. He indicated that, of those, were that proportion formula that being received. Muriel Bonnicker, who had adopted by Council, it would be imple-

mented upon the section's request and continued to sections to be informed.

Craig Jenkins commented that the procedure seemed to be too mechan­

ical and number-oriented which could guarantee the demise of some very small sections. Secretary Bonnicker reminded Council that previously those sections that had not the minimum number of members would be set aside then re-establish

on an assessment by COS and ultimately Council of section vitality. The formula related to the amount of resources to be provided brief background on this section

and the need for the section to obtain the

an ID number on Animals and

installing a member-only area on the homepage of the American Sociological Association. A new database and with other information avail-

able on the new site.

Listservs for all sections have been launched, and the Executive Officer has been

actively. Officers communicate by e-mail on questions about the new system. Members receive regular electronic communications. Sections also have the option to use special software to enhance communication among section members.

Members can verify and update their profiles within the new system. A secure server is also being set up to facil­

itate the process of soliciting new members and applications and renewals.

is being sponsored by SOB and ap­

proved by Council last August, the offer in the renewal request letters. 70,000

Some former Corporation will be the

American Psychological Association's publica­

tion to produce this work. Council noted that the conversion has been successfully redesigned. The ASA has benefited greatly from its work.

American Sociological Association (ASA) has benefited greatly from its work. Council Member England in­

dicated that, even without the allocated boar money, a section will be able to operate and carry on with the majority of its activities. In particular, they noted that the section reception at the Annual Meeting. She explained that, regardless the size, all sections receive the same level of support and assistance from the Execu­

tive Officer.

Council Member Brown inquired about the amount of resource allocation and change in funding formula. Levine stated that all resources are being allocated quickly by the Chair of the COS.

Minutes: To proceed with the following strategy in regard to section bud­

get allocations: 1. A general budget allocation for on-line archival journal

will remain at $1000 in base amount regardless of the number of sections; 2. COS made amendments as presented below. The amended budget was approved on a motion from Council at its meeting on 2001.

The first year that a section is below the 300-member requirement, the base amount will be calculated on divid­

ing the total number of section members by 300 and multiplying the result by $1000. For each additional member the section will receive an additional $2, up to the 300 member base requirement. Any section with 300 required members for a budget allocation must have at least 100 members, or if a section has less than 200 members, the section will receive $2 per member.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed Section-in-formation and Labor, and Community. Bonnicker reminded Council that details about the Committee on Sections was satisfied with the Department of Sociology's response and the group and recommended the approve pro­

tions. The proposal was approved on a motion from Council at its meeting on 2001.

Motions: To approve the section-in-formation on Labor and Labor Movements. Carried unanimously.

Update on Proposed Section-in-formation on Sociology and Community, Society, and City. President Feagin provided brief background on this section and the need for the section to obtain the necessary number of signatures to be the section-in-formation. He indicated that the section was destroyed and then rebuilt with only 85 signatures from current members, and the section was not concerned because she had granted an extension until August 31, 2001 for the signatures of 200 (2002) members.

Paul Fischer indicated that signing the petition indicates an agree­

ment to be a member of that section for a year. He asked whether the Executive Officer would be willing to check on whether signatures do join.

Levine indicated that this could be done.

7. Information Technology Update

Update an Information Technology Infor­

mation and Committee. Executive Officer Steven Steiner indicated that the most pressing

issue to be faced has been the site rewrite of 1999 was the Y2K issue. ASA's network was updated and tested. Also, a new set of forms and procedures were made available and the data were converted. The ASA homepage has been successfully redesigned. The ASA has benefited greatly from its work.

8. Visit from ASA Congressional Fellow

Levine introduced George Dowdell, ASA Congressional Fellow. Dowdell made a brief statement that a new by­

counsel on Fellowship place­

tions to propose the possibility of journals. Feagin stated that, because of the lack of contact and communication with sections and section officers, he de­

cided to invite Dr. Bonilla-Silva to express his views.

Bonilla-Silva thanked Feagin and the ASA Council for being invited and having an opportunity to express his views. He expressed his view of the section and discussed it with the ASA Council. He indicated that this would be a section from ASA's perspective that would be a section from ASA's perspective on the need for additional pages for current and past journal issues.
Minutes, continued

are that the process is clear, that all Council members understand the terms and conditions for moving from one stage to another, and that all members know each other at the start of the process. The Committee on Elections engages in ongoing dialogue with the Council to ensure that these principles are upheld. The process ensures that all members have the opportunity to participate fully in the decision-making process.

The Committee on Publications spends considerable time reviewing the Business Meeting agenda, discussing the options available under ASA policy and what the controversy will continue. Being democratic, the committee includes diverse perspectives. It is essential to the functioning of the ASA that the Council be fully informed about all the implications of the controversy.

The meeting of the Council on Publications for its Annual Business Meeting was held in Washington, D.C. President Feagin stated that he had appointed this joint subcommittee of the Council on Publications and the Council on Ethics to consider the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process. The charge of the subcommittee was "to articulate a policy regarding confidentiality and accountability that addresses the interests of both candidates and the Association.

Several motions were made during the meeting, including a motion to approve the minutes of the previous meeting. The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

September/October 2000

17

Prospect President Feagin added that the duty of the Publications Committee was to make its own decisions. The motion was carried, and the Council appointed a committee to consider the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process. The committee was given the responsibility of making recommendations to the Council on the issue of confidentiality.

Motion: That the names of the applicants for positions as associate or co-editor of the publications be kept confidential. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Saturday, January 30, 2000

15 Report on Council Resolutions

Levine summarized the history of this issue and presented the subcommittee's report. The subcommittee had been asked to consider the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process. The charge of the subcommittee was to articulate a policy regarding confidentiality and accountability that addresses the interests of both candidates and the ASA membership.

On December 8, Nan Lin, ASA Vice President and chair of the subcommittee, reviewed the committee's report. The committee had considered the issue of confidentiality and accountability that addresses the interests of both candidates and the ASA membership. The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

2000 Proposed Budget

Secretary Bonner provided an overview of the 2000 proposed budget and the process for its development undertaken by the Executive Officer, Finance, and Budget. The proposed budget is a result of the committee's efforts to ensure that the budget reflects the priorities of the Association.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 2, 2000

4a Proposed Budget

Secretary Bonner provided an overview of the 2000 proposed budget and the process for its development undertaken by the Executive Officer, Finance, and Budget. The proposed budget is a result of the committee's efforts to ensure that the budget reflects the priorities of the Association.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Past President Parks stated that yesterday's executive session was confidential and that no outsiders had been present. There is no record of the executive session.

Post President Parks stated that yesterday's executive session was confidential and that no outsiders had been present. There is no record of the executive session.

The Committee on Publications recommended the following: that the editor selection process be continued as outlined in the ASA Policy and Procedures Manual; that the names of the applicants for positions as associate or co-editor of the publications be kept confidential; that the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process be addressed in the ASA Policy and Procedures Manual; and that a subcommittee be appointed to consider the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process.

COP Chairwoman Denton stated that a large part of what contributed to the controversy was the lack of transparency. For this reason, she moved that the Council consider the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process.

The motion was carried, and the Council appointed a committee to consider the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process. The committee was given the responsibility of making recommendations to the Council on the issue of confidentiality.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10, 2000

Levine reviewed the committee's report and presented the subcommittee's report. The subcommittee had considered the issue of confidentiality and accountability that addresses the interests of both candidates and the ASA membership.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Post President Parks stated that yesterday's executive session was confidential and that no outsiders had been present. There is no record of the executive session.

The Committee on Publications recommended the following: that the editor selection process be continued as outlined in the ASA Policy and Procedures Manual; that the names of the applicants for positions as associate or co-editor of the publications be kept confidential; that the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process be addressed in the ASA Policy and Procedures Manual; and that a subcommittee be appointed to consider the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process.

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The motion was carried, and the Council appointed a committee to consider the issue of confidentiality as it pertains to the editor selection process. The committee was given the responsibility of making recommendations to the Council on the issue of confidentiality.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 17, 2000

Levine reviewed the committee's report and presented the subcommittee's report. The subcommittee had considered the issue of confidentiality and accountability that addresses the interests of both candidates and the ASA membership.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

September/October 2000}

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3. that successful proposals recommended by the Subcommit...
Vice President-elect Alba stated that she had doubts about this proposal and con­ cerned that the Committee on Awards could be seen as a cherry-picking sub­ committee that would need to speak for member views and be able to make a deci­ sion on behalf of the Association in areas where it is not knowledgeable and has to rely on others. She expressed her concern that Council in that role might take positions that members like or don’t like. Ironically, she said, the whole process in the ASA would become too bureaucratic and undemocratic.

Portes pointed out that the difficulties of a governing body like Council accepting the motion as it stood meant that most of the ASA members would be consulted in a collaborative manner as it had in February of 1999.

Rosenthal supported the idea of putting the resolution on the ballot. It would be im­ possible, he said, to have the Association present the proposal and have it accepted.

Portes added that the proposal could be re­ voted on by Council in the future if the ASA members changed their minds.

Lubkin reported that the proposal had been approved by the entire ASA membership.

She moved that the resolution be ratified for the current year. Carried (with 1 no).

The motion was carried (with 1 no).

Motion: To establish a new chair for an ongoing subcommittee on the topic of policymaking and member resolutions, with Richard Alba as chair, that will report back to the Council at the 2001 meeting. Carried (with 1 no).

Motion: President Feagin will appoint another two members to the Committee on Awards.

17. ASA and a Statement on Race

Levine summarized the issue. She and President Feagin received a series of corre­ spondence from ASA members expressing concern about the race issue and issues in the American Sociological Association issue on a statement on race that was published in the March/April issue. There was a call to either adopt or modify the motion of the American Sociological Association (ASA) that mandated an immediate statement on the race issue. She suggested that Council could resolve the issue by formally adopting the ASA statement or initiating a response debate in the Journal. She added that the ASA could then consider an amendment and that the ASA statement be developed by a task force of the ASA Council and the ASA membership.

At the request of President Feagin, a task force of the ASA Council was formed to develop a statement on race based on the original statement of the ASA and the American Sociological Association issue on a statement on race.

Motion: To temporarily withdraw the statement on race as the new task force considers the issue. Carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The ASA statement was provisionally adopted by Council last year. It has been widely circulated by the ASA and is well known to the current ASA membership. The policy regarding social policy, gender, and race at the university level has been widely discussed and remains on the continuing agenda of many academic departments.

This issue followed up on the ASA’s position on the race issue and stated that the motion that was provisionally adopted by Council last year had not been widely circulated and that the AAAS endorsed the ASA statement. The motion was proposed by Richard Alba.

Motion: To proceed with final consideration of the ASA statement on race. Carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Levine added that the ASA statement was provisionally adopted by Council last year to support the American Sociological Association issue on a statement on race, to begin a process of examining the larger issues that are involved, and to examine the larger issues that will be involved in a statement on race.

To examine the larger issues that are involved in a statement on race.

Levine suggested that the Committee on Awards should be appointed to plan such an event and to examine the larger issues that are involved in a statement on race.

DiMaggio stated that three disciplines/ areas in the ASA might have positions that members like or don’t like. He said that the motion on the race issue had been circulated widely and that the AAAS endorsed the ASA statement.

She moved that the resolution be ratified for the current year. Carried (with 1 no).

Motion: To establish a new chair for an ongoing subcommittee on the topic of policymaking and member resolutions, with Richard Alba as chair, that will report back to the Council at the 2001 meeting. Carried (with 1 no).

Motion: The motion was carried (with 1 no).

Motion: To proceed with final consideration of the ASA statement on race. Carried unanimously.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Levine added that the ASA statement was provisionally adopted by Council last year to support the American Sociological Association issue on a statement on race, to begin a process of examining the larger issues that are involved, and to examine the larger issues that will be involved in a statement on race.

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Call for Papers, continued

Journal of Global Social Policy, Sage Publications announces the launch of a new journal, "Journal of Global Social Policy," to better refocus the discipline and encourage the understanding of the impact of globalization upon social policy and social development. The journal will publish research on a variety of disciplines that address social issues at the national, transnational, and international analytical level. For more information, including submission guidelines, visit the global social policy web page at <http://wss.sagepub.com/journals/details/2031.html>.

Journal of Happiness Studies is a new international journal focusing on the subjective experience of happiness: reflective specification and empirical research. It welcomes contributions from different disciplines, in particular philosophy, social sciences, and the life sciences. Klauser Academic publishers the journal. Editors are Rust Vevelesnoo (sociologist, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands), Ed Diner (psychologist, University of Delaware, USA), and Angela Michaels (philosopher, University of Northern British Columbia, Canada). The first issue appeared in June 2000. The full text of the journal may be read on the publishers website: http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journals/JSJP/. For more information contact: Rust Vevelesnoo, Sociology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1788 3000OR Rotterdam, The Netherlands; e-mail: r.o.toerte@euro.nl.

Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies sends papers on topics relating to Sociology and Religion in the Third Millennium. Manuscripts are accepted on all topics relating to sociology and religion. Send three double-spaced, 15-page manuscripts of double-spaced, in-text citation format, author's name, snail mail and e-mail addresses, and postage for manuscript return to JS Editors, 8200 LBJ Drive, Prairie, GA 31793-1705.

Journal of Lesbian Studies is editing a special Issue focusing on issues related to butch/femme lesbian gender. Though this journal is an academic publication, it is interested in pieces that examine ways that butch/femme lesbian gender is constructed and deconstructive and in the culture in which. Large topic and/or gender[ed] space allows for discussion of less than 100 words and no more than 1500 words. Send the final paper and abstract within four months. All manuscripts sent via e-mail to JS Editors at <js@uj.net>.

Journal of Policy Research is a peer-reviewed academic journal devoted to the examination of the policy research process in the context of contemporary academia. The journal is interested in projects that explore the relationship between research and policy. Authors are invited to submit their work at any time throughout the year. All submissions will be peer reviewed in a timely and critical but constructive manner. More information can be found on the Internet at <www.jpr-cs.net/radlpolyd>. Deadline for submission is February 28, 2001.

Pedagogical Research is a peer-reviewed academic journal devoted to the examination of the policies and practices in the context of contemporary academia. The journal is interested in projects that explore the relationship between research and policy. Authors are invited to submit their work at any time throughout the year. All submissions will be peer reviewed in a timely and critical but constructive manner. More information can be found on the Internet at <www.jpr-cs.net/radlpolyd>. For further information please contact: Michelle Gibson and Deborah Meem, Michelle.Gibson@uc.edu or Deborah Meem, turner@ucr.edu or Harvey Rich (480) 965-8053; e-mail:turner@uci.edu.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care seeks papers for volume 15. The major theme is Changing Consumers and Changing Health Care Delivery. For an initial indication of interest in broad outline or abstracts, please submit by January 10, 2001. Send complete manuscripts to Julie Evarts, Editor, Research in the Sociology of Health Care, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1664; e-mail: jevarts@hum.ucsd.edu.


NCATT Journal of the National Center for AIDS Treatment and Home Care Research announces a new series of research workshops on "The Role of Women in Post-Communist Transitions." Participate in the series will be expected to prepare a paper for publication in this workshop, to be held in the winter of 2000-2001. Selection for the workshop series will be based on interest and the quality of research proposals. Scholars are especially encouraged to apply for participation in this open to scholars at all levels of experience and travel support for the workshops and per diem costs. This interest should submitted by October 20, 2000. For more information contact: Virginia Moore, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 228 Greg Hall, Urbana, IL 61801; phone (217) 244-7605; e-mail:vmoore@illinois.edu.

National Women's Studies Association seeks articles, reports, and retrospectives on all aspects of women's contributions, relevant readings, and emerging trends. Deadline for sending both reports and contributions is May 2001. Send submissions to: J. Cheryl B. Zorn, Editor, News, Department of English, University of Wisconsin at Green Bay, 3000 North Campus Drive, Green Bay, WI 54311-4005; fax (920) 497-1699; e-mail: jzorn@uwgb.edu.

Sociology of Health & Illness, in conjunct one of the second annual theme series, is accepting proposals for contributions to the theme series. The theme series was established in the year 2002. The monograph will explore the borderland between the social and the biological (biomedicine, biopolitics, and bioclesis), and the world of medicine and health. Articles in this monograph should be located in one of the following North, Central and South America should submit only brief abstracts of 200 words and submit five full-page papers by November 30, 2000 to Steven Timmermans, Sociology, University of Amsterdam, PO Box 9467, 1090 GL Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Information on the series at <www.sociology.org>.

Sage Journals in International Sociology announces a call for papers on the theme "Current Socioeconomic Research and the Future of Sociology." Starting with the 2001 volume, there will be four special issues and they encourage papers on the current social and historical context of the discipline. More information can be found on the Internet at <www.sagepub.com/journals/2001.html>.

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The Journal of Global Social Policy is now accepting papers on the theme of "Current Socioeconomic Research and the Future of Sociology." Starting with the 2001 volume, there will be four special issues and they encourage papers on the current social and historical context of the discipline. More information can be found on the Internet at <www.sagepub.com/journals/2001.html>.

Funding

Berlin Program for Advanced German and European Studies, requests research proposals in advanced German and European Studies. The program accepts applications from U.S. and Canadian nationals or permanent residents who are full-time graduate students in the social sciences and humanities and who have completed all coursework required for the PhD. Also eligible are U.S. and Canadian PhDs who have completed their doctorates within the past two calendar years. Awards provide up to 9 months and 12-19 months of support to Berlin, with a stipend of DM 2,400 per month. Application receipt deadline February 6, 2000, with announce­ment of Awards in May following application receipt deadline. For further information and application materials, contact: Berlin Program Social Science Research Council, 870th Avenue, Suite 310, New York, NY 10018; phone (212) 777-2970, fax (212) 277-2727; e-mail:berlin@sbg.org.

University of California-Los Angeles: The Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research, University of California, Health and Human Services Cancer Com­mittee is accepting applications for a post-doctoral training program in population-based, multidisciplinary cancer prevention and control research. Applicants must hold a doctoral degree (e.g., on continued page)
University of Chicago. The Harris School seeks applicants for a one-year A.M. train-

nitiated by October 31, 2000, and policy research and analysis. Full tu-

on the Programs of All-Inclusive scripts by December 1, 2000. Fellow-

New York University. Center for Ad-

script in anthropology, sociology or

fellowships from the Center for the

University of Rochester Medical Center, Department of Community and Preventive Medicine, seeks a post-doctoral fellow or research

September to improve their disciplinary,

awards of up to $20,000.

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and to arrange to meet with one of the

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Commencement Award given by

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Other Organizations

Association of Black Sociologists-News

Association for Research in populated areas (for its 2000 issue. The newsletter is intended to address graduate students, faculty, and people interested in the research. The deadline for submission is October 10, 2000. Employment announcement space is available for $25 per classified ad. For more information, e-mail to ASPS newsletter editor Jennifer Hamer, hamer@socialwork.tulane.edu.

British Sociological Association includes sociologists in a new venture in publishing, retubing the University Press. It is a publishing house for low-price monographs and edited collections, reporting original and substantial sociological research. Sociologists online with the-reborn of the IBSA on September 1, 2000. See <www.bsoci.org/ sociology.org>.

Justice Studies Association announces its call for papers for its annual conference in London, June 2001, open to all sociologists. Titled "Citizenship and Social Democracy: Justicing the Right of the Poor", the conference is open to all sociologists. See http://www.jsta.org/changes.html.

Contact

The Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science was established by the National Science Foundation through its program of support for research infrastructure that integrates geographic and social science. The center is now identifying best practices and common standards, educational curricula and for different problem areas. It is the first stage of a series of considerations that can put a spatial approach in your discipline. The papers may be more or less public. The paper is refereed by the editors and submitted to the editors of the OAS. The authors of the paper will be refereed for consideration in the 2001 issue of the Spatially Integrated Social Science. The editors of the paper will be refereed for consideration in the Spatially Integrated Social Science. The paper is refereed for publication on the website.<www.CSIS.org>. Contact Jorge Sifuentes, Graduate Research Assistant, Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science, University of California, Santa Barbara. (805) 893-4697; fax (805) 893-4699; e-mail jsifuentes@ucsb.edu.

Henan Religion & Culture Research Institute is a non-governmental organization for the distribution of religious literature to the Henan University of Social Sciences. Last month, the institute held an international Buddhism symposium on "Oingo Temple and the Cultural Heritage of China" (including Taiwan), Japan, Canada and Korea. The institute has exchanged literature with Japan and China, and also exchanged some academic papers with the other institutes. They hope to establish a cooperative relation with the other institutes and exchange points frequently. An international conference on "Taoism in Taiwan (at Kaohsiung County in Taiwan) will be held later this year. The institute has received contributions to a joint education project in Tibet, e-mail sijun@club.sjtu.edu.cn; fax 086-21-538-6190; web site <www.soc.sjtu.edu.cn>.

Muxi was a primary participant in a multi-year study of hospital surgical intensive care units (SICUs) funded by the National Institute of Nursing Research to investigate issues related to the provision of care typically under one end of the field. Co-principal investigator Janet Casalit will be considering ethnographic evidence, national and international, and National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding from the National Institute of Nursing Research and the National Institute of Health for this research. Correspondence: mwxia@hkucc.hku.hk.

New Publications


Institute of Medicine (IOM), an independent, non-governmental organization associated with the National Academy of Sciences, is preparing to release two new reports of interest to the health behavior research community. Both reports have yet to be published in hard copy but are available online at: (1) Bridging Disciplines in the Brain, Behavioral, and Clinical Sciences may be viewed at <http://www.iom.edu/ons/ consul/9924.html> (2) Preventing Health Interventions Strategies from Social and Behavioral Research may be viewed at <http://books. iom.edu/consul/9399.html>. Both publications are available online. See <http://www.iom.edu/ons/ title.html>.

Members' New Books

Thomas Abel, University of Berne (Switzerland), Dynamism, Relationalism, Impunity, and Evaluation (Mishcen, R. Oldenburg. 1999).

Garth Gilmour, Dean of Faculty, University of Alberta, Texas Gulf Coast: A Century of Public History (University of Texas Press, 1999).

Caroline B. Nagel, California State University, Long Beach, Coexisting Contemporary Civilizations: Soviet, Japanese, and American Organizational Behavior (Heritage Press, 2000).


Israel Gerber (1921–2006)

Israel Gerber was born in New York City and died in Mt. Vernon, N.Y. on May 23, at age 85, after a long and productive career in fields of anthropology and sociology.

In 1949 he received his PhD at the University of Pennsylvania in Anthropology. He was closely associated with the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, where he served as Associate Professor of Sociology from 1950 to 1954.

After his discharge from the U.S. Army, Dr. Gerber returned to the University of Michigan, where he completed his PhD examinations.


In the late 1980s, Dr. Gerber was instrumental in the development of the "Sociology of Knowledge" program at the University of Michigan, where he served as the Chair of the Department of Sociology from 1985 to 1990.

In 1990, he was named a Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan, where he remained until his retirement in 1995. During his tenure, he supervised numerous graduate students and contributed to the development of the sociology program at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Gerber's research focused on the sociology of knowledge, the sociology of poverty, and the sociology of social control. His work has been influential in the development of these fields and has had a lasting impact on the study of social science.

Michael Wise, Appalachian State University

continued

Herman J. Sander (1936–2000)

Herman J. Sander, at the age of 96, died on December 30, 2000, at his home in Evanston, Ill. A social worker and sociologist, he had been a long-time resident of Evanston.

Sander received his PhD in sociology from the University of Chicago in 1965 and taught at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., where he was a professor of sociology, and as head of the sociology department. He was also a visiting professor at the University of Chicago in 1990.

His research focused on the sociology of aging, labor markets, and social policy. He was a prolific author, with numerous books and articles to his name.

He is survived by his wife, Dr. Joan W. Sander, and his daughter, Dr. Laura Sander.

Continued on next page
Obituaries, continued

veloping countries who had completed their U.S. studies. The foreigners were in-}3erested in the methodology and form of the training and their attitudes. Szender also became involved in coordinating the training of the personnel involved in managing the experiences of Air Force personnel. In 1972, he attended the school and reentered the Michigan program in En-}3erance of the United States. Unable to sup-}3ort himself and go to the local college, he protested a meeting of the isolationist parents and teachers by questioning authority and by his precocious left wing intelligence and Psychological, he enrolled in the U.S. Air Force and flew missions over Vietnam. He survived and returned from Vietnam prison in 1973. In addition to his competence in the German language, Sandy played the piano, enjoyed playing with the kids, and learning foreign lan-}3uages. He belonged to the Yale Club in Washington, D.C. He was a member of the Sociological Society, the Reserve Officers Associ-}3ation, and the American Psychological As-}3ociation. At the time of his death he was an active member of the Central Congrega-}3ional Church.

His wife, Ruth, preceded him by four years. He is survived by a son, Jeffery, of Ridgefield, Connecticut, a daughter, Joyce Eliza-}3beth, of Ridgefield, Connecticut, and two granddaughters, Abigail T. Ferra, Dever University Simon (1930-2000)

William Simon (1930-2000) was a formative figure in the development of the social constructionist approach to the study of sexuality and later an influential and respected modern perspective on sexuality, had a profound impact on the field. A member of the Depart-}3ment of Sociology of the University of Houston, Bill Simon was born in 1930. He died in 2000.

Bill Simon's intellectual career was ex-}3ensive and expansive. Beginning early and continuing throughout his career, he contributed to the social construction of sexuality, and he shaped scholarship in this area. His work was characterized by a unique perspective to govern-}3mental definitions and interventions, ostenta-}3tive interests, he held Adjunct Professorships at the University of Houston, Bill Simon enrolled at Rice University for his doctorate in Psychology and the School of Education.

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Proposals Due December 15, 2000...

**Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline**

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

**Selection Criteria**
Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit and the importance of the proposed research project. Within this context, specific evaluation criteria include the following elements:
- innovativeness and promise of the research idea
- originality and significance of research goals
- the potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research
- appropriateness and significance of the research hypothesis
- feasibility and adequacy of project design
- plan for analysis and evaluation of data
- plan for dissemination of results
- appropriateness of requested budget

The awards are limited to individuals with PhD degrees or the equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have not previously received a FAD award. The selection committee consists of four members of the ASA Council, ASA’s President, and the ASA Executive Officer.

**Funding**
The amount of each award shall not exceed $5,000. Payment goes directly to the principal investigator. Grant money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or Principal Investigator’s salary. No overhead expenses are provided if institutions assist in administering the award for applicants. Applicants are encouraged to continue the tradition of donating to FAD any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

**Application Process**
Applications must be received in the ASA Executive office by June 15 for awards to be reviewed in the summer cycle, and by December 15 for awards to be reviewed in the winter. Applications should include:
- a letter of inquiry with the title of the project, additional name(s) of applicant(s)
- a 100-200 word abstract of the research/conference topic
- a maximum of 5 single-spaced pages describing the project (excluding appendices)
- a detailed budget and time schedule
- a bibliography
- a statement of other pending support
- a vita

**Recent Winners**
Recently funded research and conferences proposals included a broad array of topics and methods from unpaid caring work to transnational political participation and from testing survey questions, cross-nationally to applying Monte Carlo probability techniques. For a brief description of the last two cycles of awards see the May/June 2000 and the December 1999 issues of Footnotes. These can be viewed on ASA’s website www.asanet.org. Click on the "sociologists" section of the home page, then on Footnotes. Previous issues, then on the appropriate month, and finally on select an article.

Please send eight complete application packets to: FAD awards, ASA/SSF Small Grant Program, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4187. Prior to submitting the proposal, please feel free to phone or e-mail project co-director Roberta Spalter-Roth (202) 383-9005, ext. 317 (spalter-roth@asanet.org) or program associate Andrew Sutter (202) 383-9005, ext. 312 (research@asanet.org). Applicants are required to notify ASA if any other funding is received for the project.

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**Call for 2001 MFP Competition**
The ASA Minority Affairs Program announces its competition for the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) for 2001-2002. The MFP fellowship is a predoctoral training program intended for underrepresented minorities primarily interested in mental health issues and research. This training program is supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Mental Disorders, Behavioral Research and AIDS. Sociological research on mental health and illness is germane to core areas of emphasis within the National Institute of Mental Health specifically, and the National Institute 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, ASA members’ contributions and contributions from other sociological and regional associations provide funds for predoctoral fellowships in all areas of Sociology. While these fellowships do not stipulate a specific area of focus, they are fewer in number than those supported by funds from NIMH.

An annual stipend of $14,688 is provided for the ASA/NIMH fellowships, and the general ASA fellowships are a minimum of $11,496. Also, arrangements for the payment of tuition will be made with universities or departments. Approximately 10-12 new awards are made each year. The MFP Fellowship Program provides a package of additional training and support in addition to the stipend.

Applicants must submit their complete application package to the Minority Fellowship Program (in one package) by December 31, 2000. The complete application package consists of:
- (1) Fellowship application
- (2) Essays
- (3) Three (3) letters of recommendation
- (4) Official Transcripts
- (5) Other supporting documents (Optional) (e.g., curriculum vitae or resume, research papers published or present at professional conferences, GRE scores, etc.)

Fellows 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 their 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, Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Southeast Asian or Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipino).

For application forms and additional information, write: The American Sociological Association, Minority Fellowship Program, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4703; (202) 383-9005, ext. 323 or minority.affairs@asanet.org.

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Future ASA Annual Meetings
Published monthly with combined issues in May/June/July/August, and September/October. Subscription, $5.00; Single copy, $3.00.

Editor: Felix J. Lezer
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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significance, impact, general interest) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "Public Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Commentary," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words. "Department" announcements, 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4703; (202) 383-9000; fax (202) 383-9040; e-mail: footnotes@asanet.org; http://www.asanet.org.

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