

Footnotes

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Looking Ahead to . . . Los Angeles '94

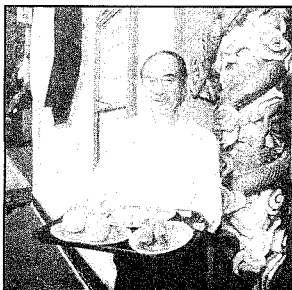
Re-Inventing the Multi-Racial and Multi-Ethnic City of the 21st Century?

by Melvin L. Oliver, University of California-Los Angeles

When scenes of looting and violence rushed across television screens in the midst of the 1991 Los Angeles civil disorder, reporters' descriptions were directly at odds with what viewers saw. With a vocabulary steeped in the racial violence of the 1960s, reporters consistently described the events through the prism of black/white relations. But what viewers saw were not only black faces, but the multi-hued faces of people of color. This was the face of a multi-racial and multi-cultural Los Angeles.

Like other large port of entry cities in the U.S., Los Angeles has been transformed into a First World Metropolis with a Third World population. The demographic changes that have occurred in Los Angeles during the past twenty years have been remarkable in both their scope and diversity. Los Angeles County has grown dramatically, from 7 million in 1970

to 8.6 million in 1990, while its ethnic composition has been remarkably altered. So much so, that demographer Kevin McCarthy has sug-



Los Angeles Chinatown temptations.

Photo: Los Angeles CVM/Melcher & Tom Grimm



Market on Olvera Street in Los Angeles.

Photo: Los Angeles CVM/Melcher & Tom Grimm

gested that "we are witnessing the transformation of the Los Angeles basin into the first continental, multi-ethnic and multi-racial metropolis in the U.S., that is where whites are no longer the predominant majority."

The demographic reality bolsters this claim. The non-Hispanic white population has dramatically declined from its 71% share in 1970 to its present numerically plurality of 41% of the County's population. Meanwhile, the Latino and Asian Pacific population witnessed a doubling (from 15% to 36%) and near quadrupling (from 3% to 11%) of their population shares respectively. While Mexicans are the

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Documentary Visions of Los Angeles

by Barrie Thorne, University of Southern California

Los Angeles, where else? On the day after the recent earthquake, Universal Studios temporarily closed down one of its major attractions—The Earthquake. But this attack of good taste may not have been appreciated by all the customers. In the week after the disaster, the movie reportedly most in request at L.A. video stores was... you guessed it, "Earthquake." Simulation becoming part of reality? In L.A. visual culture and social dynamics often intersect with surprising results.

Video and film documentary is a lively and diverse genre, used, among other things, to explore the many cultures and scenes that converge in Southern California. Participants in the 1994 A.S.A. meetings will have an opportunity to experience and learn about this genre in a three-day ongoing event, "Documentary Visions of Los Angeles."

Michael Renov, chair of the Critical Studies Department in the School of Cinema-Television at the University of Southern California and editor of *Theorizing Documentary and Resolutions: Essays on Contemporary Video Practices*, has organized a workshop featuring video artists and their innovative documentation of Los Angeles cultures. One of the participants, Wendy Clarke, will discuss and show excerpts from two major projects, "The Love Tapes" and "One on One." "The Love Tapes," made over a 15-year period, chronicle video monologues in which everyday people, all over the world, talk for three minutes about a single topic—"love." "One on One" is a series of remarkable video letters exchanged between inmates at the men's prison in Chino and members of the Crenshaw

business community and a church in Santa Monica. Contrary to expectations, in these tapes the positions of confessor/confessant prove to be surprisingly interchangeable. As Howard Rosenberg, the television critic of the *Los Angeles Times*, wrote, "the longer you watch these tapes, the more mesmerizing they become and the more they reveal."

Susan Mogul, a performance artist and video maker, will show and discuss two videos that trace her relationship with her immediate social environs. "Everyday Echo Street: A Summer Diary" is an ethnographic and autobiographical portrait of Mogul's Highland Park neighborhood, which is mostly Latino. "We Draw—You Video," is about a group of gifted young people in a Los Angeles public school. The third workshop participant, Maxi Cohen, has documented a complex way of life told from a series of diverse "inside" perspectives. Ten people who live and/or work in South Central Los Angeles—Korean-Americans, Latinos, African Americans, and European Americans—recorded their perspectives on Hi-8 video. Cohen has crafted these video segments into a feature-length documentary, "South Central Los Angeles: Inside Voices," which addresses the ethnic diversity and cultural complexity of South Central, flashpoint of recent unrest, through the eyes of those who live its contradictions every day.

These videos, and several other short and striking documentary films made by advanced USC cinema and visual anthropology students, will be shown in continuous screenings during the second, third, and fourth days of the meetings. One of these films, "Chicks in White Satin," was recently nominated for an Academy

Award. Directed by Elaine Holliman, it is a humorous documentary of a lesbian couple planning their traditional Jewish wedding. Their lifestyle crashes up against wedding gown fittings, waltz lessons, and family expectations, and the event becomes transformative for the mother of one of the brides, who had been uncomfortable with her daughter's sexuality.

The experiences of Cambodian refugees in Los Angeles, who are trying to come to terms with their war-torn past while pursuing their version of the American dream, are explored in Charles Davis's film, "Cambodia Doughnut Dreams." Inspired by the success of friends and relatives, these immigrants have found their niche through acquiring doughnut shop franchises and selling a product which is alien to their culture.

"Do You Take This Man? Pakistani Arranged Marriages," directed by Elise Fried, follows three young women in the Los Angeles Pakistani community who are facing this issue. Two women embrace the tradition of trusting one's parents to select an appropriate husband, while the third, shown in intense conversations with her immigrant mother, protests the custom as outmoded. The impact of growing up in American amplifies inter-generational issues and cultural differences.

These videos and films were chosen, in part, for their relevance to sociological issues, and some of them seem ideal for use in teaching. A schedule for the continuous showings, and information about how to rent or buy each film or video, will be in the conference packet. □

Code of Professional Ethics Revision

by John Kennedy and Barbara Melber, Co-Chairs, ASA Committee on Professional Ethics

The Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) continues its work on the revision to the ASA Code of Professional Ethics this year. COPE is currently working in three subcommittees, each assigned a part of the Code. We are working with the assumption that any part of the current Code can be altered or eliminated. Our scope includes both substance and procedure. We are also considering what additions may be necessary, especially in relation to sanctions that result from violations of the Code.

As part of the revision process, a professional workshop will be held at the 1994 annual meeting in Los Angeles. We will present a summary of suggested revisions to COPE and ask for input from ASA members at the workshop. ASA members who wish to suggest changes to the Code should submit them to COPE chair - Barbara Melber, or co-chair - John Kennedy. You may also send them to Felice Levine, Executive Officer and staff liaison to COPE, at the ASA office.

In the past year, the ASA Code was used as part of an ASA Amicus Curiae brief on the issue of the confidentiality of research information and the importance of recognizing a limited scholar's privilege. On these and other issues, it is important that the next revision of the Code reflect changes in the environment in which sociologists work.

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The Executive Officer's Column

Academic Freedom and the Role of ASA

The American Sociological Association has had a long history of concern about academic freedom and the role of ASA. In 1968, the Association formally established the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (COFRAT) to deal with members' complaints relating to infringement of academic freedom by institutions. This Committee was charged with the responsibility of handling individual complaints about institutional procedures and practices.

As is well known to our long-term members, COFRAT grew out of the political and social unrest of the 1960s, and the effect that these circumstances had on members of the profession. At the ASA Annual Meeting in Boston in 1968, a number of people expressed alarm at the increasing number of sociologists within the profession who were being denied jobs and/or reappointments because of political opinions and behavior. There was a strong view at that time that the Association ought to deal with the repression, intimidation, and reprisals for political activism and beliefs encountered by members. COFRAT was formed as a result of this activity on August 30, 1968.

A New Look

Now, twenty-five years after COFRAT's formation, the ASA Council is stepping back from our history of experience and from contemporary needs and circumstances to reassess the role of the American Sociological Association in addressing possible encroachments on academic freedom. As part of our larger commitment to examine ASA goals and functions, this past fall the Executive Office undertook an extensive study of the origins, mandates, and activities of COFRAT and of the experiences of other learned societies. In December 1993, the present COFRAT Committee considered a report of this study and discussed ASA's role on issues of academic freedom. At its January 1994 meeting, ASA Council also devoted substantial time to this topic, ultimately passing a resolution that a special Task Force should be appointed to address the role of ASA on issues of academic freedom.

President William Gamson is serving as chair of this Task Force. As Executive Officer, I serve as a member; other members include ASA Vice President Barrie Thorne (current Council liaison to COFRAT), Margaret Andersen (Council), Peter Meiksin (current co-chair of COFRAT), John Kennedy (current co-chair of COPE), John McCarthy (previous service as a COFRAT chair). Especially after having undertaken an in-depth analysis of COFRAT and ASA's role on issues of academic freedom, I applaud both the creation of this Task Force and the current COFRAT and ASA Council for making this a priority subject.

Issues in Historical Perspective

Despite the very positive impulse to assist sociologists who might be confronting violations of academic freedom, there has always been ambiguity and uncertainty about ASA's role. As early as 1972, Council and COFRAT expressed unease about the mission, scope, and activities of COFRAT. While, during the late 1970s and the early 1980s, COFRAT took on some general projects (e.g., Guidelines for Initial Appointments), overall throughout



its history this Committee has primarily been engaged in fact-finding on individual complaints, rendering judgments, and making recommendations to Council on possible sanctions. In practice, COFRAT at times also took on mediation and arbitration functions, but there is no indication that Council ever encouraged or officially endorsed these activities.

While the historical documents contain some information about COFRAT procedures, there never evolved a detailed substantive Committee charge (other than the Committee's broad definition). The initial COFRAT Committee and Council spoke to the necessity of setting priorities for the most significant kinds of cases (recognizing that ASA and COFRAT were not well situated to have an "open door" policy). Yet, the substantive scope and procedures of COFRAT were not fully specified. In addition, over time there is evidence of disparate points of view and even some confusion between COFRAT's mandate and the mandate of other bodies (especially the Committee on Professional Ethics).

Finally, the historical documents indicate that Council(s) sought not just to report on investigations but to take action with some "teeth" to what they did. Censure of an institution brought with it the possibility not only of public announcement and wide dissemination (e.g., to foundations and funding agencies) but also of sanctions that could include refusal to advertise the institution in the *Employment Bulletin* or *Graduate Guide*. With some cases, the possibility of these sanctions was explicitly conveyed to institutions with the hope of engendering institutional compliance with ASA requests or decisions. Also, the record suggests the intent that sanctions would not be lifted until such time as an institution remedied the situation. While COFRAT could recommend that Council censure or impose sanctions, Council always retained the authority to take such action and only rarely did so.

ASA's Unique Niche

Key to any determination of ASA's role is its unique niche vis-à-vis other agencies and organizations that can handle academic freedom cases. In actions of Council that originally established COFRAT, emphasis was placed on COFRAT referring cases out and complementing the functions of other agencies. The two primary organizations that handle individual complaints of infringement of academic freedom by institutions are the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Both organizations have more resources than ASA directed to handling these types of complaints and are focused on providing this type of service. The AAUP in particular is singularly dedicated to issues relating to academic life.

Throughout the 25-year history of COFRAT, the notion of seeking a unique niche is a recurrent theme. Referral of cases out, not taking cases that were being handled elsewhere, and taking cases that raise special issues of sociological rele-

vance defined official policy. In practice, however, it is not clear from the accepted cases why those particular cases could not be referred to the AAUP processes or other bodies (i.e., why they were particularly appropriate for ASA consideration).

Key Issues for Task Force Consideration

Even though the policies and actions of COFRAT have varied over the past twenty-five years, the ASA has always viewed itself as having a limited role in handling complaints of individual members against institutions for due process violations. In reconstructing the history and analyzing the issues, I was struck with the need for ASA Council to address the threshold questions that plagued the founders of COFRAT and continue to be at issue: What role can and should ASA play in addressing academic freedom violations? Should the Association respond to and handle individual complaints of violations of academic freedom? Should ASA play a role in monitoring the academic workplace at a systemic level, for example, issuing advisory opinions or reports?

Key for the Task Force and ultimately for Council to determine is what if any role ASA should play in handling individual complaints. Among the many options available for consideration are the following: (1) ASA could eschew considering individual complaints and focus only on issues of broad policy relevance. (2) Alternatively, ASA could conduct investigations, but direct its attention to a mediation role and to the resolution of complaints by working with both parties on an absolutely confidential basis. Only advisory opinions and general resolutions on broad policy issues would then be reported publicly. (3) Finally, ASA Coun-

cil could decide to retain an adjudicatory function with recourse to sanctions and the intent to make public adverse findings.

Whatever Council ultimately determines should be ASA policy, the process of reassessing ASA's role is challenging. With good intentions, prior ASA Councils and COFRATs have struggled with the desire to provide a discipline-based forum to assess complaints of sociologists who believe that they have suffered violations of academic freedom, who may be in a power-imbalanced situation, and who may feel that they have no where else to turn for professional validation. In considering complaints, ASA has sought to serve as a neutral third party that would be respected by both sides, but respondent institutions have often questioned the legitimacy of ASA's role. Over time, COFRAT and Council members have also wondered about the appropriateness of ASA examining the internal affairs of academic institutions. Moreover, the reality is that these disputes are complex and require substantial expertise, resources, time, and effort to produce quality results.

For all of these reasons, it is a good time to take a fresh look. The history of ASA's experience in dealing with academic freedom complaints has been marked by ambiguity and uncertainty. At many prior points in the past, the question of what role ASA and COFRAT should play has been raised but was never resolved. This year, Council and COFRAT have thought constructively and creatively about ASA's role. The Task Force will build upon the deliberations of these bodies to produce a set of recommendations to Council that can guide the Association into the future. President Gamson and I welcome your input as this Task Force moves ahead.--Felice J. Levine □

On the Well-Being of Graduate Departments

In March of 1992, an ASA Task Group on Graduate Education (TAGGE) issued a report to Council. The TAGGE group, chaired by Joan Huber, was completing its work in what they perceived as a climate of hostility to sociology. Shortly after they began in 1988, the Sociology Department at Washington University in St. Louis had been closed. Just before they issued their report, Yale had announced its intention to reduce drastically the size of its Sociology Department and it seemed in imminent danger of being eliminated altogether. In the final year of the Reagan-Bush era in which they were operating, there seemed little sympathy or encouragement for the social sciences in general and for sociology in particular. The central issue that animated the TAGGE Report was a sense of the vulnerability of sociology and a concern with what we should do collectively to minimize any self-inflicted harm.

Two years later, the vulnerability seems less apparent. The Yale administrators who targeted sociology have resigned and the Sociology Department has hired several new faculty members. The closing of the Washington University department several years ago has not been followed by other closings and now seems more idiosyncratic than part of a national trend. Sociology undergraduate enrollments have been rising substantially for several years and a new administration in Washington is highly

sympathetic and open to the contributions that sociologists can make. If there is a lesson to be drawn from the Yale case, it is more than about the vulnerability of capricious administrators than about sociology.

TAGGE defined its mandate broadly, addressing not simply graduate education but a whole series of issues related to the well-being of sociology departments: the quality of undergraduates, departmental governance, the status of sociology in the academic pantheon, the relationship of sociology to other disciplines, and the general rambunctiousness of sociologists. Though they may have overreacted to the political atmosphere at the time, they nevertheless raised and took positions on several important issues.

Many of the observations and recommendations of the TAGGE Report stimulated controversy and disagreement among Council members. Rather than attempting to impose a consensus where none exists, Council sought to use the report and the dissenting views to create a forum for wider discussion of the issues raised. Readers are invited to provide their own views on these issues and future issues of *Footnotes* will carry selected responses. This article quotes extensively from the original TAGGE Report and from a dissent by ASA Presi-

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largest share of the Latino population, the most recent decade has seen a substantial increase in Central Americans, particularly from war-ravaged El Salvador. For Asian Pacific Islanders, the Chinese and Filipinos have replaced the Japanese as the largest ethnic subgroup, while Vietnamese, Korean and Indians have all registered massive increases in their population share during this period. Meanwhile African Americans only slightly increased numerically and remained a constant share of the county population (11%) during this period. Thus, we find on the eve of the 21st century an urban landscape in the process of reinvention.

That reinvention takes place daily as the city attempts, in fits and turns, to deal with racial and ethnic diversity. This diversity will demand new social forms and require a commitment to economic justice that can only thrive with political structures that are responsive and inclusive. In that sense Los Angeles is a perfect example of the social laboratory that Robert Park and his colleagues found in Chicago in the post-World War I period. Today Los Angeles is reeling from a restructuring of the economy because of military reductions; experiencing the pains of rapid demographic change, and; attempting to politically absorb new and different voices in outdated progressive era political structures. What is the record thus far? How far has the metropolitan area's reinvention moved the diverse population toward these goals? As the rebellion of 1992 indicated, the answer is not very well nor very far.

ASA MOST Program Seeks Host Sites for Summer 1995

by Ramon S. Torrecilha, Director, Minority Affairs Program

The ASA Minority Opportunities through School Transformation Program (MOST) seeks to recruit two PhD conferring departments to host the Program's 1995 summer institute participants in a initiative designed to improve curriculum, academic climate and mentoring for minority students.

Supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, MOST constitutes a new thrust to change the manner in which departments educate a diverse faculty of the future. The Program is based on the premise that graduate and undergraduate sociology departments must confront the challenges presented by ethnic, racial and cultural diversity of our society. By transforming how they work, participating departments will gain first-hand experience in developing programmatic initiatives to create an inclusive academic environment, effectively train students of color, and take a leadership role on the campus and in the profession.

The graduate departments selected as host institutions must commit themselves to institutional change. Under MOST, graduate departments are not merely providing a summer "service" program to minority undergraduate students. Core to the Program is that these departments seek to improve both how they approach undergraduate and graduate education with minority students and how they address issues of diversity in their own program. Departments seeking to become host sites will need to prepare a proposal that includes explicit departmental goals for enhancing diversity efforts over a 20-month period: six to nine months of strategy development and initial change, the summer institute for visiting undergraduates and their mentors, and the following academic year for implementation and review. While the summer institute provides an intensive professional experience for visiting undergraduates, for the graduate department, it represents the culmination of planning and constitutes a critical opportunity for experiencing with new approaches for undergraduate and graduate training at that institution.

MOST provides the latitude to propose in designing programs to achieve the stated goals.

Immigration and economic restructuring have worked in tandem to produce a very deep and growing urban inequality in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Unlike many Eastern Frostbelt cities, Los Angeles experienced a marked growth in manufacturing in both the central city and suburban areas in the decade of the eighties. This growth is however, economically bifurcated. Good paying, mainly defense related manufacturing jobs helped fuel the high-flying lifestyles of the skilled and well-educated aerospace workers. Low wage, even sub-minimum wage jobs with no benefits and often unsafe working conditions characterized downgraded manufacturing in such industries as textiles, apparel, jewelry and furniture making. These were the jobs that used the mass of immigrants, particularly Mexican, that flocked to the Los Angeles area in this period. The polarization of these two groups provides a sense of the depth of inequality in the city. Of those who work, only 8.7% of whites earn less than \$11,000 (poverty line) while for foreign born Latinos, fully 44.6% of those working are poor.

Caught in between these extremes are native minorities. African Americans and Mexican Americans (i.e., citizen or long term residents) face a somewhat different opportunity structure. Many of these groups were originally absorbed into the high-wage, manufacturing base of the car, steel, and tire industry. This sector, however, witnessed a drastic decline in the 80s. Moreover, it was precisely in or near com-

munities in which these groups live that this deindustrialization took place. The result was that on the eve of the rebellion many native minorities were in a state of economic depression; particularly African Americans without education. Unlike the working poor of the Latino population, this group was jobless.

Carving out a different economic niche were those Asian immigrants who with the help of economic and human capital resources they brought were able to either start businesses or to move into traditional professions. The emergence of ethnic enclaves in Monterey Park, Koreatown, and Little Saigon exemplifies a well-known pattern. On the other hand, many immigrants were able to use human capital earned in their homeland to move into professional positions in the U.S. (i.e., Filipino nurses). Other less educationally able immigrants were forced to work in either service positions (i.e., housework) or in co-ethnic businesses in the enclave (i.e., restaurants, dry cleaners, textile factories). Thus for Asian Pacific Islanders, a bifurcated pattern of economic inequality occurs where some immigrants are doing well, while others do very poorly.

Since the end of the cold war this racial/ethnic economic hierarchy has been reinforced, however with a new twist. White Los Angeles are now economically suffering. Because of the economic restructuring associated with military conversion, for the first time, white access to high-wage, good benefit jobs have been curtailed. The result is a growing economic insecurity in the city. The public expenditures that have from the beginning sustained the economic fortunes of Los Angeles have

enrichment opportunities, student recruitment and retention, assistantship program, effective faculty mentoring, scientific conference participation, professional socialization initiatives, and mentor and instructor enhancement activities.

The application deadline for PhD conferring departments is May 31, 1994. Additional information and Program guidelines may be obtained by contacting the Minority Affairs Program at the ASA. □

The structure and content of proposals should reflect the institutional mission and content of departments. Therefore, project specifics may encompass a wide variety of activities. Collectively, they must form a feasible, logical, and comprehensive effort focused upon improving the educational experiences of minorities, by producing systemic changes and increasing the number of PhD's in sociology. Examples of specific activities include, but are not limited to: curricular evaluation and reform, research

New Opportunities for Sociologists in HIV/AIDS Prevention Planning

Paula Trubisky, Special Assistant

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently announced \$12,000,000 in new funds to be granted to state, territorial, and local health department HIV Prevention Cooperative Agreement Grantees for implementing community planning for HIV prevention programs. A significant proportion of these funds are allotted for technical assistance to provide a strong social and behavioral science base in the design of community based HIV prevention programs. William W. Darrow, Chief of the Behavioral & Prevention Research Branch at CDC said, "sociological expertise is critical in identification, implementation, and evaluation of HIV prevention programs within a given community. This funding structure opens up new opportunities for sociologists and other social scientists to speak up and become involved."

Darrow, one of the first sociologists to identify and track the epidemic, stressed the need for applied sociologists to contact local or state AIDS directors about getting involved. In particular, he emphasize the need for sociologists with expertise on: community studies; demography; communication patterns; social disorganization; criminology; epidemiology; and health. "HIV/AIDS is not a single epidemic but multiple epidemics with many faces and many challenges," Darrow said. "Community

studies are particularly helpful. We need to know, for example, what the people of Little Havana in Miami want, what the people of the Haitian community want, and what the gay community wants." CDC hopes the new funding guidelines will empower communities to assess their needs through cooperation with both state and local health departments.

The CDC supplemental guidance is designed as an ongoing process that will continue to impact future HIV prevention planning efforts. Under this funding program, "local planning groups" carry the responsibility for developing comprehensive HIV prevention plans with state and local agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and representatives of communities and groups at risk for HIV infection or already infected. Each planning group is allotted funds for technical assistance to help identify community needs, to assess the effectiveness of strategies and interventions, and to design culturally sensitive and linguistically appropriate prevention programs.

To get involved in local planning groups, contact your local or state AIDS directors. For a copy of the CDC guidelines, "Supplemental Guidance on HIV Prevention Community Planning for Noncompeting Continuation of Cooperative Agreements for HIV Prevention Projects", please call Lillie Brown, at (202) 293-7330. □

been corroded. Standards of living have declined. Discretionary monies that once supported gardeners, nannies, housekeepers, home repair and home remodeling have become scarcer. The result is that the economic deprivation of the poor, particularly the immigrant poor grows more each day. The number of daylaborers on the street-corner increases, the homelessness grows, and the public perception and scapegoating that blames all these problems on immigrants become more intense.

The reinvention of Los Angeles for the 21st century is stymied at its core by an economic malaise that poisons almost all it touches. Interethnic relations have become a constant fight between groups for scarce economic and political resources. South Central Los Angeles which in 1970 was 77% African American is today nearly 50% Latino. In this new urban landscape interethnic tensions are exacerbated by perceptions of job competition and access to housing and local public services. Even the conflict between African Americans and Koreans, which has erupted not only in Los Angeles, but nationally, is in essence, an issue of economic access. The issue of Korean ownership of liquor stores in the African American community has become a forum for African American/Korean American dialogue. From this dialogue Korean liquor store-owners have been receptive to the community's concerns for ridding the neighborhood of these types of facilities leading to mutually satisfactory solutions to this issue. A proposal to convert liquor stores to retail outlets more beneficial to the community has faltered, however, on a lack of public and private economic resources.

While economic scarcity sets limits on how Los Angeles reinvents itself, what is remarkable is that people and groups continue to pursue this dream even in the presence of this formidable barrier. The most exciting fruit from the rebellion has been the emergence of grass-roots multi-ethnic coalitions. These groups try to create the social space necessary to develop coalitions. A panoply of these types of organizations has developed in Los Angeles as activists have recognized that the pursuit of ethnic politics in isolation from others will lead to failure. Examples include the Multi-Cultural Collaborative, the New Majority, the Coalition of Neighborhood Developers, and The Ethnic Coalition. These groups are trying to harvest the potential to reinvent the city by identifying common interests, by trying to promote adaptable ideologies, and by attacking problems common to all. For example, nearly all observers believe that the structure of city and county government, an outgrowth of progressive era politics, no longer serve the needs of this diverse community. For example, as it now stands, the nation's most diverse city, has elected representatives that represent more people than many states. A five seat County Board of Supervisors represents a population of almost 9 million while each Los Angeles city council member represents 235,000 people. Ethnic and racial conflict over access to these positions threatens to pit emerging Latino and Asian politicians against Black elected officials who are over-represented when compared to their proportion of the population. In addition, the Los Angeles Unified School District where over half of all students are Latino and Asian, continues to pursue policy without formal participation of immigrant parents. To allow immigrant parents to vote in school board elections is a reinvention of politics in Los Angeles that is both inclusive and fair.

The reinvention of Los Angeles will depend not only on what happens locally, but also on the trajectory of national and even international economic and political forces. However, what happens in Los Angeles seems to reverberate throughout the nation. As we recover from our four seasons of social and physical earthquakes, fires and floods, we must continually reinvent the economic, political and social structures necessary for Rodney King's simple plea to be reality -- "can we all get along." □

Candidates for ASA President, Vice President, Secretary

In accordance with election policies adopted by ASA Council in 1989, only the biographical sketches for top office candidates will appear in *Footnotes* prior to the election. The sketches and pictures of all candidates will be printed as a supplement and mailed with the election ballot in April.

President-Elect

CYNTHIA FUCHS EPSTEIN



Present Position: Distinguished Professor, Graduate Center, City University of New York (1990-present). **Former Positions Held:** Professor, Graduate Center, CUNY (1975-90); Queens College (1975-84); Associate Professor, Queens College and Graduate Center, CUNY (1971-74); Assistant Professor, Queens College,

CUNY (1968-70); Resident Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation (1982-88). **Degrees:** PhD 1968, Columbia University; MA 1960, The New School for Social Research; BA 1955, Antioch College. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Eastern Sociological Society, President (1983-84), Council (1973-74); Papers Committee (1975, 1970), Membership Committee (1985-86); Vice-President, National Council for Research on Women (at founding); Trustee, Antioch University, (1984-present), Executive Committee (1987-90), Academic Affairs Committee, Financial Affairs Committee (current); Consulting Editor, *American Journal of Sociology* (1985-87); Advisory Editor, *SIGNS* (from founding until 1990). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council (1974-77); Executive Office and Budget Committee (1977-80); Program Committee (1983-84); Chair, Section on Organizations and Occupations (current), also Nominating Committee Ethics Committee (1971-72), Chair (1973); Chair, Section on Sociology of Sex Roles (1974); Nominating Committee; Section on Family. **Professional Accomplishments:** *Deceptive Distinctions: Sex, Gender and the Social Order* (1988); *Women In Law* (1981); Revised Second Edition, (1993); Winner of ABA Certificate of Merit and Scribes Award; *Woman's Place: Options and Limits In Professional Careers* (1970); Other books and 60 articles on the workplace and gender issues; Member, Committee on Women's Employment and Related Social Issues, National Academy of Sciences (1981-88). **Honors and Awards:** Fellow, Guggenheim Foundation; Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Science; Resident Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation; Mellon Professor, Tulane University; Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar.

MAUREEN T. HALLINAN



Present Position: White Professor of Sociology, University of Notre Dame (1984-present). **Former Positions Held:** Assistant Professor to Professor, University of Wisconsin, Madison (1972-1984); Visiting Assistant Professor of Education, Stanford University (1975-1976); Visiting Associate Professor of Sociology, Stanford Uni-

versity (1976-1978). **Degrees:** PhD 1972, University of Chicago; MS 1968, University of Notre Dame; BS 1961, Marymount College, NY. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Sociology panel, National Science Foundation (1986-87); Review panel, National Institute of Health, Department of Health and Human Services (1987-88); Associate Editor, *Social Forces* (1977-80); Editorial board, *Social Networks* (1978-83); *Review of Educational Research* (1984-87); *American Educational Research Journal* (1992-94); National fellow, Education Finance and Productivity Center, University of Chicago, (1977-78); Guest co-editor, *Journal of Research on Adolescence* (1991); Advisory Board, *Structural*

Analysis in Social Sciences (1986-91); *ISI Atlas of Science* (1988-92). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Editor, *Sociology of Education*, (1981-86; editorial board 1979-81); Chair, Section on Sociology of Education, 1991-1992; Secretary/Treasurer 1988-90); Council member, Section on Methodology (1984-87) and Section on Sociology of Education (1979-82); Publications Committee (1981-86, 1988-91); Program Committee (1990-91). **Professional Accomplishments:** *Change in Societal Institutions* (editor 1990); *The Social Organization of Schools* (editor 1987); *The Social Context of Instruction: Group Organization and Group Processes* (editor 1983); *The Structure of Positive Sentiment* (1974); "School differences in tracking effects on achievement," *Social Forces* (1994); "Tracking: from theory to practice," *Sociology of Education* (1994); "Foundations of School Choice," *International Encyclopedia of Education* (1994). **Honors and Awards:** Research grants from National Science Foundation, National Institute of Education, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute of Child Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Education, Spencer Foundation; Elected member, Sociological Research Association (1993); Elected to Phi Beta Kappa (1993); Elected to Pi Lambda Theta (1970); Invited Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1990).

ARLIE RUSSELL HOCHSCHILD

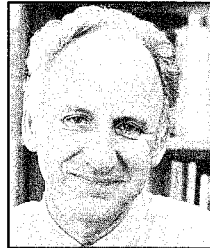


Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley (1983-present). **Former Positions:** Acting Chair, Sociology Department, University of California, Berkeley, (1978-79); Assistant to Full Professor, University of California, Berkeley (1971-1983); Assistant Professor, University of California, Santa

Cruz (1969-71); Eugene M. Lang Visiting Professor, Swarthmore College (1992). **Degrees:** PhD 1969, MA 1965, University of California, Berkeley; BA 1962, Swarthmore College. **Professional Accomplishments:** *The Second Shift: Working Parents and the Revolution at Home*, (1989; 8 Printings, translated into German, Japanese and Dutch); *The Managed Heart: The Commercialization of Human Feeling* (1983; 7 Printings, translated into German and Chinese); *The Unexpected Community* (1973); "Emotion Work, Feeling Rules and Social Structure" in *American Journal of Sociology*, (1979); "The Economy of Gratitude" in David Franks and Doyle McCarthy (Editors), *Original Papers in the Sociology of Emotions* (1989); "The Commercial Spirit of Private Life and the Abduction of Feminism: Best Selling Advice Books For Women 1970-1990" in *Culture, Theory and Society* (May 1994). **Honors and Awards:** Outstanding Teacher Award, University of California, Berkeley (1968); Charles Cooley Award in Social Psychology, (1983); National Women's Political Caucus' Distinguished Achievement Award for S.Bay Area Women Writers (1991); One of *New York Times* Book Review's Notable Books in Social Science, *The Managed Heart* (1983) and *The Second Shift* (1989); Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters, Swarthmore College (1993); Guggenheim Fellowship (1976-1977); Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral and Social Sciences (invited). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Board Member, International Society for Research on Emotion (1986-present); Advisor, Ford Foundation Work-Family Collaborative Research Project (1991-present); Advisor, Work and Family Research Panel of the Conference Board (1991-present); Chair, Advisory Board, Institute for the Study of Social Change, UC Berkeley (1982-84); Co-Chair, Senate Committee on the Status of Women and Ethnic Minorities, University of California, Berkeley (1978-80); Member, Founding Board, Women Studies Program, University of California Berkeley (1980-88); Member, Founding Board, Beatrice Bain Research Group, University of California Berkeley (1980-85); Advisor, *Feminist Issues* (1983-1990); Editorial Board, *The American Prospect* (1990-present); Founding Board member, Sociologists for Women in Society (1970), Chair, Research Committee 1973-75). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Chair, Section on the Sociology of Emotions (1986-88); Council 1986-89);

Council Member, Sociology of Culture (1991-92); Member, Committee on Professional Ethics (1975-77).

W. RICHARD (DICK) SCOTT

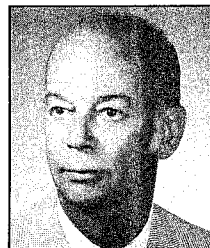


Present Position: Professor, Department of Sociology and, by courtesy, of Organizational Behavior, Graduate School of Business and Policy, School of Medicine and of Education, Stanford University; Director, Stanford Center for Organizations Research.

Former Positions Held: Adjunct Professor, Public Policy and Administration University of Tromso, Norway (1991-92); Edmund P. Learned Distinguished Professor of Business Administration, University of Kansas (1970-71); Assistant Professor to Professor, Stanford University (1960-present). **Degrees:** PhD 1961, University of Chicago; MA 1955, University of Kansas; BA 1954, University of Kansas; AA 1953, Parsons Junior College, Parsons, KS. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Member, Governing Board, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education (CBASSE); National Research Council (1990-present); Editor, *Annual Review of Sociology* (1986-91); Member, Epidemiological and Services Research Review Committee, NIMH (1985-87, Chair, 1987-88); Member, Sociology Panel, National Science Foundation (1982-84); Editorial Boards of *Organizational Science* (1988-present), *Annual Review of Sociology* (1982-91), *Medical Care Review* (1983-88), *American Journal of Sociology* (1965-71), *Administrative Science Quarterly* (1965-68), *Pacific Sociological Review* (1964-67). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council (1989-92); Executive Office and Budget Committee (1987-89); Committee on Nominations (1970-72); Chair, Section on Organizations and Occupations (1970-71); Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review* (1968-69). **Professional Accomplishments:** *Institutional Environments and Organizations* (coauthor 1994); *Organizations: Rational, Natural and Open Systems* (1992, 3rd ed.); *Hospital Structure and Performance* (coauthor 1987); *Organizational Environments: Ritual and Rationality* (coauthor 1975); *Evaluation and the Exercise of Authority* (coauthor 1975). **Honors and Awards:** Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1989-90); Distinguished Scholar Award, Organization and Management Theory Division, Academy of Management (1988); Dean's Award for Distinguished Teacher, Stanford University (1987); Elected, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences (1975); Social Science Research Council Fellow (1958-59).

Vice President-Elect

IVAR BERG



Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Professor of Education University of Pennsylvania (1979-present). **Former Positions Held:** Professor of Sociology and Professor of Economics, Vanderbilt University (1975-79); Assistant Professor to Professor to George Warren Professor of Sociology and Business, Columbia University (1959-75); Associate Dean of the University's Faculties, Columbia University (1969-71). **Degrees:** PhD 1959, Harvard University; AB 1954, Colgate University; MA Hon 1979, University of Pennsylvania. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Vice President Elect and Vice President, Eastern Sociological Society (1990-92); Board of Con-

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Candidates, from page 4

sulting Editors, *American Journal of Sociology* (1988-91); Member and Chair, The College Board's Advisory Council on College Level Services (1988-91); Board of Directors, Philadelphia Alliance for the Teaching of Humanities in the Schools (PATHS), a program of the Committee to support the Philadelphia Public Schools (1984-85). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Chair elect and Chair, Section on Organizations and Occupations (1989-91); Elected Member of the Council (1988-91); Elected member, Sociological Research Association (1987); ASA Distinguished Scholarly Career Award Committee (1981-84). **Professional Accomplishments:** Helped as a member of ASA's Council to negotiate the beginnings of better services for ASA's community in applied sociology and to negotiate \$750,000 funds from the Cornerhouse Fund, now ASA's Spivack Program (1991); Led Penn's faculty of Arts and Sciences to thorough-going curriculum revisions in its college, as dean of the college (1986-87); Successfully negotiated lifting of "debarment of grants", over affirmative action difficulties that Columbia had with the Justice Department (1972); Member of a group of four leaders, as Columbia's dean of faculties that pulled the university out of a \$13 million deficit in (1970-71) without cutting out a single program, department or school; Author of *Education and Jobs: the Great Training Robbery*, a volume that became the basis for the U.S. Supreme Court's unanimous landmark civil rights decision, *Griggs vs Duke Power Co.* (1971). **Honors and Awards:** Ira and Doris Kukin Visiting Professor, The Syms School of Business Yeshiva University, New York, Spring (1994); Fellow of New York Academy of Science and of AAAS; Henry Luce Foundation Distinguished Visiting Professor, Wake Forest University (October 1983); Henry Luce Foundation Distinguished Professor, Vanderbilt University (January 1983); H. Lyman Hooker Distinguished Visiting Professor, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario (November 1982).

MYRA MARX FERREE



Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Women's Studies, University of Connecticut (1991-present). **Former Positions Held:** Professor of Sociology, University of Connecticut (1987-1991); Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Connecticut (1976-1987); Guest Professor, University of Frankfurt, F.R.G.

many (1985). **Degrees:** PhD 1976, Harvard University; AB 1971, Bryn Mawr College. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Editorial Board, *Public Opinion Quarterly* (1993-1996); Advisory Board, American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (1993-1996); Series Editor, *Perspectives on Gender*, Routledge (1992-); Sociology Review Panel, National Science Foundation (1989-91); Co-chair, Program Committee, Eastern Sociological Society (1988-89). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council (1990-93), liaison to Committee on Teaching and to Minority Affairs Program; Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review* (1990-93); Chair, Collective Behavior and Social Movements Section (1991-92); Committee on Nominations (1986-88); Chair, Sex and Gender Section (1985-86). **Professional Accomplishments:** *Feminist Organizations: Harvest of the New Women's Movement* (with Patricia Yancey Martin, forthcoming 1994); "The Rise and Fall of 'Mommy Politics': Feminism and German Unification," *Feminist Studies* (1993); "Institutionalizing Gender Equality: Feminist Politics and Equality Offices," *German Politics & Society* (1991-92); "Beyond Separate Spheres: Feminism and Family Research," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (1990); *Analyzing Gender: A Handbook For The Social Sciences* (with Beth Hess, 1987). **Honors and Awards:** NSF grant (co-PI with William Gamson), "Social Movements and Public Discourse: the abortion debate in Germany and the U.S." (1993-1996); Cheryl Miller Lectureship, Sociologists for Women in Society (1992-3); German Marshall Fund Fellowship, "Equality and Autonomy: Political strategies and feminist concerns in Germany and the U.S." (1990-91); NSF grant, "Perceived Equity in the Household Division of Labor" (1988-90); German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) Research Fellowship (1982-83).

JUDITH LORBER



Present Position: Professor, Brooklyn College and Graduate School, City University of New York (1972-present). **Former Positions Held:** Coordinator Women's Studies PhD Certificate Program, Graduate School, CUNY (1988-1991); Adjunct Associate Professor in Community Medicine, Mount Sinai Medical Center (1978-present). **Degrees:** MA 1966, PhD 1971, New York University; BA 1952 Queens College, City University of New York. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Founding Editor, *Gender & Society* (1986-1990); Vice-President, Eastern Sociological Society (1985-86); Vice President, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1983-84); President, Sociologists for Women in Society (1980-82). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Sex and Gender Section (Chair 1992-93; Chair, Award Committee 1993-94; Nominations Committee 1974-75; By-Laws Committee 1971-72); Medical Sociology Section (Council 1986-88 and 1977-79; Nominations Committee 1976); Distinguished Publication Award Committee (1992); Nominations Committee (1988-90 and 1978-80). **Professional Accomplishments:** *Paradoxes of Gender* (1994); *Women Physicians: Careers, Status and Power* (1984); *The Social Construction of Gender* (co-editor 1991); *Medical Men and Their Work* (co-editor 1972); Author of numerous articles on women as health care workers and patients, sociological aspects of the new procreative technologies, and gender studies. **Honors and Awards:** United States-Israel Educational Foundation (Fulbright) Award for lecturing at Bar Ilan University and for research in Israel (1992-1993); Cheryl Miller Memorial Lectureship, Sociologists for Women in Society (1992).

Secretary-Elect

JOANNE MILLER



Present Position: Chairperson, Associate Professor, Queens College, City University of New York (1991-present). **Former Positions Held:** Director, MA Program in Applied Social Research, Queens College, City University of New York (1986-1991); Program Director for Sociology, National Science Foundation (1982-1985); Research Sociologist Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies, NIMH (1975-1982). **Degrees:** BA 1970, MS 1972, PhD 1975, University of Wisconsin, Madison. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Executive Committee, Eastern Sociological Society (1987-1989); Co-Chair, Capital Area Chapter, Sociologists for Women in Society (1980-1982). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (1990-1993); Organizations and Occupations Section Council (1990-1993); Council (1986-1989); Committee on Committees (1983-1984); Committee on Professional Ethics (1986-1989). **Professional Accomplishments:** "Gender and Supervision: The Legitimation of Authority in Relationship to Task," *Sociological Perspectives* (1992); "The Role of Allowances in Adolescent Socialization," *Youth and Society* (co-author 1990); "Jobs and Work," *Handbook of Sociology* (1988); "Women and Work: The Psychological Effects of Occupational Conditions," *American Journal of Sociology* (co-author 1979); "Hospital Response to the Legalization of Abortion in New York State: An Analysis of Program Innovation," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (1979). **Honors and Awards:** Research Award on Corporate Responses to Diversity, Center for the New American Workforce (1993); Ford Foundation Diversity Initiative Award for Undergraduate Research/Mentoring (1993); Curriculum Development Grant, National Science Foundation (Co-PI 1992-1994); Instrumentation Grant, National Science Foundation (Co-PI 1991-1993); Russell Sage Foundation Resident Fel-

lowship (1985-1986); Maurice Falk Memorial Lectureship, Eastern Sociological Society (1981 and 1978).

TERESA SULLIVAN



Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Law, Cox & Smith, Inc., Faculty Fellow in Law, and Associate Dean, Graduate Studies, The University of Texas at Austin (faculty since 1981, associate dean since 1992). **Former Positions Held:** Department Chair, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin (1990-1992); Director of Women's Studies, The University of Texas at Austin (1985-87); Assistant Professor of Sociology and The College, The University of Chicago (1977-1981). **Degrees:** PhD 1975, The University of Chicago; AM 1972, The University of Chicago; BA 1970, Michigan State University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Southwestern Sociological Association (1986-89); Board of Directors, Population Association of America (1989-91); Chair, Budget, Audit, and Finance Committee, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1986-87); Secretary-Treasurer, Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association (1986-88); President, Alpha of Texas Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa (1991-1993). **Offices, Committee Memberships and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Program Committee (1993, 1994, 1995); Publications Committee (1988-92 Editor, Rose Monograph Series (1988-92 Nominations Committee (1985-87); Council, Section on Population (1984-87); Council, Section on Undergraduate Education (1988-91). **Professional Accomplishments:** *The Social Organization of Work* (co-author 1990); *As We Forgive Our Debtors: Bankruptcy and Consumer Credit In America* (co-author 1989); "Laws, models, and real people: choice of chapter in bankruptcy," *Law and Social Inquiry* (1988); *The Dilemma of American Immigration: Beyond The Golden Door* (co-author 1983); *Marginal Workers, Marginal Jobs: The Underutilization of American Workers* (1978). **Honors and Awards:** Jeffrey N. Cole Endowed Lecturer, Michigan State University (1993); Silver Gavel Award, American Bar Foundation (1990); Sociological Research Association (1990); Students' Association Teaching Excellence Award (1992); Presidents' Associate Teaching Excellence Award (1989-90).

NSF Search

Sociology Program Director

The Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation is searching for a new Program Director. The position is for a visiting scientist from an academic or research setting who is challenged by the opportunity to advance sociological research and to help shape future research policy and the organization of the Directorate for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences. The term would start in the summer of 1994. The responsibilities include evaluating research proposals, representing the discipline of sociology within the National Science Foundation, and representing NSF in the sociological research community. Broad knowledge of the field, at least six years of research experience, administrative skills, and the ability to communicate effectively are required. For more information, please contact Allan Kornberg, Director, Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research, (703) 306-1760; or William Bainbridge, Sociology Program Director, (703) 306-1756. Send vita and letter of interest to Allan Kornberg, Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 995, Arlington, VA 22230.



International News and Notes

On Sociology In Japan And Japanese Sociological Society

If we take the year 1893—the year that the first chair of full professorship of sociology was created and occupied by a Japanese scholar at the Tokyo Imperial University—as our starting point, sociology in Japan has a hundred year tradition. In the 1920s, during the decade known as *Taisho* democracy, when maximum democratization was achieved under the *Meiji* Constitution Regime, empirically oriented sociology started to develop in Japan and the Japan Sociological Society was established in 1923. The Japan Sociological Society and also Japanese sociology as a whole somehow survived the militaristic and authoritarian period of the 1930s and the subsequent war, and started to develop rapidly in the post-World War II period. Democratization, economic growth with its positive and negative consequences, expansion of higher education, and stimulus from abroad, including that brought about by activities of the International Sociological Association—all those conditions favored the development of sociology in Japan.

The Japan Sociological Society has grown into the general professional association of Japanese sociologists. Its membership is 2,434 (as of October 3, 1992); and its annual meeting, which is usually held in October, attracts nearly 1,000 participants. The research activities of Japanese sociologists can be measured by such figures as the number of publications in books and articles by sociologists. According to a bibliography compiled by the Japan Sociological Society and published in *Shinkaiaku Hyoron (Japanese Sociological Review)*, No. 178, September 1992, 127 books and about 1,200 articles were published by Japanese sociologists during the year 1991.

Because of the successful indigenization of higher education and research activities in Japan, most of those publications are written in Japanese, which makes it difficult for them to be circulated internationally. However, what is desirable for Japanese sociology is a balance between indigenization and internationalization. In the direction of internationalization, we have been making various efforts, such as organizing international conferences, and publishing *Bibliography Of Japanese Sociological Literature In Western Languages* (published in 1982, 1986, 1990). Moreover, we just started (October, 1992) to publish in English, *International Journal Of Japanese Sociology*. Subsequent issues will be published annually in October every year. The new journal will help familiarize international scholars with some of the meaningful contributions of Japanese sociologists, and hopefully encourage them to undertake further cross-national collaboration and exchange.

For further information on Japan Sociological Society, write to The Japan Sociological Society, c/o Department of Sociology, Faculty of Letters, University of Tokyo, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan, FAX: (81-3) 38156672. For details on *International Journal Of Japanese Sociology*, please write to Shujiro Yazawa, Editor-in-Chief, The Japan Sociological Society, 7-3 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan, Phone: (81-3) 3812-2111.

Russian Libraries and Archives Available by E-Mail

by Carol Erickson, Senior Program Officer, Policy and Infrastructure Division

IREX is pleased to announce the first nodes of a Russian-American network of librarians and archivists for international consultation and information exchange via electronic mail. During this initial phase, e-mail stations will be installed in approximately a dozen libraries

and archives in Moscow and St. Petersburg. If the initial phase is successful, IREX hopes to expand the project beyond Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The goals of the project:

- to improve direct communication between American libraries and their Russian counterparts to facilitate library exchanges and international acquisitions;
- to improve direct communication between American scholars and Russian libraries and archives to plan research visits, locate and confirm the availability of research materials, and pose reference questions; and
- to facilitate professional communication and cooperation among Russian librarians and archivists.

Several Russian libraries that have already been using e-mail for some time are included in the project, including:

The Library of Foreign Literature: root@libl.msk.su; E-mail contacts: Ekaterina Genieva and Aleksandr Kasatkin

The State Public Historical Library: Zgm@shpl.msk.su; E-mail contacts: Galina Sinina (technical support) and Natalie Grishina (acquisitions)

The Russian State Library (the former Lenin Library) in Moscow was linked in mid-July: 1993.rgl@glas.apc.org; E-mail contacts: Tatiana Ershova, Nadezhda Molchanova, and Natasha Durina (All are members of the Library's international department.)

Two Russian archives were linked to e-mail in June 1993. They are:

The Russian State Archive of Literature and Art (RGALI), or the former TSGALI: rgal@glas.apc.org; E-mail contacts: Iraida Pavlovna Sironitskaia, Galia Drezgunova and Alesha Vinogradov

The State Archive of the Russian Federation (GARF), or the former TSGAOR: garf@glas.apc.org; E-mail contacts: Tanya Telikhova and Liubov' Aleksandrovna Rogovskaia

The archives have been loaned the hardware and software and have been given staff training to enable them to use e-mail. IREX has asked that they check their e-mail on a daily basis, disseminate messages to the appropriate staff, and send timely responses to inquiries as they are received.

Please use these e-mail addresses as needed and encourage colleagues to contact the archives directly with their questions. It is best to write messages in transliterated Russian, but both facilities have access to individuals who read English if necessary.

IREX would like to receive feedback on whether messages are being acknowledged, and responses received. IREX has a team of individuals in Moscow who work directly with the libraries and archives involved in this process and we would be happy to touch base with the institutions if communication problems arise.

IREX will announce the e-mail addresses of other Russian libraries and archives as e-mail stations are installed. For additional information, please contact Carol Erickson, Senior Program Officer for Library and Archival Programs, direct e-mail: irexlibr@gwuvm.gwu.edu.

The Russian Businessman: His Leanings And Interests

Editor's Note: This story is reprinted with permission and abridged from Business Contact, a publication of the Russian Federation Chamber of Commerce and Industry (RFCCI). Sociologist Vladimir Gubernatorov, an Editorial Board member and the RFCCI's Chief, Center of Research and Public Relations, brought the article to ASA on a recent visit to Washington. Co-author Renal Simonyan is a member of the scientific staff, Institute of Sociology, Moscow.

by Vladimir Gubernatorov

The public relations and research centre of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation jointly with the Sociology Institute under the Russian Academy of Sciences conducted, in September through November, 1992, a sociological study of current problems of business development in Russia. The sample of respondents (811 people) included managers and experts from state-owned and private enterprises and local government bodies. The people polled represent the whole spectrum of today's Russian business. They are well informed about business developments in the country.

The poll was taken in Moscow, Murmansk, Kaliningrad, Voronezh, Nizhny Novgorod, Volgograd, Perm, Ekaterinburg, Kemerovo, Tomsk, and Novokuznetsk. It was found that Russian business people on the whole support a democratic political system, which was borne out by their stand in the Presidential election campaign in Russia in 1991. Some 68.6 percent of the respondents voted for Yeltsin, 8.0 percent for Ryzhkov, 6.8 percent for Tuleyev, 6.0 percent for Bakatin, and such public figures as Zhirinovsky and Makashov got only 2.9 percent and 1.8 percent of the vote, respectively.

And how have the political leanings of businessmen changed now, when the ratings of all Russian politicians have plummeted sharply?

The number of those who would cast today their vote for none of those six contenders has jumped from 5.9 percent to 45.3 percent. Nevertheless, as in 1991, Yeltsin (36.9 percent) is well ahead of the others: Tuleyev has 5.4 percent of the vote (which is hardly any appreciable loss); Ryzhkov, 4.4 percent; Bakatin, 3.0 percent; Zhirinovsky and Makashov, 2.4 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively.

The experts unanimously agree on the main obstacle to the development of business. One out of every three respondents thinks that inadequate legislation hampers the forming of a free market.

The taxes now imposed rank second in this respect, and one in every four asserts that the government follows a wrong policy as regards taxation. Naturally, the private enterprises are somewhat more concerned about the tax burden than the state-owned ones, but the form of ownership is not so important in this respect as the line of business. The manufacturing sector suffers more from taxation than other businesses: 41.5 percent of those polled who are occupied in the production sphere (both at state-owned and private enterprises) point to the unjustified taxation as the principle factor that checks the expansion of production. This figure is much smaller (29.3 percent) in the service sector, and it is only 10.1 percent in the finance-and-credit sphere. Almost 18 percent of the respondents indicated political instability as an important factor.

All those three negative phenomena that hinder the development of business give rise to the fourth, whose effect is strengthened by the increasing disregard of laws, the growing political instability, and the widening diversity of tax rates. Bureaucracy as the main threat to the existence and development of businesses has been mentioned by 8.2 percent of those polled.

What creates danger to society in the transition period? This is a sharp decline in moral standards. Some 31 percent of the questioned admitted that they have for the past year found themselves in a situation when questions vital to their business had to be solved by giving valuable presents or bribes in other forms to officials; another 20 percent declined to discuss it. In effect, more than half of those polled have been a party to this kind of criminal offence.

Almost 22 percent of the respondents believe that bribing an official whose responsibility is to permit an organization to solve its working problems is now common practice, and 46.7 percent think that this evil is inevitable. As if almost 70 percent of the people polled

hold this view, wouldn't it be proper to say that it has become a social norm, to which, naturally, is easier for a younger generation to adapt itself?

The poll shows that state-owned businesses are somewhat less inclined to resort to bribery than private ones: 70 percent of the former and 76 percent of the latter believe bribery to be common practice nowadays and are prepared to give a bribe if no other way to solve a problem exists.

The less public servants meddle in production and commerce, the better. This conclusion can be drawn unequivocally from answers to the question "What, in general, motivates authorities when they make decisions on business matters?" Personal ties rank first, and economic as well as subjective factors (45 percent and 46 percent) second. Economic considerations are thought to be much less significant by the representatives of state-owned enterprises (33 percent) and private enterprises (22 percent)...

The people polled rated protection of business interests on a five-point scale. They believe Russia's President to be the closest to the idea of a "protector of the business community interests"...

How do public associations perform their functions as regards defending the interests of business? The answer to this question is partly based on the viewpoint that business is not so much an economic phenomenon as it is a sociopolitical one, because it has to do with the emergence of a new class in the social structure of society.

The study shows that businessmen are well aware of this aspect. Only 38.5 percent of the respondents believe that business associations should limit themselves entirely to economic activity. Most of those polled hold that business associations should primarily deal with economic matters, but they should also take part in political activities to some extent; 13 percent think that political activity is every bit as important for business associations as economic. More radical views in this respect are held by businessmen engaged in production (44 percent as compared with 32 percent in the service sector and 31 percent in the finance-and-credit sphere).

Lobbying, which is widely practiced in countries with free market economies as an effective method used by business for influencing legislators and government officials, was definitely approved by 20.2 percent of the respondents, with 27.7 percent of them giving it a qualified approval.

What do businessmen expect of their public associations? First of all, they want to be represented in the political institutions of society, which will make it possible to adopt the necessary laws. In addition, there are expectations that reflect specific current needs of business. A list of priorities estimated on a five-point scale (the weight of each is determined by the sum of the two highest points, <4> and <5>, given by the experts) follows:

1. Information about market situation, demand and supply - 72.0 percent
2. Protection from corrupt practices in government structures - 69.6 percent
3. Support in overcoming bureaucracy - 65.8 percent
4. Protection from unfair competition on foreign markets - 60.3 percent
5. Search for partners in cooperation - 59.1 percent
6. Assistance in foreign economic activities - 65.6 percent
7. Search for contractors - 55.6 percent
8. Training and advisory services - 47.3 percent
9. Arbitration services - 45.6 percent
10. Assistance in arranging exhibitions, fairs, etc. - 37.8 percent...

More detailed information on this and other studies can be obtained at the public relations and research center. Phone: (095) 206-77-50; FAX: (095) 206-77-91; or write to Dr. Gubernatorov at the Center of Research and Public Relations, 5, Ilyinka, Moscow 103684, Russian Federation □

Professional Socialization for What?

by David Yamane, University of Wisconsin—Madison

As sociologists' attention turns to our upcoming annual meetings, I knew the importance of "professional socialization" of/for students would inevitably be stressed (cf. "Professional Socialization and ASA Membership," *Footnotes*, March 1993). From the first time I heard of "professional socialization" while an undergraduate fellow of the ASA's MOST program in 1990, I have been ill-at-ease with the concept. It is only now, as a graduate fellow of the ASA's MFP at UW-Madison, that the cause of my disease is becoming increasingly evident to me. Events here have helped to clarify the issue for me.

This semester, my fellow graduate students have been busy planning an assortment of events to facilitate our conversion to "the profession." The Editor of the *ASR* was tapped to talk about "getting published"; a faculty panel was convened to discuss participation in professional conferences; most recently, a department-wide conference was held during which students had the opportunity to present their own research, ASA meeting-style. Such activities are all an enactment of and contribution to "professional socialization."

What troubles me about these "professional development" workshops and exercises--and about "professional socialization" generally--is how narrowly the "profession" to which we are socialized is defined: it is wholly limited to the creation of knowledge through research and the dissemination of that knowledge to other professionals through journals and conferences. This restricted view of the role of the scholar is not limited to sociology. As Ben-David (1972) notes, all academic professionalism is institutionalized around the pursuit of research and the training of professional researchers.

Clearly, this narrow definition does not exhaust the possible roles sociologists can play, in and out of the academy. It is nonetheless the case that this constricted conception of sociology as a profession, for which I and my cohorts are being socialized, is colonizing a coexisting but devalued conception of sociology as a vocation or calling, for which I and many cohorts chose to study sociology. While one cannot survive without the other, the balance between the two has shifted too far in the direction of narrow professionalism, and negative outcomes are the result.

Sociological Professionalism And Its Consequences

There is no doubt that the professionalization of academic work has an enormous influence on aspiring and practicing sociologists. Professionalized sociology shifts the bulk of concern of practitioners toward that which brings *prestige and status*. Reece McGee (1992:1), chairman of the sociology department at Purdue, is very open about this when he writes, "Prestige, both personal and institutional, is, of course, the great currency of the academic profession today. ... We--both personally and departmentally--live and die by professional prestige. Not only do we perceive our rewards and opportunities being structured by its possession or lack, we evaluate self-worth in the same way." Needless to say, prestige and status are allocated according to the *research* one does and the resultant *publications* in professional journals.

Given this situation, professional sociology's attention is increasingly turned inward and conversations are privatized, housed within the walls of academic institutions and directed toward other professionals. A major consequence of this sort of sociological professionalism is alienation of sociologists from a variety of potential audiences, notably *undergraduate students* and the *general public*. This alienation is reproduced through professional socialization, as presently defined.

As an undergraduate at UC-Berkeley, it was obvious to me that for most faculty in the sociology department teaching undergraduates was a tertiary activity, at best. Pedagogy was virtually unheard of. It was only when I crossed the line from undergrad to graduate student (read: "future professional") that I came to see why. In today's academy, research is valued over teaching, and this value is transmitted to sociologists-qua-apprentices from sociologists-qua-masters via professional socialization.

Students are taught implicitly and at times explicitly to devalue teaching. Case in point: a fellow student was considering taking a seminar on "Teaching Sociology" which is offered every couple of years and decided to consult with her advisor. When she sought this professor's input on taking the course, his response was: "I'd prefer you take a real seminar." This is a remarkable attitude to take in a field in which the *vast majority* of practitioners will work in college and university settings, and in which a *minuscule minority* will be sufficiently successful in selling their research services on the open market to consistently buy off their teaching time (Halliday, 1992:20).

Remarkable though it may be, it is nonetheless the case that the advancement of the cultural purity of the discipline results in this alienation from its undergraduate student constituency (Baker and Rau, 1990:172). That the attitude of the individual professor above is endemic in the profession is reflected in Klug's (1991) finding that only 10% of graduate departments of sociology require a course or seminar on teaching as part of its training program. Another 37% of departments mention an optional "specific course, program, or orientation session designed to train students in teaching, whether offered by the department or another unit with the university" (Klug 1991:435). That leaves over half (53%) of sociology departments with no explicit commitment to training its graduates to teach, though this is something most sociologists will have to do as professors.

The neglect of undergraduates is not offset by commitment to other extra-professional audiences. Professional sociologists are no less alienated from the general public than from students. In his ASA Presidential Address, Herbert Gans (1989:12) made an appeal to his professional colleagues to address the 240-plus million non-sociologists in America: "The public, general and educated, cannot understand or even see the justification for much of what we produce, since in too many cases our work appears to have no benefit, direct or indirect, for people's understanding of society or for their lives."

Of course, this is a generalization, but it is one which is supported by many indicators. For example, I suspect most Americans probably could not name a single sociologist. The fact that *Footnotes* has a column listing "Sociologists In The News" suggests how limited such activity is. Since

The Lonely Crowd in the 1950s, among works by sociologists, only *Habits of the Heart* has become a national best-seller. Most telling for me, however, is an individual case: that of Paul Starr. Shortly after becoming the first and still only sociologist to win the Pulitzer Prize for general non-fiction, Starr was denied tenure at Harvard (Jacoby, 1987). Though outsiders will never know exactly what the grounds of that denial were, in a *New York Times* article of 21 April 1985 on the Starr case, the sociology department chair at Harvard was quoted as saying: "If I want to be a free-lance journalist then I should quit Harvard and go be a free-lance journalist." This is indicative of the low regard in which "popularizers" are held in the profession.

Given Starr's experience, his views on the alienation of professional sociologists from the public are not all that surprising. Starr (1988:7-8) has criticized "the effort by some to make disciplinary involvement the final test of value of a sociologist's work and, in particular, to drive out the more publicly involved from the field because they are not really sociologists. But," Starr continues, "if to build a discipline you must create a desert, that will be no victory." No victory, indeed.

Sociology As A Calling

In contrast to the narrow professionalism which seems to be the fate of those currently socialized into the discipline, I would like to forward the notion that sociology can and should be seen as a *calling*.

First off, we should note that historically the German concept *Beruf* meant "calling" or "vocation." By the 20th century, with the rise of an industrially organized economy, this concept had taken on the distinctively modern meaning "profession." In contemporary German, the concept *Berufung* has taken over this older meaning of *Beruf* which I want to invoke here.¹

So, what is a calling? According to Robert Bellah and his colleagues (1985:66), "In the strongest sense of a 'calling,' work constitutes a practical ideal of activity and character that makes a person's work morally inseparable from his or her life.... The calling is a crucial link between the individual and the public world." "Morally inseparable" in this context emphatically does not mean that one's life's goals should be subordinated by one's life's work, but that one's life's work becomes part and parcel of fulfilling one's life's goals.

It should be obvious that in this conception, one's life's goals are not formed as a lone individual, but in and through a community which is a "cosmos of callings" (Bellah, et al., 1985:298). Ideally, the university should approximate this type of community, and provide a model for all of society.

Those called to sociology are, in Janowitz's (1983:xxi) words, driven "by a sense of moral responsibility for the collective well-being"--not the collective well-being of *sociology*, but the collective well-being of *society*. This purpose can only be realized once our attention is given to the alternative audiences noted above: students and the general public. The calling of sociology involves *responsibility to all* of its various audiences--one of which happens to be other professional sociologists, but only one.

As we can see from the its Latin root - *spondere* (to promise)--the responsibility of sociology is inextricably intertwined

with a *promise*. None has spoken more persuasively about that promise than C. Wright Mills. In the opening chapter of his classic treatise, Mills (1959:7) lays out what he calls "The Promise" of The Sociological Imagination: "it is by means of the sociological imagination that [people] now hope to grasp what is going on in the world, and to understand what is happening in themselves as minute points of the intersections of biography and history within society." In laying out The Promise, Mills (1959:4-5) takes great care to note that the sociological imagination is a "quality of mind," not restricted to sociologists, nor even to scholars. It should be carried forth to a variety of publics. This, to me, is the calling of sociology.

For purposes of institutional survival, our discipline needs to be professionalized, and graduate students must therefore be professionally socialized. But socialization to the narrow conception of the sociological profession discussed above makes me extremely uncomfortable. The creation and dissemination of knowledge through research is but a part of what we as sociologists should be about. And when that part is mistaken for the whole, the calling of sociology is stillborn (Halliday, 1992:32).

Notes

¹Wolfgang Streeck raised this possible distinction with me in a personal conversation but has not endorsed the usage herein. Thus, he deserves any credit which the distinction merits; however, any liabilities should be attributed to my own misuse. Harvey Goldman (1988) has argued that both Max Weber and his contemporary Thomas Mann attempted to *reappropriate* and renew the debased meaning of *Beruf* in their own time. This is most evident in Weber's late major lectures on "Scholarship as a Vocation" (*Wissenschaft als Beruf*) and "Politics as a Vocation" (*Politik als Beruf*).

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Open Forum

ASA's Candidate Slate

Our professional associations have a curiously political way of putting together slates of nominations. The nominating committee identifies a list of suitable candidates, ranks them, and then goes down the list offering the opportunity to run to the potential candidates. The first two who agree then run against each other.

Such a process does not create an opportunity to "balance" a slate, not for geographic areas, research areas, qualitative/quantitative methodologists, race, ethnicity or gender. That has meant years—and years and years—of all male nominees for the top offices. And now we have a slate where the four top nominees, for president and vice-president, are all women, and all noted and respected feminists.

We have, as an organization, found this system to be fair over the years—for good or for ill, the nominees do represent the leadership of the organization with 'balance' occurring over a period of years, and change occurring equally slowly.

So it would seem that we are now going to have a feminist leadership for the coming year. Unless the rumors I've been hearing are true: that some feel this is an 'unbalanced' and 'unrepresentative' slate, and we need petition candidates to right the situation.

Petition candidates brought in to honor the unjustly neglected are one thing. Petition candidates brought in to subvert the process are something else again.

Let us not resort to those kinds of political games, but continue to behave as a professional association, honoring our processes as well as our chosen candidates.

Barbara Katz Rothman, City University of New York

Some Questions About Confidentiality

We should question whether our professional association has the power to require members' adherence to near-absolute confidentiality ethics.

When the ASA filed an Amicus Curiae on behalf of Ric Scarce, it claimed a "limited" privilege to protect confidentiality. Yet our Code of Ethics says, without qualification, "Subjects of research are entitled to rights of biographical anonymity" (Section I.B.3.) and, "Confidential information provided by research participants must be treated as such by sociologists, even when this information enjoys no legal protection or privilege and legal force is applied" (Section I.B.7.). The Code thus claims an absolute right to control confidential data and an absolute responsibility to respondents who provide such data. In fact, however, when the ASA Code, ASA Council, and I tell others the obligation to protect respondents at all costs is sacrosanct we are disingenuous or, more likely, over-reaching the bounds of legitimate claim. We have rights to publish (responsibly) what we wish, but we have no inherent right to know everything we wish.

Abbott, in *The System of Professions* (University of Chicago, 1988), makes the point that professions compete in an ecology of issues, or potential issues, and in so doing constitute themselves as professions. This process isn't natural nor do any obvious rights inhere in any profession. Only through social arrangement, institutional agreement, and cultural legitimation do professions exist at all. Only through such arrangements, agreements, and legitima-

tions can professions claim whatever rights they enjoy.

Sociologists, peculiarly, claim near-absolute protection rights. We claim we know how best to protect respondents, that we should be able to know anything about respondents that interests us (as long as, by our own standards, the probability of harm is nearly zero), and that we are uniquely positioned to know that whatever we learn in our quest for knowledge is more valuable to society than others' claims. I wish these things were true. But just as I'm suspicious of law firms and oil companies using social science for nefarious purposes I can't help but look a bit askance at our own organization, making claims on behalf of its members, asserting, basically, that it knows the public interest.

Perhaps our confidentiality rights should be conferred through a democratic process, not organizational fiat. Presently, we try to establish these rights through lobbying courts, trying to get the judiciary to buy into the assertion that we are, like journalists, covered by the Constitution. Filing legal briefs is fine but I'd also like to see the ASA, in concert with other concerned professional associations, lobby Congress and propose rights-legislation that could be debated, fought over, and hopefully passed.

My own story illustrates the contradictions in our claims. In the early 1980s I researched organizational and political reactions to a case of toxic chemical contamination in upstate New York (*Acceptable Risk?*, Univ. of CA Press, 1989). Once, I was told of activities that might have been illegal. These activities could very well have put innocent bystanders at some health risk. My university's lawyers said that corroborating the stories would be legally obligate me to tell the authorities. I followed their advice not to corroborate, largely because I would have been forced to reveal identities that had requested anonymity. Yet it's possible that pregnant women were exposed to toxic chemicals. Note that our ethics statement says I did the right thing, but I'm not sure that's true.

A couple of years after the book was published a law firm contacted me, wishing access to my field notes. A subpoena was threatened. So I spent a week on the phone. A first amendment lawyer said academics didn't enjoy a journalist's protections. Mario Brahuja, who had been served a subpoena in a criminal case explained his victory was partial. ASA officials, though sympathetic, said they'd provide zero money for an attorney but reminded me of my obligations, even if it meant being held in contempt of court. Lawyers from Stony Brook, where I was a graduate student when I did the research, told me that institution would not help. Rutgers lawyers, where I was/am employed, said the same thing. The chair of the ASA Ethics committee provided ideas and moral support. I realized, finally, that we have little basis in law for our ethical precept and that I'd be on my own, not morally but financially; if a judge tried to put me in jail. My pragmatic solution resolved nothing ethically. I told the law firm I'd copy interview transcripts but with confidential material blacked out. But the firm had to agree that I would photocopy the transcripts (at an astronomical hourly rate), that I alone would judge what constituted protected material, and they would never challenge my judgment or try to obtain notes and interviews I decided to withhold.

This story highlights the kind of trouble

we can and have created for ourselves. As a collectivity we are forcing field workers to extend promises to respondents that we can not legally keep. This seems to me unethical.

Some research would be impossible, or seriously constrained, if our confidentiality rights were established democratically. In the end, we might indeed end up not enjoying the rights I wish were real. But were I writing an essay on similar rights-rhetoric of lawyers, doctors, or generals I'd point out that they were setting the standards by which they judged themselves rightful and responsible. And that, finally, would be mainly an assertion of power.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University

Funding for Sociology

Congratulations to Felice Levine for providing such outstanding assistance to sociology with regard to the Kentucky Council on Higher Education's decision to retain sociology on its list of degree programs, after a threat of omitting it as a "core program"! This is similar to the service Dr. Levine provided to the Department of Sociology at San Diego State University, which had been threatened with deep cuts to its faculty before she and the ASA positively intervened.

What remains disturbing about the January 1994 *Footnotes* article is that Kentucky's universities and community colleges will now offer 203 fewer degree programs. This is an astounding loss of academic programs, even if sociology was not one of them. Indeed, it points to the problem, recently discussed in *The Chronicle Of Higher Education*, of funding higher education at the national level.

The article by Joye Mercer and Kit Lively on "Higher Education and the States" (*Chronicle*, January 5, 1994) raises the very significant national issue of higher education becoming a quickly shrinking part of state budgets because it is not protected through legislative mandate, as are several other parts of state budgets. In California this is certainly true, especially since the passage of Proposition 98 which guaranteed 40 percent of the state budget to grades K-14 (Kindergarten through Community College), but not the University of California and California State University systems of higher education. UC and CSU are part of the rapidly evaporating unprotected 15 percent of the budget, which could conceivably leave these two great systems of higher education unfunded by the 21st century.

Since other states have a similar problem, I suggest a two-fold approach to a needed solution. First, all states should push for a constitutional amendment similar to California's Assembly Constitutional Amendment 25 which includes all of public higher education—that is, the UC and CSU systems—in the guaranteed funding of Proposition 98, without taking money away from grades K-14. Those who are in favor of ACA 25—or similar legislation—should write and call their representatives in the state Assembly, Senate, and Governor's office. This will be useful for states successful in this approach.

In addition, there should be a national focus, as I have written Maryland Senator Paul Sarbanes. In particular, a portion of the U.S. federal budget should be guaranteed for higher education nationally. This is an ACA 25 approach at the national level. American higher education is a world-

renowned public resource that is essential to the national well being, and it should be funded as such. Sociology would do well to take the lead in obtaining this funding, especially since the same issue of *Footnotes* points to a renewed influence of sociology in the Clinton White House.

James L. Wood, Chair, San Diego State University

Full Papers in Advance? No.

Barry Wellman's article, "Bum Raps: Daydreams of a Weary Conferencer," in the May, *Footnotes* was superb. As a sociologist who has worked in non-academic settings for 23 years, I found his advice refreshing. After attending the ASA Annual Meeting every year from 1969 to 1984, I now rarely attend. In large part, it is due to the flaws identified by Professor Wellman, i.e., poorly focused, drearily read papers by four or five presenters that take every minute of the session allowing no time for discussion.

However, while I heartily embrace Professor Wellman's critique, there is one point with which I strongly disagree. His first point is that "conference organizers should demand papers in advance."

This reflects an academic model that ultimately compromises quality presentations and excludes sociologists whose work is not so directly linked to publication. It seems to assume that one or two annual meetings per year whose presentations are refined for subsequent publication. I make approximately 25 presentations a year at professional meetings, agency briefings, working group meetings, and the like. I accept almost no invitations, if they require a paper be written.

What I want to spend my time doing is conducting the research, planning my presentation and creating a set of overheads that facilitate communicating my findings and implications. I do not want to spend my time writing a paper. Why should I? I am not going to read it at the meeting. While I have published approximately 90 refereed papers in my career, I am not going to publish most of the presentations I deliver. I want my presentation to be as current as possible, not ideas and data written six months previously.

I firmly believe that if presenters followed the other 13 suggestions of Professor Wellman, the need for pre-conference written papers would be fully obviated. The demand for full pre-conference papers is anachronistic reflecting a traditional mode of operation counterproductive for optimum communication in today's world.

Henry J. Steadman, President, Policy Research Associates

Contemporary Sociology, New Editor Or New Orientation?

On the editorial page of the July issue of the CS we read the somewhat melancholic sentence that the half-time is over and Ms. Karen Edwards is waiting proposals for the nomination for the next editor.

See Open Forum, page 9

Open Forum, *from page 8*

However, before dropping names one should first take the time to meditate and say something about the editing policy of the CS. In fact, as a reader of the CS from its beginning as well as a sometimes reviewed author and occasional contributor I take the liberty to suggest publicly that the Committee of the publication should first review the philosophy of this periodical and only after making this conclusion choose a new editor.

Our association has a series of journals ASR and CS as well as *Footnotes*, a very lively and useful paper. It should make a review of each journal's precise profile. *Footnotes* states wisely, for example in its editorial statement that it doesn't look for papers that are research-oriented or scholarly in nature, since this would not meet its profile.

On the other hand, the CS has somewhat lost its sharp profile, namely simply becoming the Journal of Review. If I look at previous copies it seems to me that over time the reviewers have gained the upper hand with respect to the authors and the works being presented whereas beforehand its first mission was to be a commented bibliographical source as comprehensive as possible for all sociologists.

Some of my books have been reviewed by the JEL (*Journal Of Economic Literature*) too, therefore I am familiar with its work. It is an exemplary source since it is comprehensive and always gives priority to the presentation of the content of the reviewed books. Unfortunately, I often find reviews in our CS which express personal views about a publication without a presentation of the book's contents to the reader. The result is very personalized controversy between author and reviewer. The solution of these useless personal debates is certainly not that the editor move the author's responses from the first section of the journal to the end and instead replace it by a new rubric, the Editor's editorial.

The proliferation of symposia and featured reviews—which bear proper titles useful for the reviewer's list of publications—often push forward the reviewer's personal opinions and use the books as a simple pretext to propagate immodestly his own publications in the references. It should be prevented that CS turn into a forum where the reviewer can publish second rate articles, unpublishable in ASR or another periodical with peer review.

Finally, the intent was, of course, not to "sacrify" more pages for the list of "publications received," therefore nearly two decades ago the editor began to miniaturize its print. The reader may have another opinion, he would like to know all the publications offered, even if His Serene Highness, the editor judges what will and will not to be reviewed. The reader should be given the whole list in clear legible print as you see in the review *Science*.

My conclusion for the Publication's Committee and especially for the editor of *Contemporary Sociology* is not to look for a brilliant and ambitious editor but rather for a modest professional who is confident enough in himself to take the back seat to the authors and works presented. Dixi.

Guy Ankerl, Institut Interuniversitaire, CH-1211 Geneva 11

Can Sociologists Study Personality?

A problem for the field of sociology is the issue of personality. Personality can be defined as relatively stable individual differences. On the one hand, sociologists have defined their field as involving social struc-

tural explanations, and personality is unacceptable. It is seen as the province of psychology, but not sociology. On the other hand, personality is a powerful explanatory tool. To avoid it is to leave out important explanations, sometimes the crucial explanation.

It is with amusement that I noted the recent article "Sociology of Gambling? You Bet!" (December 1993 *Footnotes*). The title and the contents of the article emphasize the sociology of gambling, but when it

comes to really explaining compulsive gambling, a psychology explanation is employed: personality differences. So, part of the so-called sociology of gambling is really the psychology of gambling, viz. personality differences between those who are compulsive gamblers vs. those who are not.

Is there anything wrong with including personality in the field of sociology? I think not. It is part of life: people different from one another, and these differences are not always explainable by social class, social

structure, and the like. For example, in a ghetto family, one kid becomes a criminal and one kid does not. A personality explanation seems more appropriate than the usual sociological explanations. I suggest that sociologists be out front in embracing personality as an explanatory variable. Otherwise, sociologists will either be often missing out on what is going on in the real world or sneaking personality explanations in without quite admitting it.

Russell Eisenman, *McNeese State University*

TAGGE, *from page 2*

dent William Gamson, "Reactions to the TAGGE Report" (August, 1992). Both documents are available by writing to TAGGE Report, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

1. Sociologists as pushers of unpopular causes.

"Our image among legislators and trustees," the TAGGE Report observes, "is that of pushers of unpopular causes." Administrators, the report suggests, often see sociology departments as centers of political radicalism and this antagonizes more conservative administrators. The TAGGE Report suggests that "Deans too often ask, 'What am I going to do with sociology?' The answer they fear is to excise the source of pain.

"Do we mean to imply," Gamson asks in dissent, "that those among us who are critical should sit down and shut up?" If there are some sociologists who define part of their role "as comforting the afflicted and afflicting the comfortable," is this not a proper and even desirable role for sociologists to play? Deans are sometimes appointed who have their own ideological conservative agendas. "Do we mean to imply," he asks, "that sociologists should adapt to the political line of administrators?"

2. Sociology's legitimating claim as a science

The TAGGE Report suggests that the emergence of post-positivist views within sociology has undermined the methods and research strategies that the discipline needs for its legitimation as a science. One result, they argue, is "the emergence of an anti-sociology coalition within some of the older humanist fields, which helps to account for some of sociology's weakness in the Ivy League."

Dissenters observe that hostility to sociology among humanists, especially in the Ivy League, predates the recent emergence of criticism of the dominant research methods and is more closely related to sociology's claims (the humanists would say 'pretensions') to being a science. The spread and growth of these alternative traditions in sociology has helped to build bridges to the humanities rather than anti-sociology coalitions.

3. Departmental governance

The TAGGE Report raises concerns about "an extreme ideology of democracy that permits graduate student participation in decision-making on faculty recruitment and graduate curriculum." Although they report that 90 percent of graduate programs require comprehensive exams and more than three-quarters require research methods, they are concerned that graduate student pressure will or already has eroded standards. "Given the choice," they write, "a sizable majority of graduate students would probably opt for a less structured program with few courses in quantitative methods, notwithstanding that most students who reluctantly go through a

tough program later endorse it." The TAGGE Report recommends the elimination of graduate student membership on curriculum committees or other committees that establish, oversee, or significantly affect graduate programs.

Gamson, in his dissent, questions the extent of student participation in governance, the characterization of student demands, and the relevance of this issue for departmental vulnerability. "My experience," he suggests, "is that students are generally motivated to learn what they think will be helpful to them in their subsequent careers and want a high-demand environment rather than a laissez faire one." To point to the modes of student participation in departmental governance that presently exist as a source of vulnerability, seems to him "gratuitous and the reflection of a conservative backlash that has nothing to do with the problems we face."

4. Joint appointments

The TAGGE Report, while granting the intellectual merit of interdisciplinary work, worries about the vulnerability of a department with many joint appointments. Since faculty with joint appointments can be shifted to other units, this makes it easier to close such a unit.

Joint appointments, however, can be double edged. While they make it easier to close a department administratively, they make it more difficult politically. Joint appointments help to build alliances and nothing makes a department more vulnerable than political isolation.

5. Defining a core

Sociology's central core, the TAGGE Report suggests, is social organization, demography, and social stratification. The fragmentation of the field and the lack of a clearly specified core contribute to sociology's vulnerability. Hence, the importance of recognizing and specifying what it is.

In dissent, there is no consensus on this or any other substantive core and one cannot establish it by exhortation or by deploring its absence. Furthermore, there are alternative ways of thinking about the substantive core of the field. The 90 percent of departments that require comprehensive exams are likely to have high agreement on the inclusion of basic theoretical traditions, especially those flowing from Marx, Durkheim, Weber, and the utilitarians. We underrate the consensus in our field when we define it in terms of particular sub-fields such as stratification and demography.

The TAGGE Report includes many insightful observations and recommendations on which there is substantial consensus. We have singled out the points of controversy since our purpose here is to stimulate thought and discussion where no consensus exists. Agree or disagree, we all owe a vote of thanks to TAGGE for raising these issues.

Editor's note: The ASA Council accepted the TAGGE report with appreciation, but without approving it as an official document of the Association. The Council has continued to discuss the state of graduate education and Footnotes will cover some of those discussions. A new Council subcommittee will be preparing short monographs on graduate programs which successfully achieve important goals (e.g., retaining minority students, teaching qualitative research, moving students through their program in a timely way, preparing students for teaching roles). As these examples are identified and written up, so that other departments might learn from them, Footnotes will announce their availability. □

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Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The IXth Polish Sociology Congress, organized by the Polish Sociological Association, will be held on June 27-30, 1994 in Lublin, Poland. Theme: People and Institutions: The Coming of a New Social Order. The Congress will focus on the theoretical analysis of the historical changes occurring presently in Poland. Attention will be given to the relationship between people and institutions, individuals and collectives, "market" and "state" in the process of emergence of a new social order. Contact Organizing Committee, IXth Polish Sociology Congress, Department of Rural and Urban Sociology, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Al. Raclawickie 17, 20-059 Lublin, Poland, phone/FAX (48 81) 329-21.

The Georgia Sociological Association Annual Meeting will be held October 13-15, 1994, in Valdosta, GA. Theme: Georgia Sociology: Building Community. Send your ideas for sessions, panels, workshops, etc. to Ernestine Thompson, Department of Sociology, Augusta College, Augusta, GA 30910.

The ASA Peace and War Section is holding a research review and development workshop to plan research on interaction among governmental and nongovernmental organizations in forming peace, security, and human rights policies. Presentations by academics will be augmented by those of invited policymakers, administrators, and activists who observe the interaction at close range. Exchange among participants will be facilitated by materials read in common, panel presentations, refereed roundtables, and discussion. Send a one-page abstract by April 8 to the respective organizer and workshop coordinator. Influences on U.S. foreign policy—Sam Marullo, 710 3rd Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 543-3179; Advocacy organizations and transnational social movements—Lester Kurtz, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, FAX (512) 471-1748; Mediation and administration of humanitarian aid—Joseph Elder, Department of Sociology, Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, FAX (608) 251-5457; Sociopolitical and/or cultural factors affecting the prevalence and magnitude of collective violence—Joseph Elder, see above; Military perspectives on peacekeeping and peacebuilding—David Segal and Mady W. Segal, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315, FAX (301) 405-5743. For more information contact Ruth Searles, Department of Sociology, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606, (419) 537-4661, FAX (419) 537-8406.

The European Community Studies Association (ECSA) invites scholars and practitioners engaged in the study of the European Community/Union to submit panel and paper proposals for the 1995 ECSA International Conference. The Program Committee hopes to promote the broadest possible exchange of disciplinary perspectives and research agendas, and it actively encourages proposals from all disciplines concerned with the European Community/Union. Participation by graduate students is welcomed. Panel proposals should include the names, affiliations and addresses of chair, panelists, and discussants; full paper titles and synopses; and a short statement of the panel's theme. Individual paper proposals are also welcomed. The Program Committee will assign those papers to appropriate panels. Deadline for proposals is November 15, 1994. Send proposals to William Burros, Administrative Director, European Community Studies Association, 405 Bellefield Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, (412) 648-7635, FAX (412) 648-1994.

The Third International Conference in

Jerusalem, Israel, will be held on December 26, 1994, to January 2, 1995. Theme: Teaching the Holocaust and genocide in secondary schools from the perspective of history, philosophy, ethics, theology, literature, law, education, psychology and sociology. Abstracts are due September 1, 1994. Contact Bernard Klein, Chairman, Department of History, Philosophy and Social Sciences, Kingsborough Community College, 2001 Oriental Boulevard, Brooklyn, NY 11235, (718) 368-5417, FAX (718) 368-4654.

The Honors Program Student Association is currently organizing several roundtable sessions for the 1994 ASA Meetings in Los Angeles. Roundtable topics include contemporary issues in sociology, environmental sociology, gender, issues in criminology, mass communications, political sociology, race relations, sexuality, social movements/collective behavior, social psychology, and women and health. Papers not in the above areas will also be considered. For further information or to submit a paper contact Michael R. Fraser, HPSA Roundtable Coordinator, Social and Demographic Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Box 34830, Amherst, MA 01003, voice mail: (413) 545-5984, internet: fraser@soc.umass.edu.

The Fifth International Conference on Applied Demography is scheduled to be held from September 22-24, 1994, Bowling Green, OH. The main focus of the conference is marketing and business applications of demographics as well as applications in other areas of social sciences. Session proposals and individual paper abstracts are invited on any applications of demographic data and methods in other areas and use of nontraditional data sources. The conference will have a mixture of invited sessions, poster sessions, and panel discussions. There will be a display area for vendor displays, book exhibits, software demonstrations, etc.

PUBLICATIONS

The Criminal Justice Department at Grambling State University has teamed up with Wyndham Hall Press, publishers of the American Black Studies Library and the Issues in American Justice Library, to sponsor and publish a national symposium of data-base critical essays on the topic, "Black on Black Crime: A National Symposium." The collection of essays will be published under the editorship of Ray Kedia, Head of the Criminal Justice Department at Grambling State University, by Wyndham Hall Press. The book will be on the market July 15, 1994. Academic scholars in African-American Studies, Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology, and American Studies including Political Science are invited to send their manuscripts. Manuscripts should be 15-25 pages in length, strongly data-base and/or theory-oriented, and footnoted using ASA footnoting style. Deadline for submission is April 1, 1994. Send manuscripts to Ray Kedia, Department of Criminal Justice, Grambling State University, Grambling, LA 71245, (318) 274-2746.

The Journal of Developing Societies invites the submission of articles and research notes for a special edition dedicated to development issues that impact both developed and developing societies. The journal is seeking papers focusing on contemporary problems and opportunities—political, economic, intellectual, cultural, demographic, and technological—that cut across countries at different stages of development. Papers explicitly addressing transnational phenomena, those that overlap a developing and a developed society or region are especially welcome. Articles should not exceed 20 double-spaced pages, including all tables, illustrations, endnotes and references. Send the names of two to three referees who would be qualified to review the manuscript

along with two copies of it. Deadline for submissions is May 15, 1994. Send to Joseph E. Behar, Department of Sociology, Dowling College, Oakdale, NY 11769, or Alfred G. Cuzan, Department of Political Science, The University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514.

The Journal of the Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs (JIMMA) invites interested scholars to contribute papers, research articles, monographs and manuscripts dealing with life and conditions of Muslims living as minorities in non-Muslim societies. The journal invites articles on issues relating to interfaith dialogue, non-Muslim minorities in Muslim communities, human rights in Islam and in other social systems, the political and economic system in Islam in a comparative perspective, social and political issues affecting minority living in non-Muslim societies, Muslim women. The new editor of the journal and Director of the Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs is Saleha M. Abedin, University of Pennsylvania and a member of the American Sociological Association. For more information contact her at P.O. Box 8856, Jeddah, 21492, Saudi Arabia, phone and fax (001-96-62) 620-5891.

masculinities is a new interdisciplinary quarterly journal published by Guilford Press, dedicated to publishing high quality scholarship in the broadly defined field of gender studies, with a particular focus on men and masculinity. We are interested in empirical or theoretical articles, written for a multidisciplinary audience, that explore the construction of masculinities, male-female relationships, sexual behavior or sexual identities, representations of gender, issues of diversity among men (such as race, sexuality, ethnicity, age, class) and other topics. The journal subscribes to principles of non-sexist, non-heterosexist, and non-racist publishing, but the editors are also committed to publishing significant empirical work that challenges conventional wisdoms. Book reviews are also welcome. Send four copies of articles to Editor, masculinities, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

Sociological Imagination (formerly The Wisconsin Sociologist) is the oldest continuously published state sociology journal in the U.S. Articles and noteworthy manuscripts on issues pertaining to all areas of sociological inquiry, teaching, and practice are being sought. Recent articles published in the journal include T.R. Young on "The Drama of Social Inquiry: Politically Correct Knowledge," Larry Neuman on "Demise of a Discipline? Sociology in Wisconsin and the Nation," Remi Cignot on "Tuition and Birth Order: Higher Education, Heirship, and Social Change in America," and Rhonda Levine on "A Marxist Analysis of the State: Has It Withered Away?" Papers should be prepared in ASR style and four copies submitted to Ron Berger or Bruce Wiegand, Co-editors, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, WI 53190, (414) 472-1133.

Papers reporting research on natural disasters for a book focusing on interdisciplinary aspects of the involuntary disposition (loss) of material possessions is being accepted for review from the following perspectives: anthropology, communications, marketing, material culture, psychology, and sociology. Papers should be 30 to 50 pages in length and present a qualitative approach to problems/areas of study following earthquakes, fires, floods, or hurricanes of disastrous proportions. Cultural, cross-cultural, global, emic/etic or phenomenological perspectives are preferred. Papers will be blind reviewed by two editors, and will be selected for publication on the basis of their contribution to the study of disaster-related topics. Papers should not have been previously published in their current form. Send a 75 word abstract and short biography of the author(s)

with your paper by April 1, 1994, to Shay Sayre, Department of Communications, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92634-9480.

Meetings

March 10-13, 1994. Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting, St. Louis, MO. Contact Carl J. Couch, President, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, (319) 335-2484.

March 17-20, 1994. Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD. Contact Leo Meltzer, 644 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

March 20-23, 1994. 1994 Bureau of the Census Annual Research Conference and CASIC Technologies Interchange Advance Program will be held at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Arlington (Rosslyn), VA. Contact Maxine Anderson-Brown, Conference Coordinator, Office of the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, (301) 763-1150.

March 30-April 2, 1994. Southwestern Sociological Association Annual Meeting, San Antonio, TX. Contact Rudy Ray Seward, President, Department of Sociology, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203, (817) 565-2296.

April 6-8, 1994. Fourteenth Biennial Applied Behavioral Science Symposium, Air Force Academy, near Colorado Springs, CO. Contact Major Tony Aretz or Jeanne Smith, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership, United States Air Force Academy, CO 80840-5701, (719) 472-3860 or DSN 259-3860.

April 7-10, 1994. Southern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Raleigh, NC. Contact Walter Cove, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Box 1811 Station B, 201 Garland Hall, 21 Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37235.

April 7-10, 1994. The Peace Studies Association 6th Annual Meeting, University of San Francisco, CA. Theme: Rebuilding Security: The Bomb, The Debt, and The Rainforest. Contact Jennifer Turpin, Department of Sociology, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080, (415) 666-6496.

April 14-15, 1994. The Sigma Xi's national forum, Atlanta, GA. Theme: Scientists, Educators, and National Standards—Action at the Local Level. Contact Dee Windley, Sigma Xi, P.O. Box 13975, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, 1-800-243-6534, FAX (919) 549-0090.

April 14-17, 1994. North Central Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Columbus, OH. Contact Mary French, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435.

April 14-17, 1994. Pacific Sociological Association Annual Meeting, San Diego, CA. Contact Francesca Cancian, Department of Sociology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717, (714) 856-7637.

April 16, 1994. Drake University Law School's fifth annual Constitutional Law Symposium in Des Moines, IA. Theme: Legal scholars to explore family law issues. For registration and more information, call (515) 271-3155, or 1-800-44-DRAKE, ext. 3155.

April 30, 1994. The New England Sociological Association will hold its Spring Conference at Assumption College in Worcester, MA. Theme: Health into the 21st Century. Contact Richard Talbot, Sociology Department, Assumption College, Worcester, MA 01615, (508) 752-5615.

June 3-4, 1994. Fourth Women's Policy Research Conference will be held at the American University in Washington, DC. Theme: Innovations in State and Local Government: New Directions for Women. Contact the Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1400 20th Street, NW, Suite 104, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 785-0393, FAX (202) 833-4322.

June 9-12, 1994. The Sociological Practice Association will hold its annual meeting in Atlanta, GA. Theme: Putting Sociology To Work. Contact Melvyn L. Fein, Kennesaw State College, P.O. Box 444, Marietta, GA 30061, (404) 423-6599.

June 23-25, 1994. The Seventh Annual Conference of the Society for Disability Studies will be held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Rockville, MD. For information contact Barbara Altman, 14608 Melinda Lane, Rockville, MD 20853, (301) 594-1400, bitnet: BXO@NICHU, internet: BXO@CU.NIH.GOV.

July 28-30, 1994. The Center for the Study of Family Development will be held at the University of Dayton, Dayton, OH. Theme: Families and Communities in Partnership. Contact Joan McGuinness Wagner or Patricia Voydanoff, University of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1445, (517) 229-3324, bitnet: voydanof@dayton.

October 26-29, 1994. Mid-South Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Lafayette, LA. Contact Stanford Lyman, Program Chair, College of Social Science, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431, (407) 367-3296.

Funding

The American Bar Association Commission on College and University Legal Studies is offering a mini-grant program for 1994-95. The purpose of this program is to enhance undergraduate student's education about law, the legal process, and law's role in society. The grant period is from July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995. Up to \$1,200 will be given for each award. Deadline for submission is March 31, 1994. Contact Anthony Star, Commission on College and University Legal Studies, American Bar Association, 541 N. Fairbanks Court, Chicago, IL 60611-3314.

The Korea Foundation offers fellowships for Korean studies in the fields of humanities, social sciences, and arts. The program is intended to provide scholars and other qualified professionals overseas with an opportunity to carry out in-depth research in Korea for a period of two to 10 months. Applicants should complete and submit two copies of The Korea Foundation Fellowship form along with their academic research proposals by May 31, 1994. The Foundation also offers grants for Korean language training to graduate students, scholars, and other qualified professionals overseas who wish to learn Korean language at a Korean university institute for a period of six to twelve months. Each successful applicant will be assigned to the Korean language course in one of three major Korean universities, and will be provided with tuition fee and monthly allowance during the grant period. Send two copies of The Korea Foundation Fellowship for Korean Language Training application form by May 31, 1994. Contact Personnel Exchange Department, The Korea Foundation, C.P.O. Box 2147, Seoul, Korea, phone: 82-2-753-6553, FAX: 82-2-757-2047, 2049.

The Social Science Research Council MacArthur Foundation Committee on International Peace and Security announces a program of small grants in 1994 allowing scholars and students of international relations to visit major universities and research centers outside their home region. Grants are intended for junior scholars who seek exposure to debates and scholarship on the changing international system and issues of international peace and security. The competition is open to post-graduate students, scholars, journalists, lawyers, public servants and others from Africa, Eastern and Central Europe, and the non-Russian republics of the former

Continued on next page

Funding, continued

Soviet Union. Those who have an interest in exploring issues of international peace and security are encouraged to apply. These grants will be awarded to well-qualified applicants for study at major research centers selected in consultation with Council staff. Post-graduate applicants should have received their doctorate within the past seven years. Deadline for applications should be postmarked no later than July 15, 1994. Contact Social Science Research Council, Visiting Scholar Fellowship, Program on International Peace and Security, 605 Third Avenue, 17 Floor, New York, NY 10158, (212) 661-0280, FAX (212) 370-7896.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College is pleased to announce the availability of the following grant funds. The center is a national archive housing over 200 data sets on such topics as political participation, women and work, family life, sex roles, and mental health. The Radcliffe Research Support Program is available to postdoctoral investigators for research drawing on the data resources of the Murray Research Center. Small grants of up to \$5,000 for research expenses are being awarded. The deadline for application is April 15, 1994, and October 15, 1994 (postmarked). The Jeanne Humphrey Block Dissertation Award is available to women doctoral students studying girls' or women's psychological development, focusing on sex or gender differences or some developmental issue of concern to girls or women. Grants of up to \$2,500 are being awarded. Projects drawing on Murray Center data will be given priority. The deadline for applications is April 1, 1994 (postmarked). The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award is available to women and men doctoral students. Projects should focus on some aspect of "the study of lives," concentrating on issues in human development or personality. Priority is given to projects drawing on center data. Grants of up to \$2,500 are being awarded. Application deadline is April 1, 1994 (postmarked).

The European Community Studies Association (ECSA) will offer curriculum development grants for the 1994-95 or 1995-96 academic year. These grants may be used to create new courses on the European Community/Union, or to enrich existing courses with material on the European Community/Union. A maximum of four grants of up to \$3,000 will be awarded. Courses developed or enriched through this program must be taught in the United States. The ECSA will also offer dissertation fellowship grants for the 1994-95 academic year. These grants provide financial support of up to \$2,500 for doctoral students preparing dissertations on the European Community/Union. They may be used for travel required for dissertation research, or for books, documents and supplies, manuscript preparation, and other dissertation expenses. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and ECSA members. Application deadline is April 15, 1994. Contact William Burros, ECSA Administrative Office, 405 Bellefield Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, (412) 648-7635, FAX (412) 648-1168.

The Department of Sociology of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is pleased to announce that the National Science Foundation has awarded the department with a grant to establish a Research Experiences for Undergraduates Site (REU) for the 1994 summer. The REU Program will be held from June 6-August 11, 1994. To be eligible, students must currently be in their sophomore year or above and have completed at least three courses in the social sciences. In keeping with the National Science Foundation's goal of opening opportunities for all student to careers in science, we strongly encourage

applications from racial and ethnic minorities, women, disabled students, and persons attending smaller schools with limited access to research facilities. The program is designed to help students develop research skills, gain hands-on experience with modern research technologies, and conduct their own research with faculty supervision. Students will receive a \$2,500 stipend, room and board, and tuition for three credit hours. Some help will be available for travel expenses. Applications should include an official transcript, two letters of recommendation from faculty members at the student's school, and a one- to three-page statement describing the student's background, interest in sociological research, career goals, and why she/he would like to participate in the program. Applications must be received by April 11, 1994. Send to J. Allen Williams, Jr., Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324.

Competitions

The Association for Anthropology and Gerontology (AAGE) invites submission for graduate and undergraduate students in all disciplines for the annual Margaret Clark Award for the best paper in gerontology and/or medical anthropology. The *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* will have the right of first consideration of the winning paper. The winning paper will receive \$500 and the quarterly AAGE Newsletter will publish an extended summary. Unpublished research, analytic, or literary papers are invited. Honorable mentions may be awarded. Submission must include the author's name, address, affiliation, and phone number, a statement of student status signed by a faculty member, and 3 copies of the manuscript and brief abstract, typed doubled spaced. Deadline for submissions is May 31, 1994. Contact Mark R. Luborsky or Margaret Clark, Polisher Research Institute, Philadelphia Geriatric Center, 5301 Old York Road, Philadelphia, PA 19141, (215) 456-2987.

The Medical Sociology Section of the ASA announces its competition for the best doctoral dissertation in medical sociology as summarized in article form. Candidates must be members of the Medical Sociology Section and have been awarded the PhD degree (not necessarily from a department of sociology) in the two years ending August 31, 1994. The winner will receive travel support to the 1994 ASA meetings to present the winning paper at the Section business meeting. Deadline for receipt of submission is May 1, 1994. Five copies of a sole-authored published or unpublished paper of no more than 30 double-spaced typed (10 or 12 pitch) pages inclusive of text and references based on the dissertation should be sent to Marcia G. Ory, National Institute on Aging, Gateway Building, Suite 533, Bethesda, MD 20892 (use 20814 if using mail express).

The American Sociological Association Sex and Gender Section award for distinguished contribution to the study of sex and gender honors a book or article published within the past five years or a series of articles or books published over a person's career that fundamentally advances sociological understanding of sex and gender in society. Application deadline is April 15, 1994. Please send a letter and supporting materials (such as a curriculum vitae) to Judith Lorber, Chair, Award Committee, Department of Sociology, CUNY Graduate School, 53 West 42 Street, New York, NY 10036.

The Section on the Sociology of Aging of the American Sociological Association invites submissions for its 1994 Doctoral Dissertation Award, to be presented during the Section Business Meeting in Los Angeles, CA. Persons

must have received their doctoral degrees between August 1992 and August 1994 and must be an ASA member. Submissions may be published or unpublished articles based on the individual's dissertation work and must be single-authored. Four copies of the manuscript and a curriculum vitae should be submitted to the committee chair listed below and postmarked no later than May 13, 1994. The recipient will receive a plaque and a \$250 travel stipend to attend the meeting. For more information contact Dale J. Jaffe, Doctoral Dissertation Award Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414) 229-4859, e-mail: jaffe@csd4.csd.uwm.edu.

The Political Economy of the World System (PEWS) Section of the ASA invites nominations for the first PEWS section dissertation award. The prize is intended to recognize important contributions to the development of world-systems studies by graduate students. Dissertations completed during either the 1992-93 or 1993-94 academic years are eligible for consideration. Dissertations should normally be nominated by the student's advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student's research. Nomination letters should detail the nature and the merits of the work. Members of the 1994 award committee are Beverly J. Silver (chair), Johns Hopkins University, Walter Goldfrank, University of California-Santa Cruz, and William Martin, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign. Letters of nomination, dissertation abstracts and one copy

of the dissertation should be sent to Beverly Silver, Sociology Department, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218 (BSILVER@JHUVM.HCF:JH.U.EDU). Additional copies of the dissertation may be requested at a later date. The deadline for nominations is May 15, 1994. Decisions will be announced at the PEWS business meeting in Los Angeles.

The Publications Committee of the National Council on Family Relations is accepting nominations and applications for the position of Editor of *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (JMF). JMF is a quarterly publication that serves as a medium for the presentation of original theory, research interpretation, and critical discussion of materials related to marriage and the family. The term of the current editor, Marilyn Coleman, University of Missouri-Columbia, will be completed with the publication of the November 1995 issue. The four-year term of the new editor will begin with the publication of the first issue of JMF in February 1996. However, editorial responsibilities will be transferred to the new editor beginning in March 1995. The deadline for nominations and applications is June 1, 1994. Contact National Council on Family Relations, 3989 Central Avenue, NE, #550, Minneapolis, MN 55441, (612) 781-9331, FAX (612) 781-9348.

The Milbank Memorial Fund and the Office of Technology Assessment seek candidates with substantial training and experience in research and a strong interest in health policy for a one year fellowship, to be served in Washington, DC, beginning in September 1994. The

Fund and OTA invite applications from individuals who have demonstrated ability in research on issues of health policy. Applicants should have doctorates in the social sciences or related areas or have terminal scientific or professional degrees and considerable training in research using the policy sciences. Applicants for the fellowship are required to submit two copies of the following: a curriculum vitae, reprints of recent publications in peer-reviewed journals, a statement of up to 1,000 words that evaluates an issue in current health affairs that has both technical and public policy content and explains why it is of interest to the applicant, and the names, addresses, fax and telephone numbers of up to five individuals to whom inquiries can be made about the professional competence of the applicant. Applications must be postmarked by March 25, 1994. Send applications to Milbank Memorial Fund, OTA Congressional Fellowship, 1 East 75th Street, New York 10021; or call Kathleen Andersen, (212) 570-4800, ext. 2002.

Sociologists in the News

Dean Anderson, Iowa State University, was quoted in a January 19 *Chicago Tribune* story on coaches' obsession with winning.

Sandra Ball-Rokeach, University of Southern California, was interviewed

Continued on next page

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Mass Media, continued

for a January 13 Marketplace (American Public Radio) story on the emerging information superhighway.

Rebecca Block, Criminal Justice, and Richard Block, Loyola University, had the findings on their study on gangs, drugs, weapons, and homicide reported in the *Washington Post*, November 29, 1993.

Alvin Boskoff, Emory University, and Douglas Bachtel, University of Georgia, were quoted on the culture shock that accompanies migration from urban to rural areas in the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, May 16.

Muriel Cantor, American University, was quoted in the *Boston Globe* on the Bobbit trial.

Louis Corsino, Concordia University-River Forest, was the subject of a *Chicago Tribune* article on teaching and practicing sociology.

Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati, was quoted in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* in a story on a program to exchange toys for guns.

F. James Davis appeared on the Oprah Winfrey show on February 8, 1994, in connection with his book *Who Is Black?*, published in 1991 by The Penn State Press. This show dealt with personal experiences with the racial color line, as defined in the U.S. by the one-drop rule.

Paula J. Dubeck, University of Cincinnati, was quoted in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* in a story on race and employment opportunities.

David F. Duncan, a research fellow at Brown University's Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, debated Rhode Island's state "drug czar," Adm. Paul Mulloy over the legalization of the currently illegal drugs. The debate was broadcast January 25 as part of the evening news on Providence television station WJAR. A post-debate poll of listeners showed that 90 percent of the respondents agreed with Duncan's argument for legalization.

Samia El-Badry, International Demographic and Economic Associates, had a

cover story on "The Arab American Habitat" in *American Demographics*. Following, she had interviews with the *Detroit News* and a broadcast to the Middle East on the Voice of America.

The late Allison Davis, University of Chicago, will be pictured on a commemorative stamp to be issued in the Black Heritage series, on sale February 2, as reported in the *Chicago Sun-Times*, January 16.

Kirsten Grunberg, Loyola University, was interviewed January 18 on WBEZ radio, Chicago, on diversity in Chicago's Rogers Park neighborhood.

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California, was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* in August, September 5, and November 30, 1993, in reports about occupational hazards faced by Latino immigrant workers, and about the immigrant backlash in California.

Mary Jo Kane, University of Minnesota, was quoted in the *Washington Post* in an article about violence in sports.

Ronald Kessler, University of Michigan, had a study on the prevalence of mental illness in the U.S. population reported in a January 14 *Chicago Sun-Times* story.

Stephen Klineberg, Rice University; Gary Kleck, and Elijah Anderson, University of Pennsylvania, were quoted on the link between guns and violence in the article "Up in Arms," *Time* magazine, on December 20, 1993.

Mauno Koivisto, sociologist, was reported in the *Chicago Sun-Times*, January 17, 1994, as not running for a third term as president in Finland.

Robert H. Lauer and Jeanette C. Lauer, United States International University, have recently been interviewed on a number of radio stations throughout the U.S. about their new book, *No Secrets? How Much Honesty Is Good for Your Marriage?*

Penny Long Marler, Samford University; Benton Johnson, University of Oregon, and William McKinney, Hartford Seminary, were quoted in the *Washington Post*, January 8, 1994, on their views about the loosening of religious ties in the newer generations.

Susan McDaniel, University of Alberta, and Roderic Beaujot, University of Western Ontario, were quoted in a January 3 *Maclean's* magazine story on the increasing number of people living alone.

Richard Moran, Mount Holyoke, was interviewed on NPR about violent crime.

Nancy Osgood, Medical College of Virginia, was interviewed on All Things Considered, NPR, January 5, on depression and suicide among the elderly.

Maurice Pinard, McGill University, was quoted in a story in the October 26 *Montreal Gazette* on the success of the Bloc Quebecois in Canada.

Al Reiss, Yale University, was quoted in the *Washington Post*, January 3, 1994, about the increase in fear of violence from the general public.

Jane E. Salk, Duke University, was interviewed for a feature article in the January 1994 edition of *Ward's Automotive International* on reasons for the failure of the Volvo-Renault merger.

Saskia Sassen, Columbia University, was featured in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, January 5, 1994, on her book, *The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo*, a study of how changes in the world economy are transforming urban life.

Barbara Strassberg, Aurora University, was named to the second annual All-Professor Team by *The Chicago Tribune*.

William Wilson and Douglas Massey, University of Chicago, and Aldon Morris, Northwestern University, were reported in the *Chicago Tribune*, January 20, 1994, as being speakers at a symposium in Chicago on the economic and social progress of minorities.

William Julius Wilson, University of Chicago, was featured in *People* magazine, January 17, in an interview.

People

Kevin Bales has been appointed to the Editorial Board of the Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences. The Board is now selecting key sociological texts to be translated into Russian with funding from the Soros Foundation. Kevin is the only non-Russian on the Editorial Board.

Judith K. Barr is the new Director of Medical Economics and Data Analysis at the Health Insurance Plan (HIP) of Greater New York.

E.M. Beck has been appointed as Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Georgia.

Phillip Bosserman, Salisbury State University, has accepted a position in a

women's university in Hiroshima to introduce the discipline of sociology and also work with the President to set up a college of intercultural studies.

Muriel Cantor, American University, is the President-elect of the Sociologists for Women in Society.

Peter Cookson, Adelphi University, is now Assistant Provost there.

Bogdan Denitch, CUNY, spoke at the University of Chicago, October 28 on "The Crisis in Bosnia," sponsored by the University of Chicago chapter of the Democratic Socialists of America.

Denise A. Donnelly, formerly with the Family Research Laboratory at the University of New Hampshire, joined the Department of Sociology at Georgia State University.

James Hannon has joined the Department of Sociology at Suffolk University.

Cheikh Saad Bouh Kamara, human rights activist and professor of sociology at the University of Nouakchott-Mauritania, was unconditionally released from prison on January 24, 1994. He was questioned about his activities as a human rights activist, and therefore, considered by Amnesty International a prisoner of conscience.

Joleen Kirschenman has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Georgia.

Charles Kuzma joined the Department of Sociology at Georgia State University.

Roderick K. Linzie joined the Department of Sociology at Georgia State University.

John Mirowsky and Catherine Ross joined the Department of Sociology at Ohio State University.

Patricia Yancey Martin is a Visiting Scholar in the Department of Sociology at Ohio State University for the 1993-94 academic year.

Rachel A. Rosenfeld became the first Lara C. Hoggard Professor at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. This is a term chair recognizing "outstanding mid-career faculty."

Barry Schwartz has returned to the University of Georgia after spending the academic year at the National Humanities Center at Research Triangle, NC.

Earl Smith, Pacific Lutheran University, has been appointed Dean, Division of Social Sciences at PLU.

Frank J. Whittington returned to the Department of Sociology at Georgia State University in September from a two-year assignment with the National Institute on Aging where he managed the Federal Task Force on Aging research.

Awards

Fanos D. Bards, University of Toledo, was awarded the Gold Medal of Honor commemorating distinguished lifelong achievements by the American Biographical Institute.

Jacqueline Boles, Georgia State University, and Marion Glustrom, received the Meritorious Service Awards from the Georgia State Sociological Association at their fall meeting.

Lewis A. Coser, Boston College, was awarded a degree of Doctor Honoris Causa by the Humboldt University at Berlin in a ceremony on December 7, 1993.

Tim Curry, Ohio State University, won the *Sociology of Sport Journal* prize for the best article to appear in the NASSS's official journal over the last two years.

Laura Geschwender, graduate student at Ohio State University, won the Candace Rogers Award for the best student paper at the Eastern Sociological Meetings.

Richard Hamilton, Ohio State University, was awarded a Distinguished Research Professorship.

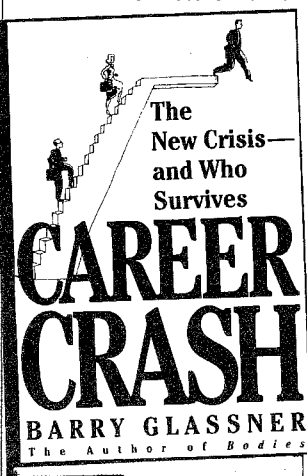
James Hannon received the 1993 Teacher of the Year Award at Central Connecticut State University.

Constance L. Shehan, University of Florida, received the Ernest G. Osborne Award from the National Council on Family Relations at its annual meeting. The Osborne award is given for demonstrated excellence in teaching and carries with it a \$500 stipend.

Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, had her latest book, *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers: The Political Origins of Social Policy in the United States*, published in 1992 by the Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, win five scholarly awards: the J. David Greenstone Award of the Politics and History Section of the American Political Science Association; the Best Book Award of the Political Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association; the 1993 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award of the American Political Science Association, given annually for "the best book published in the United States during the prior year on government, politics, or international affairs"; the 1993 Allan Sharlin Memorial Award of the Social Science History Association; and the 1993 Ralph Waldo Emerson Award of Phi Beta Kappa, given to honor a comprehensive study that contributes significantly to "historical, philosophical, or religious interpretations of the human condition."

Continued on next page

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— Resabeth Moss Kanter

"Glassner provides us with a vivid and compelling portrait of the ways in which people manage the problems wrought by the economic uncertainty of our time, of the impact of these new realities on family life, and of the changing work ethic."
— William B. Rubin*

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Instructor

Paul D. Allison, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of *Event History Analysis* (Sage 1984) and "Discrete time methods for the analysis of event histories," *Sociological Methodology* 1982.

Who Should Attend

Researchers with a knowledge of basic statistical inference and substantial experience with multiple regression who want to apply EHA. No previous knowledge of EHA is assumed.

For Further Information

Contact Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299, 215-898-6717, ALLISON@LEXIS.POP.UFENN.EDU. Fee is \$800.

Awards, continued

Ronnie Steinberg, Temple University, received one of the 1993 Feminists of the Year Awards from the Feminist Majority Foundation "for her leadership in the comparable worth movement and for reshaping academic and activist dialogue on women's employment policies."

The following sociologists: **Martha Beck**, graduate student, Harvard University; **Marie Cornwall**, University of Utah; **Debra Renee Kaufman**, Northwestern University; and **Carol J. Ward**, Brigham Young University, received one of 17 research grants from the American Academy of Religion to travel for collaborative sessions for a project entitled *Women and Cultural Change in American Religions*.

New Books

Ronald L. Akers, University of Florida, *Criminological Theories: Introduction and Evaluation* (Roxbury, 1994).

Karen Altergott, Purdue University, *One World, Many Families* (National Council on Family Relations, 1994).

Ronald Aminzade, University of Minnesota, *Ballots and Barricades: Class Formation and Republican Politics in France, 1830-1871* (Princeton University Press, 1993).

James W. Begun, Virginia Commonwealth University, and **Ronald C. Lipincott**, University of Baltimore, *Strategic Adaptation in the Health Professions: Meeting the Challenges of Change* (Jossey-Bass, 1993).

Gai Ingham Berlage, Iona College, *Women in Baseball: The Forgotten History* (Praeger Trade, 1994).

Judith M. Gappa, Purdue University, and **David W. Leslie**, Florida State University, *The Invisible Faculty: Improving the Status of Part-Timers in Higher Education* (Jossey-Bass Inc., Publishers, 1993).

James William Gibson, California, *Warrior Dreams: Paramilitary Culture in Post-*

Vietnam America (New York, Hill and Wang, 1994).

John W. Heeren, California State University-San Bernardino, and **Marylee Mason**, Chaffey College, *Sociology: Windows on Society* (Roxbury, 1994).

Paul Higgins, University of South Carolina, *Sociological Wonderment: The Puzzles of Social Life* (Roxbury, 1994).

Stephen Kalberg, *Max Weber's Comparative-Historical Sociology* (The University of Chicago Press, 1994).

Jeanne Kohl, University of Washington, and **Jane Reisman**, Pacific Lutheran University, *Explorations in Social Research: Qualitative and Quantitative Applications* (Roxbury, 1994).

J. Henry Kosson (Emeritus), University of Massachusetts-Amherst, ed., *Contemporary Problems of Pakistan* (Westview Press, 1993).

Gary A. Kreps and **Susan Lovegren Bosworth** (with **Jennifer A. Mooney**, **Stephen T. Russell**, and **Kristen A. Myers**), The College of William and Mary, *Organizing, Role Enactment, and Disaster: A Structural Theory* (Associated University Presses, 1994).

Helena Znaniecka Lopata, Loyola University of Chicago, *Polish Americans*, 2nd, revised edition with a new chapter by **Mary Patrice Erdmans** (Transaction Publishers, 1994).

Helena Znaniecka Lopata, Loyola University of Chicago, *Circles and Settings: Role Changes of American Women* (SUNY Press, 1994).

Matthew Melko, **Thomas B. Koebornick** and **David Michael Orenstein**, Wright State University, *Millfield on Saturday: Searching for Community in a Metropolitan Village* (Wright State University Press, 1994).

Paul T. Murray, Siena College, *The Civil Rights Movement: References and Resources* (G.K.Hall, 1993).

Marifeli Perez-Stable, State University of New York, *The Cuban Revolution: Origins, Course, and Legacy* (Oxford University Press, 1993).

Mark Robert Rank, Washington University, *Living on the Edge: The Realities of*

Welfare in America (Columbia University Press, 1994).

Lydia Voigt, **William E. Thornton**, **Jerrol Seamon**, and **Leo Barrie**, Loyola University, *Criminology and Justice* (McGraw Hill, 1994).

Gregory L. Weiss, Roanoke College, and **Lynn Lonnquist**, VA, *The Sociology of Health, Healing, and Illness* (Prentice Hall, 1994).

Robert White, Indiana University, *Provisional Irish Republicans: An Oral and Interpretive History* (Greenwood Press, 1993).

New Publications

The Administration on Children, Youth and Families' (ACYF) Compendium of 1993 Funded Discretionary Grants serves as the focal point for Federal government programs, activities, and initiatives which are designed to improve the quality of life for children, youth and families. In order to achieve its mission, ACYF funds and administers various human service grants. The compendium contains pertinent information for 1993 grant recipients in three ACYF bureaus: the Head Start Bureau, Children's Bureau, and Family and Youth Services Bureau. The abstract describes project goals, objectives, and approaches. Ellsworth Associates, Inc. is responsible for supporting ACYF in the management of the grant reviews and will therefore, distribute the compendiums.

New Programs

Lancaster University in the UK is launching a new, interdisciplinary MA in Economy and Society, starting this Fall. With Bob Jessop, Andrew Sayer, Larry Ray, Alan Warde and a range of others offering courses within the MA, its primary focus is the social organization of economies and the associated distribution of power. It introduces students to challenging developments in the area of overlap between political economy, economic sociology, political sociology, and organizational analysis. Comparative analyses of economic organization and of theories of economy and society are strongly encouraged. The university has a strong 'graduate culture' and opportunities also exist for PhD research in this area. For further information, contact Andrew Sayer, Department of Sociology, Lancaster University, Lancaster, LA1 5ER, U.K.

Summer Programs

The Boston University Gerontology Center will hold its annual summer institute in Boston, MA, on May 23-June 28, 1994. Offering both academic courses and continuing education workshops, topics include Sociology of Aging, Ethics at the End of Life, Elder Homelessness, Older Women in Film, and Aging, Diversity and Caregiving. Contact Nan Genger, Boston University Gerontology Center, 63 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215, (617) 353-5045, FAX (617) 353-5047.

The Northeastern Gerontological Society will hold its annual meeting at the Continuing Education Center, at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, NJ, on May 6-7, 1994. Theme: The Yin and Yang of Intergenerational Relationships. Contact Erma Polly Williams, MARC, 172A New Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901, (908) 235-7183, FAX (908) 235-7186.

The National Council on Family Relations will hold an international workshop in North Carolina. For more information contact the National Council on Family Relations, 3989 Central Avenue, NE, Suite 550, Minneapolis, MN 55421, (612) 781-9331.

The U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Education, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Russian and East European Center at the University of Illinois will offer in 1994 its Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe. This program, begun in 1973, is for scholars who wish to use the resources of the University of Illinois Library for independent research and who wish to participate in other scholarly activities organized in conjunction with the Lab. In 1994, associateships will be available for periods of one to eight weeks any time between June 13 and August 5. Lab Associates who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents are eligible to receive a housing award for up to fourteen nights of free housing at a campus dormitory (28 nights for graduate students). Lab Associates who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents may apply to the Center for one of a limited number of housing awards. Contact the Russian and East European Center, 104 International Studies Building, University of Illinois, 910 S. Fifth Street, Champaign, IL 61820, (217) 333-1244, FAX (217) 333-1582.

Sociology, Winona State University, P.O. Box 5838, Winona, MN 55987-5838, (507) 457-5000.

Other Organizations

The Social Science Computer Association has a professional publication, the Social Science Computer Review (SSCORE). G. David Garson, North Carolina State University, is the editor, and Ronald Anderson, University of Minnesota, is the co-editor. Membership in SSCA and a subscription to SSCORE for individuals is \$48; libraries and institutions, \$80; and students, \$24. Duke will accept personal checks and credit cards. Add \$8 for postage outside the United States; Canadian residents add seven percent GST. Contact Duke University Press, Journals Division, Box 90660, Durham, NC 27708-0660, (919) 684-6837, FAX (919) 684-8644.

Obituaries

Benedict S. Alper (1906-1994)

Benedict S. Alper, a criminologist, teacher and author who once worked at the United Nations, died January 6, 1994, of cardio-respiratory failure. He was 88.

Alper, who lived in Brookline, taught a popular criminology course in the sociology department at Boston College.

He graduated from Harvard in 1927 and did graduate study in criminology before working as a probation officer at Boston Juvenile Court and Charlestown State Prison. He then worked for the US Bureau of Prisons.

After Alper served in the US Army and managed prisons during World War II, he served as the chief of the Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention Unit for the United Nations.

He was a founding member and president of the U.N. Staff Association.

Alper was fired from the United Nation in 1951 when he objected to its segregated blood drives, said his nephew, Joshua Alper.

After working more than a decade in the family food business, Alper taught at the New School for Social Research in New York.

He began teaching at Boston College

Continued on next page

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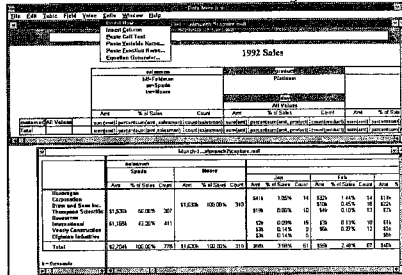
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Obituaries, continued

in 1966 and continued there until 1993, when he was forced to retire after being struck by an automobile on Beacon Street.

Alper leaves a daughter, Rike of Brooklyn; a brother, Marcus of Brooklyn; a sister, Emma Evan of Newton; and a grandson.

Reprinted from the *Boston Globe*, January 8, 1994.

Ruth Shonle Cavan (1896-1993)

She wrote every decade this century. She published sociology books and articles in seven decades. Excluding eulogies, six newspaper and six scholarly obituaries exist. Sociologists who knew her as family sociologist, criminologist, gerontologist, communes specialist, fellow association officer, colleague and neighbor have a Midwest session on her. Articles treating her work are by Theodore Ferdinand (1988) and Imogene Moyer (1989) and also Moyer (1991) in *Women In Sociology*, Mary Joe Deagan, editor. Ruth was the oldest living sociologist included in the book.

Best known are *Suicide* (1928) and 10 suicide articles, 12 volumes and 38 family articles (including intermarriage), eight books and seven criminology articles, one book and 11 gerontology articles, and two volumes and seven communes articles. Other publications involve topics of 32 of ASA's 34 sections, excluding microcomputers and rational choice. She had 10 publications in 1960, seven in 1929 and 1971, and four book revisions in 1969. She published every year in the 1970's in her seventies and eighties.

Writing commitment went back to 1908. Later she wrote summer papers to complete a four-year Tuscola, IL, high school in three. She won third prize in a Carnegie Foundation for International Peace high school essay contest. The Tuscola library expanded her horizons and by stages of migration to work and college at Millikin (Decatur, IL) and then to Chicago, she earned a Chicago PhD (English and economics, 1921).

Carla Cappetti in *Writing Chicago: Modernism, Ethnography, And The Novel* (1993) argues Chicago sociologists influenced Farrell, Algren, and Wright. Creative writing almost captured Ruth, but while broadening herself with more courses Ellsworth Paris recommended she work for the M.A. A 1923 M.A. and 1926 PhD established commitment to sociology. She assisted Paris, her dissertation adviser. Small, Park (whose class Everett Hughes said Ruth once "skipped" for an immediate research opportunity), and Burgess, with whom she later collaborated, were other teachers. Chicago students discussed their projects but she was surprised to meet another university's graduate students who feared sharing their original ideas. Ruth's early publications made her a "founding sister in the age of patriarchy" (Deegan), but Moyer correctly reports that Ruth was no feminist.

Ruth and Jordan T. Cavan met at Hull House summer residents and later (1927) married. Jordan admired Jane Addams, a Rockford graduate. After marriage Ruth worked on Chicago research projects, Jordan taught at Rockford College, and they met weekends. They jointly published on education and other topics. Ruth collaborated with others, most recently with Ferdinand in revising *Juvenile Delinquency*, but she was sole author of most of her publications.

She worked for: Religious Research Association (1926-1928) and was Editor, *Religious Education* (1929-1930); White House Conference Sub-committee (1930); University of Chicago (1931, 1933-1936); American Youth Commission (1938-1940); WPA (1941-1942); University of Chicago, Committee on Human Development (1944-1945); SSRC (1944-1946). She taught at Rockford,

1935-1937 and 1947-1962, when she became Emeritus, and at Northern Illinois University, Professor, 1964-1971, Adjunct Professor, 1971 on, and Emeritus Professor, 1977 on. She was Distinguished Visiting Professor, Pennsylvania State University, Winter, 1964, and was on summer school faculties at Washington University, 1946, 1947, Michigan, 1951, Utah State, 1959, and Illinois, Urbane, 1965.

She received awards from Illinois Academy of Criminology (1965); Illinois Sociological Association (1971); Illinois Council of Family Relations (1973); and others. For several years she was Mary Ashby Cheek Professor at Rockford. At Northern Illinois Cavan Auditorium was named for her (1974), and in Spring, 1993, she received a commendation at the Sociology Graduate and Undergraduate Recognition brunch. She organized a national communes conference at Northern Illinois in the 1970s and was given in the 1980s national association recognition for her historic communes research. She was the first woman to be Midwest Sociological Society President (1960-1961).

Ruth's c.v. omitted some accomplishments in sociology and local history: she was central to the production of *The Curler Chronicles*, a multivolume series on aspects of DeKalb County (Illinois) history. Harold Smith reported that when he extended his Thailand research/teaching leave, Ruth carried on many duties he would have performed as officer of a state professional association. Enroute to state and regional sociology meetings she introduced colleagues to existing and historic communal sites.

She was helpful to, fond of, but also frank with extended family, colleagues, and friends. In the early 1970s her home hosted faculty seminars from which a dozen colleagues published articles. In the 1980s and earlier she led several non-university writers' groups each meeting monthly to criticize each other's writings.

One must apply sociological imagination to events related to FAX and newspaper obituaries in the hours and days following her death. She would have laughed at the metropolitan Rockford newspaper calling her militant. She might have thought that the question as to whether or not she had ever taught in Washington raised by a *Washington Post* representative in response to an inquiry about nonpublication of her obituary was "claiming kin" or a "communal survival". As a researcher on innovation and resistance to innovation in "communes" she would have been amused at the 18 instances of FAX transmission overload to *The New York Times* and the report of a Tuscola weekly's representative that the FAX of her obituary had been received but apparently discarded. She would have been too modest to have noted, however, that her obituary had been the lead obituary in a major Chicago metropolitan newspaper.

S. Frederick Seymour, Northern Illinois University

Leo Chall (1922-1994)

Leo Chall, founder and director of Sociological Abstracts, Inc. died December 30, 1993, in LaJolla, CA, after a short illness. He was 72.

Born and raised in a small town near Riga, Latvia, he early showed facility on the violin and later studied at the Latvian Conservatory of Music in Riga. At the age of fifteen he was concertmaster of the Latvian Symphony Orchestra. In 1937, at the age of 16, he migrated to New York City. He served in the United States Army during World War II where his knowledge of German and Russian were valuable. After the war, he attended Ohio State University and later did graduate work in sociology at Columbia University. He was also active in children's theatre.

It was while a graduate student at Columbia that Chall developed the

abstracting organization that later developed into Sociological Abstracts. He began the practice of abstracting readings in connection with his graduate work and, with several other students, sent them to fellow students. Sociological Abstracts, Inc. was inaugurated in 1953 prior to joining the sociology faculty at Brooklyn College in the same year, a position he held until 1962. In the early 1960s the organization was partially supported by grants from the National Science Foundation. Over the past forty years he built Sociological Abstracts into the major source of abstracts for much of the countries in the world. Today it is online in two thousand libraries and in most sociological research and the development of a wider network of international scholarship. His was a significant contribution to the organization of sociology as an international and cosmopolitan discipline. In 1974 the abstracts acquired the Linguistic and Language Behavior Abstracts from the University of Michigan. In the same year he moved the office from New York City to San Diego where it is today.

Leo was active in the Society for the Scientific Study of Sex and early American insularity and made a small step toward the world community for which he hoped. Sociological Abstracts, Inc. will continue under the management of his widow, Miriam Chall, who has been his associate in the Abstracts for the past 29 years.

He was a superb cook and his friends will remember the hospitality of evenings at his and Miriam's home. They will miss a warm and generous person whose wide knowledge, human consideration, cosmopolitan manners and gentle style made him prized. A memorial meeting is planned for sometime in February.

Joseph Gusfield, La Jolla, CA,

Marshall Jones (1906 - 1993)

Marshall Jones a long term member of the sociology department at the University of Wyoming died of natural causes in North Carolina November 21, 1993. Born January 3, 1906, Marshall attended a Washington University at St. Louis where he obtained a BA in 1926. In 1936 he obtained a Divinity Degree and PhD in Sociology from Harvard University. Upon graduation, Marshall was employed at Tusculum College in Tennessee as an assistant professor. A stroke of good luck brought Marshall to the University of Wyoming in the fall of 1941 where he spend his academic career, except for several semesters abroad, until retirement in 1973 and continual recalls until 1980. After 1980, Marshall split time in Laramie and North Carolina.

Marshall Jones, although a theoretician, devoted much of his time, energy, and academic skills to developing core courses for criminal justice personnel. Initially, these efforts consisted of short courses taught in the summer designed especially for law enforcement officers. Later, the courses were incorporated as part of the founding academic core for the Law Enforcement Training Academy located in Douglas, Wyoming. Then in the 1960's Marshall was the driving force behind the creation of a criminal justice program at the University of Wyoming.

Although published widely in major sociological journals such as *Social Forces*, *American Sociological Review*, *Rural Sociology*, Marshall prided himself first and foremost as a teacher. No mitquetoast sociologist, Marshall was known as a dynamic, firebreathing lecturer. He was a charismatic, enthusiastic disciple of sociology. In his classes, it was difficult to maintain neutral ideas or feelings. Most students loved his classes. He presented an intellectual and emotional challenge to their preconceived notions concerning the influences of social structure upon individual behavior. In almost forty years of teach-

ing at Wyoming, over 16,000 students were fortunate to have been enrolled in one of the many courses that Marshall taught. That experience is one that is often remembered and noted in correspondence received from alumni. As testaments to his skill as a teacher, Marshall was awarded numerous teaching accolades including Standard Oil outstanding teaching award.

Among his colleagues throughout the University, Marshall was a great defender of academic freedom and always eager and ready to engage administrators, trustees and legislators in righting injustices. One such endeavor occurred in 1981 after Marshall had retired and was professor emeritus but was still actively teaching on a recall basis. Marshall recalls in a letter to his chair, Job's (39:19ff) description of the horse in wartime:

*He saith among the trumpets,
Ha, Ha; and he
smelleth the battle afar off; the thunder of the captains and the shouting.*

At the time Marshall was writing to the trustees, the Governor and President of the University concerning what he viewed to be an injustice to a colleague. He included himself among "Warhorses, even old, old, ones, weak and outmoded, find themselves suddenly saying, Ha, Ha and hearing the thunder of the captains and the shouting!" With the death of Marshall Jones, there is one less Warhorse to engage the dangers of what he and others view as the management mentality of administrators and legislators. One less Warhorse to challenge students, to excite students about the wonders of their society. He will be sorely missed.

Department of Sociology, University of Wyoming

John Wildeman (1937-1993)

John Wildeman, Professor of Sociology at Hofstra University, died on December 2, 1993, at the age of 56. He had served on the faculty of Hofstra University since 1969. John wrote extensively in the areas of criminology and criminal justice. He was the author of *Social Problem America: Alienation and Dismemberment* (1983) and co-author, with Richard Quinney, of *The Problem of Crime: A Peace and Social Justice Perspective* (1991). His most recent work, *Criminal Behavior Systems* (co-authored with Richard Quinney and Marshall Clinnard), is currently in press.

John was an ordained Roman Catholic priest between the years 1962 and 1966, having received his master's degree in theology from Gregorian University in Rome. He received the PhD from New York University in 1971. He was a recipient of a Fulbright/Hays Teaching Scholarship to Rishso University, Tokyo, Japan, as well as a National Science and Russell Sage Foundation Fellowship.

In addition to his international reputation as a scholar, John Wildeman was a dedicated teacher. He was an innovator in the classroom who always sought to convey to his students a concern for social issues and a passion for social justice. He utilized an unorthodox and iconoclastic style that students found to be exciting and stimulating.

John brought the same dynamism and unique personal qualities to his relationships with his colleagues, collaborators, and friends. He will be sorely missed by all those who knew him and learned from him.

Department of Sociology, Hofstra University

Official Reports and Proceedings

1993-94 Council Minutes

The first meeting of the 1993-94 Council was convened at 1:40 p.m. by President William Gamson.

Attending: Council - Joan Acker, Walter

Allen, Margaret Andersen, Earl Babbie, Janet Chafetz, Amitel Etzioni, Alene Kaplan Daniels, William Gamson, Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Seymour Martin Lipset, Sara McLanahan, Alejandro Portes, Jill Quadagno, Patricia Roos, Ildi Harper Zinn, Barrie Thorne, Maxine Baca Zinn

Absent - Karen Cook, David Featherman ASA Staff - Felice Levine, Carla Howery, Janet Billson, Mitchell Edelstein, Ramon Torrealila, Victoria Almqvist

2. The agenda was approved without dissent.

2. Report of the President, William Gamson.

President Gamson provided a brief overview of 1994 annual meeting plans. Also, he briefly reported on plans for the workshop on genocide and human rights. Executive Officer Levine stated that the Executive Office is involved and Council members Babbie, Acker, and Featherman.

Council discussed the social science versus the social action dimensions of the genocide meeting. President Gamson noted that it is more social science oriented, as there are a number of activist groups working on the issue, and a goal is to tie in the social sciences community with the activist community.

3. Update on Graduate Education Issues

President Gamson reviewed the 1992 Report of the Committee on Graduate Education (TAGGE). Council discussed forming a task group on graduate education (TAGGE2) with a different mandate than the initial TAGGE. President Gamson offered two competing mandates for the proposed group: 1) Mandate A - to look at the future of sociology and the challenges created by global influences to determine what changes need to occur to position the field for the future; 2) Mandate B - to examine specific issues (ex - globalization, collaborations between programs and among students, students of color, mentoring, teaching, research training) that confront graduate education in sociology, identify departments that have successfully given special attention to these issues, and analyze their methods.

Council discussed these possibilities and what the goals of any future committee should be. Also consideration was given to how the findings would be used. President Gamson summed up the discussion, noting that ASA is already collecting some data about graduate programs, and that, lacking consensus on the mandate, it would be premature to create a new sub-committee at this time.

4. Report of the Committee on the Freedom of Research and Teaching (COFRAT).

Council met in executive session to consider a pending COFRAT case.

5. Annual Meeting

President Gamson provided Council with general information about the 1994 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles.

6. Evaluation of the 1993 Business Meeting

Council discussed how to revise the business meeting to get more organized input from members. It was noted that in 1994 in Los Angeles the business meeting will be in the morning again as that time seems to attract more attendance. President Gamson will write an article for Footnotes regarding the importance of attending the business meeting and describing its new format. Secretary Daniels pointed out that it is the responsibility of Council members to attend the business meeting.

7. 1995 Annual Meeting Program Committee

President-Elect Etzioni noted that the title and theme for the meeting had not yet been determined. The members of the committee are Amitel Etzioni, Rudy Alvarez, Janet Chafetz, Karen Cook, Ariene Kaplan Daniels, Bill D'Antonio, Clarence Lo, Murray Milner, Aldon Morris, Susan Silbey, Terry Sullivan, and Felice Levine.

Motion: To approve the 1995 Program Committee. Carried

8. Report of the Committee on Committee's (COC) Appointments

Committee chair Morrison Wong reviewed the revised process for making nominations more formal and deliberate.

Motion: To commend Morrison Wong and the work of the COC. Carried

9. Council then divided into small groups to review and approve the COC recommendations, after which the meeting adjourned for the day.

Motion: To approve the COC slates as

Continued on next page

Minutes, continued

amended. Carried

The meeting was re-convened on August 18, 1993 at 8:40 a.m. by President William Gamson.

Attending: Council - Joan Acker, Walter Allen, Margaret Andersen, Earl Babbie, Janet Chafetz, Amitai Etzioni, Ariene Kaplan Daniels, William Gamson, Evelyn Niskanen, Seymour Martin Lipset, Sara McLanahan, Alejandro Portes, Jill Quadagno, Patricia Ross, Ida Harper Simpson, Barrie Thorne, Maxine Baca Zinn
Absent - Karen Cook, David Featherman
ASA Staff - Felice Levine, Carla Howery, Janet Billson, Ramon Torrecilla, Victoria Almqvist, Mitchell Edelstein

Council commenced the meeting by considering business carried over from the previous day's agenda; that is, changes to the By-laws of the Section on Sociology of Children.

Motion: To accept the By-laws of the Section on the Sociology of Children as amended. Carried

A. COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Committee on Publications

a. Secretary Daniels reported on the ranked list of candidates for editor of *Sociological Theory*, which was followed by discussion.

Motion: To approve the ranked list of candidates for editor of *Sociological Theory*. Carried

b. Secretary Daniels reported on the list of ranked candidates for editor of *Sociological Methodology*, which was followed by discussion.

Motion: To approve the ranked list of candidates for editor of *Sociological Methodology*, with the clarification that Council would be consulted if neither of the first two ranked choices accepted. Carried

c. Proposal for *Teaching Sociology* index

The proposal was presented by Secretary Daniels. Council discussed the costs of producing and disseminating such an index. Up to now, no costs have been incurred because the index had already been done, and costs for forthcoming indices would be dealt with by the Publications Committee.

Motion: To accept proposal to produce an index for *Teaching Sociology*. Carried

d. Upon recommendation of the Publications Committee, Council considered and passed two additional resolutions relating to publications.

Motion: To change the citation format for all ASA journals, with accompanying changes in the style guidelines. Carried

Motion: To give *Contemporary Sociology* 75 additional pages in 1993-94 to take care of the backlog of book reviews. Carried

2. Membership Committee

Bilson reported on the Membership Committee discussions regarding regional versus area representation on the Committee and efforts to target MA and PhD candidates for membership by sending each incoming candidate a welcoming packet from ASA. Bilson discussed the Committee's interest in the rise in student membership. Students are the highest growing membership group but also have the lowest retention rate. The Committee is considering ways to enhance retention rates.

There was a discussion of gathering data about membership and the value of undertaking research on sociologists who are not members. Executive Officer Levine stated that the Executive Office is undertaking surveys of graduate and undergraduate departments and in the fall is undertaking a membership survey. While studies of non-members were important, progress on these studies is a priority. A motion for a membership report from the Executive Office was made and tabled. Instead, President Gamson indicated that the ASA Executive Office is about to undertake this research in the fall and is also in the midst of a major change to a new computer system, which will facilitate gathering and analyzing membership data; therefore, he thought it premature to request such a report. President Gamson suggested putting an update of the topic on the agenda for the next meeting.

3. Council Subcommittee on the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD)
Council member Chafetz gave an overview of the selection process for the FAD small grants. This cycle, 4 of the 19 proposals submitted were funded. The Subcom-

mittee would like to encourage more submissions from the non-research universities.

The Subcommittee requested two appointees from Council members. Margaret Andersen and Joan Acker volunteered to be on FAD.

Executive Officer Levine reviewed the history of FAD. Current members discussed why FAD was administered as a subcommittee of Council, its membership, and workload. It was noted that FAD meets twice a year as there are two grant funding cycles. A suggestion to eliminate the Past-President from FAD membership was accepted by Council.

Executive Officer Levine described the Jensen Lectureship collaboration between ASA and Duke University. ASA is committed to selecting one more recipient for this lectureship. At the January meeting Council should decide whether or not to continue this collaborative relationship thereafter.

4. Continuation of COFRAT business:
Council resumed meeting in Executive Session to continue its confidential consideration of a COFRAT case.

B. EXECUTIVE OFFICE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy

Howery supplemented the written report in the Council agenda materials by highlighting some of the activities of the Spivack Program since the last January Council meeting. These included a media briefing on social science research relating to the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), a Congressional briefing on sociological perspectives on AIDS, a conference on the social dimensions of violence, and a workshop for community leaders in metro Miami on immigration research. She also discussed the work of the two Congressional fellows. An initiative on urban issues is being developed by Peter Dreier, a member of the Spivack Advisory Committee.

Council discussed appointments of members for the 1994 Spivack Advisory Committee, including the appointment of Dreier for a complete term (he was filling the unexpired term of a deceased member).

Motion: To reappoint Dreier and to appoint two members to the Spivack Advisory Committee (Roberta Spalter Roth, Peter Cookson). Carried

Motion: To commend the Executive Office Spivack Program for its work on initiating programs and carrying them through. Carried

2. Minority Affairs Program

Executive Officer Levine provided an overview of the activities of the Minority Affairs Program (MAP). Since last January, the Executive Office hired a new MAP director, Ramon Torrecilla, who commences employment in September. A new proposal was submitted to the Ford Foundation on Minority Opportunities through School Transformation. Also, a 5-year renewal proposal was submitted to NIMH for the Predoctoral Fellowship Program. The staff was commended on the proposals, particularly the Ford proposal, for its innovation in furthering undergraduate and graduate education.

3. Program on Research on the Profession
Howery gave an overview of the Program's activities. Data from the 1992 survey of departments are now being analyzed and the results were presented in a session at the Annual Meeting, and will be disseminated through research briefs, articles in *Footnotes*, and to the department chairs. Routine surveys of departments are planned.

A survey of members will be undertaken in the fall of 1993 and a survey for attendees' evaluation of the annual meeting program was distributed to all attendees in their registration packets.

The database of departments is being updated and the database with information about members will be updated as part of the dues renewal process. The information about individuals is not released, per Council policy.

4. Academic and Professional Affairs Program

Bilson provided highlights of the Program's activities. One of the major goals is to enhance relationships between ASA and the departments, and ensure that sociology is well aligned with the changing needs and conditions of the academy.

Several half-day workshops for chairs will be held at the various regional meetings. Additionally, a meeting of sociologist-administrators will be held in November in

Washington, D.C. An electronic bulletin board - CHAIRLINK - will be started in the winter to link department chairs as part of a proposed new way for departments to become affiliated with ASA.

There was a discussion of the new departmental memberships and suggestions were made to use the term "affiliate member" for departmental memberships and to allow such memberships for entities other than departments - applied settings, research centers, etc.

Motion: To establish affiliate memberships for departments and other-than-department organizations. Carried

Motion: To commend the ASA Executive Office for the department affiliate plan. Carried

5. External Communication - Public Information and Public Affairs

Executive Officer Levine gave a brief review of ASA's activities in these areas. She noted that expanding media coverage of sociology and sociologists has been a priority goal. The media resource book used to make referrals of sociologists had been vastly improved. In February, under the auspices of the Spivack Program, ASA held a briefing at the National Press Club on the Family and Medical Leave Act. Also, it was noted that, for the 1993 Annual Meeting, a public information specialist was engaged to enhance coverage and to involve the media in the meeting by initiating a special media panel.

Levine indicated that the written report in the agenda book outlined public affairs activity. She emphasized that ASA has played an important role in bringing greater emphasis to the social sciences at the National Institutes of Health (e.g., the explicit inclusion of social science in the title of the newly created Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research), and that a focus on NIH would continue to be a high priority in the fall. She also noted that in May she testified before a House subcommittee, on behalf of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), on the adequacy of funding the research and statistics programs at the Department of Justice.

E. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Council discussed the EOB Recommendations for at-large members of the Committee.

Executive Officer Levine gave an overview of the structure of EOB - officers and 3 at-large members. It was suggested that there be a summary of the nominees with vitae being given to Council for review before its meeting, as is done by other ASA Committees.

Motion: To accept the rank-ordered list of nominees for EOB. Carried

Motion: To provide a summary of the nominee's background and their vitae for all nominations for Council appointments. Carried

Council member Portes, currently ASA representative to ISA, suggested nominees for the ASA representative to ISA:

Motion: To accept the nominees for ISA representative to ISA as listed. Carried

Motion: To appoint the ISA representative as an ex-officio member of the Committee on International Sociology. Carried

Levine discussed the work of the current representative to ACLS and listed the criteria for nomination. Nominees were suggested and discussed, with a final list being reached.

Motion: To accept the ranked list of nominees for ASA representative to ACLS. Carried

Levine discussed the ASA representatives to AAAS and suggested seeking additional input on the subsection and on the current rotation.

Motion: To delegate to President Gamson the appointment of ASA representatives to AAAS. Carried

F. BUDGETARY AND FISCAL ISSUES

1. EOB Recommendations

Secretary Daniels and Executive Officer Levine reported on several motions approved by EOB on fiscal issues that were being forwarded to Council for review and approval.

Levine introduced the EOB motion to "round up" subscription rates to help improve members' calculations.

Motion: To "round up" subscription rates. Carried

Levine introduced the EOB motion to transfer ASA operating funds to another

bank.

Motion: To transfer ASA operating funds to a new banking arrangement. Carried

Motion: To approve \$4 dues for membership in sections-in-formation for the entire time in formation, with \$8 dues for the first and subsequent years the sections are in operation. Carried

2. Budget

a. 1993 Budget report and analysis

Arlene Kaplan Daniels reviewed the 1993 Budget report. It was asked if the estimated revenues for [the new] departmental affiliates were included in the revenue projections and Levine said they were not as it was not known when the budget was prepared whether or not the suggestion to create that category of membership would be approved.

b. 1994 Preliminary Budget

Daniels reviewed the proposed 1994 preliminary Budget. Levine noted that we will need some time with the new financial projections in place to provide more comprehensive analyses of revenues and expenditures.

G. NEW BUSINESS

1. **Motion:** To join the effort headed by the American Orthopsychiatric Association to petition the White House to reinstate the Conference Council on Children. Carried

2. Executive Officer Levine introduced a request from the Sociology of Children Section to consider and explore the position of the ASA in relation to the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. It was decided that Council needs more information before acting on this request. Staff will follow up.

3. **Motion:** To adopt a resolution of the Committee on Sociologists in Government to extend membership to those who work in international agencies and also to change the name to Committee on Sociologists in Government and International Agencies. Carried

4. Bilson gave a report from the Committee on State Licensing Monitors regarding state initiatives that had the consequences of limiting sociology majors from applying for/receiving certain jobs. She noted that this is a state-by-state situation. The Committee would like Council's support on three strategies to address restrictive language in legislation. These strategies are: 1) to develop model legislation for use by monitors to aid in comparison with pending state legislation; 2) to have a task force of the Committee develop curricular guidelines that could be used by departments with strong applied programs; and 3) to work in Washington, D.C. through the legislative process to get sociologists listed as providers in the forthcoming healthcare legislation.

It was requested that the aforementioned task force give a report on the situation at the January 1994 Council meeting.

Motion: To support the current efforts of the State Licensing Monitors to prepare a report on the situation and to discuss their report, any possible follow-up, and resource needs at the January Meeting. Carried

5. It was suggested that time be allotted at the January meeting to discuss the image and future of the discipline. Also, President Gamson suggested the possibility that a subcommittee consisting of Council member Allen, himself, and any other interested parties, with staff as ex officio members, be formed to discuss graduate education, following up on the previous discussions.

6. Business Meeting Resolutions:

a) A 3-part resolution concerning persons with disabilities was introduced and each part discussed in turn.

The first resolution stated "That, in recognition of severe continuing discrimination of persons with disabilities in employment both in and outside the profession, and in support of the disability rights movement which is naturally associated with the 1994 annual meeting site of Los Angeles, that we look into all contracts of future hotels to see that there is compliance with ADA; and that additional registration fees of \$5 per registrant be charged to be used to establish a scholarship fund for sociology graduate and undergraduate students with disabilities." President Gamson said that we should involve someone with disabilities in the meeting planning process. The registration fee part of this resolution was referred to EOB.

The second resolution stated "That moving the ASA Executive Office to an accessible building and location should become a

top and immediate priority." It was noted that the lack of accessibility of the Executive Office has been the subject of ongoing discussions.

The third resolution was "That the definition of minority currently used for ASA programs be expanded to include persons with disabilities." It was decided that Executive Office will prepare a paper on this issue and a decision on the motion was deferred.

Motion: To reaffirm ASA's commitment to people with disabilities and to continuing to develop concrete ways to deal with accessibility and disability rights issues. Carried

b) Resolution from the Section on Marxist Sociology resolving that ASA go on record in support of a stay of execution for Gary Graham and a new trial to hear the new evidence in this case of an African-American man convicted of murder in Texas on the basis of the questionable testimony of one witness.

Motion: To write letters to Governor Ann Richards of Texas, President Bill Clinton and the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles, reflecting the sociological basis for opposition to capital punishment in support of a stay of execution and new trial for Gary Graham. Carried

Motion: That the American Sociological Association affirms its commitment to inclusion of all persons regardless of race, gender, religion, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, or disability. In keeping with this principle, the Association resolves to take active efforts to include those who are currently under-represented in the sociological profession. Carried

c) The following resolution was submitted by the Section on Marxist Sociology:

Whereas the blockade by the U.S. government has contributed to catastrophic economic conditions in Cuba, and
Whereas the economic blockade has deprived Cubans of much-needed food and medical supplies, and
Whereas the U.S. government's travel restrictions have impeded the free flow of ideas between scholars in Cuba and the U.S.

Therefore, be it resolved that the American Sociological Association will urge Congress and the President to approve legislation normalizing U.S. relations with Cuba, and

Be it further resolved that the American Sociological Association opposes any legislative or administrative actions that would further impede the flow of people and goods between Cuba, the U.S. or any third country.

Motion: To encourage the US Government to normalize relations with Cuba, particularly regarding the flow of goods and people between the US and Cuba. Passed

7. The last substantive item on the agenda is a letter to Council from Deirdre Bode regarding Washington University and the Future of Sociology. It was suggested that Bode might wish to write an article for *Footnotes* about her concerns.

8. The dates for the Winter Meeting were discussed. A decision was made to hold the meeting from January 28-30, 1994. The meeting adjourned at 1:40 p.m.

Classified Ads

Editing. Specializing in social sciences and humanities from articles to monographs. Timely, dependable, and thorough editing at competitive rates. Formerly managing editor/copy editor of *Contemporary Sociology*; previous editing for other journals and scholar presses. References available. Martha Dimes Toher, PhD, Suite 308, 703 Ninth Street, Durham, NC 27705; (919) 286-5584; Bitnet DIMES@DUKEMVS.

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, meaning. Twenty years' experience, including several ASA journals, *Demography*, *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, Karen Feinberg, 5300 Hamilton Avenue, #1704, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328, e-mail 73732.1064@COMPUSERVE.COM.

ASA TO OFFER ROLE OF THE CHAIR WORKSHOPS AT SPRING 1994 REGIONAL MEETINGS

Please join us for one of the new "Role of the Chair Workshops" to be held in conjunction with regional sociological society meetings this spring. These interactive workshops provide an excellent opportunity for current chairs or chairs-elect to meet with each other and share ideas, as well as to take advantage of resources available through the national association. Spring 1994 workshops are scheduled for:

Southern Sociological Society (SSS), Raleigh, North Carolina
Thursday, April 7, 1:00-4:30 p.m.

North Central Sociological Association (NCSA), Columbus, Ohio
Friday, April 15, 10:15 a.m.-1:45 p.m.

Fees--Sliding scale:

Graduate Departments, \$45; Undergraduate Departments, \$35; Two-Year Colleges, \$25
Fees include a breakfast or light lunch, mid-morning coffee, and materials.
10% discount for ASA Department Affiliates

Regional Role of the Chair Workshops are meant to supplement, not replace, the traditional one-day chair workshops held at the ASA Annual Meeting. The NCSA workshop will be conducted by ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine and Director of the Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP) Janet Mancini Billson. Dr. Levine will conduct the SSS workshop.

To register, please call APAP, (202) 833-3410, ext. 317/318, by March 21.

From the City Paper of Washington, DC...

BUSY DOWNTOWN OUTDOOR expresso cart seeks PT help, 5-10 hours/week. Great life experience for aspiring writers, poets, or sociologists. Students encouraged to apply. Call ***/**** ask for David.

If you haven't renewed your ASA membership for 1994, do so today to receive the election ballot!

ASA TEACHING WORKSHOP ON OUTCOMES ASSESSMENT FOR UNDERGRADUATE SOCIOLOGY

DATE: June 11-15, 1994

LOCATION: Washington, DC

STAFF: William Johnson, Arizona State University;
Carla Howery, ASA; Steven Sharkey, Alverno College

PARTICIPANTS WILL:

- * review aspects of the national assessment movement as a context for improving undergraduate sociology teaching and curriculum development
- * explore various approaches to defining and implementing outcomes assessment in individual courses and across the department
- * discuss some successful assessment experiences in sociology from around the country
- * work on specific assessment plans or instruments for their own settings
- * discuss the role sociologists can play in outcomes assessment work locally and nationally
- * attend a national meeting to learn about trends in other disciplines, in institutions similar to yours.

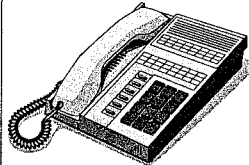
CONTACT: Dr. Jeanne Ballantine, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435; (513) 873-2667



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Footnotes

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1994--August 5-9
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Los Angeles, CA

1995--August 19-23
Washington Hilton & Towers
Washington, DC

1996--Chicago, IL

1997--Toronto, Ontario, Canada