

Footnotes

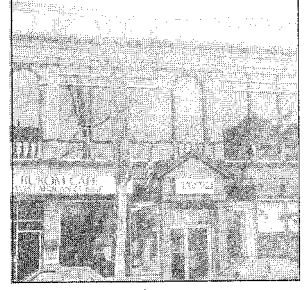
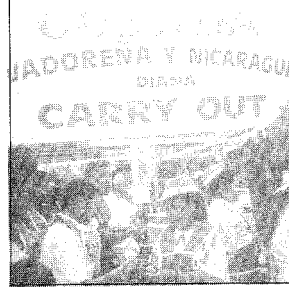
VOLUME 23
NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY 1995



1995 Annual Meeting

Washington DC: From Bi-Racial City to Multicultural Metropolis



The multi-ethnic food choices in the Adams Morgan neighborhood, near the Washington Hilton & Towers, site of the 1995 ASA Annual Meeting (photos by Robert Manning).

by Robert D. Manning, Department of Sociology, American University

So, you're wondering, what's new in Washington, DC, since the last meeting in 1990. Of course, Newt is "in" and the GOP electoral

landslide in November seems reminiscent of the Reagan/Bush Revolution of the 1980s. Arkansas spring water and Armadillo stew, I'm sorry to say, are "out," but that is not surprising in view of the succession of political faux paux emanating from the Oval Office.

Civil rights activist and three-term mayor Marion Barry is back "in" following personal and political rehabilitation from his infamous recreational drug escapade in the Vista Hotel. Even so, Barry's campaign for DC statehood and cries of "taxation without representation"

(DC residents paid \$1.7 billion in federal taxes last year) are eliciting greater resistance than ever as DC delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton just had her voting "privileges" revoked by the Republican controlled U.S. Congress.

For political mavens, the area offers an intriguing view of emerging social and political cross-currents: Maryland narrowly elected a moderate Democrat and ex-University of Maryland-College Park professor as its next governor, while Virginia elected a staunch conservative Republican as its governor (he recently outlawed computer games on all state-owned PCs in an effort to curb wasteful abuse by public employees -- including university staff!) but rejected Ollie North in its Senatorial plebiscite. Not incidentally, the dramatic growth of the "Black Burbs" in the 1980s has led to an absolute majority of African American residents in Prince George's County, Maryland. This exciting feature of the DC metropolitan land-

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NSF Announces Violence Research Consortium Funding

With little fanfare but high expectations, the National Science Foundation unveiled plans to establish a national multi-disciplinary center/consortium for research on violence.

At an informal January 19 press gathering, sociologist Cora Marrett, NSF's Assistant Director for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE), announced that the proposed Consortium is designed to advance fundamental knowledge about violence and to train future generations of violence researchers. She talked about the importance of basic scientific research in enhancing understanding of the conditions that give rise to acts of violence.

The center on violence originated with a January 1994 request by Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and Representative Louis Stokes (D-OH), chairs respectively of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees with direct oversight for NSF. NSF responded to the directive by convening a series of meetings encouraging input and ideas from the scientific community. ASA participated in a workshop last April on structuring multi-disciplinary scientific research on violence. ASA Executive Officer Levine saw this workshop as "key to crafting what a consortium/center could uniquely accomplish and to clarifying the leadership role NSF should play in advancing basic science on violence."

NSF's report to Congress, prepared by the SBE Directorate, concluded that a center for the study of violence was "both feasible and desirable," and the final appropriation language directed NSF to establish the new consortium. The NSF consulted extensively this fall with other agencies, the research community, and relevant scientific societies. NSF's planning

process included workshops with minority affairs representatives and meetings with scientific associations designed to ensure broad outreach to researchers doing relevant work. "It was an inclusive, effective process," Levine said.

The National Science Foundation is leading the initiative with active participation, including collaborative funding, from other federal agencies. Initial funding for the first five years is expected to

approximate \$12 million, with \$2 million from NSF annually, \$2 million from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and \$200,000 from the National Institute of Justice to support dissemination and communication activities. The full solicitation is available through NSF; an excerpt of this announcement appears on page 4 of this issue. The deadline for the full proposal is May 1, 1995. □

Conference Examines Implementation of Federal Education Legislation

by Carla B. Hovey, Director, Spivack Program

A top federal education official told a conference of educators and sociologists of education in early January that a sociological perspective is needed in determining whether seemingly impressive school reform initiatives can maintain long-term success.

Marshall Smith, Undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Education, said that many fine educational innovations fail as leadership and conditions change. A sociological perspective is particularly valuable because it highlights the importance of school climate, school-community relationships, and systemic issues--all of which help to explain why improvement may or may not occur.

Smith made his comments at the January 8-11 conference held on education legislation approved by the last Congress. The conference was sponsored by the College of Education at the University of South Florida, the U.S. Department of

Education Office of Educational Research and Improvement, and the ASA's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy.

The conference, entitled "Implementing Recent Federal Legislation: Goals 2000, the Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the School-to-Work Opportunities Act", was held in Florida and attended by more than one hundred attendees. Commissioned papers were presented on specific aspects of the three legislative initiatives. Smith said the legislation passed by Congress would provide for national standards while allowing for greater decentralization of funds and programs to the states.

"The value of having national standards in a fifty state system is important," he said. "We need the top-down national standards and bottom up leadership and implementation in local districts. It is imperative to align the system outside the school to support the school. Standard-

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The Executive Officer's Column

NEH Needs You! Important Support in Peril

As reported on page 1 of the January issue of *Footnotes*, Federal funding for the humanities and arts is under siege by the new Congress. Indeed, a pillar of that federal commitment—the National Endowment for the Humanities—is in serious jeopardy of being sharply cut or, even worse, eliminated. As part of the National Humanities Alliance, the American Sociological Association has been collaborating with other scholarly societies in the humanities and social sciences to convey the importance of a continued federal presence. As we work with other societies at the national level, it would help to have individual sociologists stand up and make our voices heard.

Our interest in this fight is not tangential. Scholars working in historical and comparative sociology, sociology of culture, and humanistic sociology, to name just a few, require the support of NEH programs to continue important research and teaching activities. NEH also plays a pivotal role in the preservation of and access to collections maintained by libraries, archives, museums, and other institutions and repositories (including the Historically Black Colleges). Such information is absolutely essential to sociological work.

Sociologists also participate in NEH teacher training programs, scholar-led reading and discussion programs, and NEH funded fellowships. Indeed, NEH annually awards sociologists several hundreds of thousands of dollars for research and other activities.

In the 1965 legislation establishing NEH, Congress declared that "an advanced civilization must not limit its efforts to science and technology alone, but must give full value and support to the other great branches of scholarly and cultural activity in order to achieve a better understanding of the past, a better analysis of the present, and a better view of the future." Social scientists continue to benefit from this nation's long-term commitment to "science and technology." But the creation of the NEH enriches our professions further, sometimes providing critical funding for ongoing research; other times by taking us in dynamic new directions.

Over the years, NEH has garnered support not only from scholars but also from a general public grateful for such major media productions as *The Civil War* and *The Great Depression* and a countless number of NEH-backed museum exhibitions. Not surprisingly Congressional support for NEH has been traditionally bipartisan. Federal funding for NEH in the Reagan and Bush years actually increased.

Why now do we face a challenge? Why are so many in Congress now threatening to eliminate NEH altogether or drastically curtail its budget? Basically there are two reasons:

The first concerns the consensus in Washington that the federal government should be downsized. NEH's budget is minuscule (\$177 million), amounting to approximately 65 cents per taxpayer. Nonetheless, many in Washington are



arguing that it is unfair to eliminate entire departments, reduce welfare benefits, and cut back in federal aid to needy countries and not require NEH to pay its share.

The second reason focuses on the whole issue of "political correctness." The 1994 elections brought to power a great number of leaders who are convinced that NEH reflects a corrupt liberal elitism that is stifling creative and scholarly energies. At a recent Congressional subcommittee, two former directors of the NEH, William Bennett and Lynn Cheney, cited political correctness as justifying the termination of the agency.

There are serious problems with both of these arguments. As for budgetary concerns, it must be emphasized that NEH's budget represents less than one hundredth of one percent of the federal budget. More importantly, this small amount allows NEH to leverage on average \$70 million of private support annually. Since the agency's founding, NEH matching funds have stimulated almost \$1.4 billion in third-party support for the humanities. U.S. per capita expenditures on culture are far less than most other Western nations.

As for the argument of political correctness, the case has yet to be made. Cheney points to the NEH's (voluntary) National History Standards as an example of liberal bias. The problem is that it was under Cheney's leadership that the Standards were created and fully financed. The nature of the standards, their purposes, their breadth, and their intent to stimulate a "conversation" and serve as a model belie any "correctness" intent on the part of those involved in implementing the project. As Arnita Jones, Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians, effectively wrote in the January 6, 1995 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, "The standards . . . pay appropriate attention to the work of previous generations of historians as well as to the new subjects and new methodologies of historical research that have enriched the discipline over the past several decades."

ASA has no desire to be involved in partisan politics. We do, however, want to ensure that misunderstanding and politics do not intrude on the need to ensure the production of knowledge and information so critical to sound public policy and a humane society.

All is not lost. NEH maintains important allies in Congress, and those identified with being liberal and conservative are speaking out in its favor. In recent days, members of Congress have been deluged with letters urging that NEH be fully funded.

Still the battle to keep NEH afloat will

be difficult. Congressional appropriators contend they will not spend money on an agency that has not been authorized. To date, the committee chairpersons with jurisdiction over NEH's authorization have shown little enthusiasm for moving forward. Thus, our continued efforts to preserve this important institution remain essential. While ASA is working on Capitol Hill to save NEH and is actively participating in a multi-association effort to generate a massive grassroots campaign under the auspices of the National Humanities Alliance, we seek your help and need you to get involved now.

I hope you will read the adjoining box to find out what specific actions you can take. The social sciences have a great deal riding on our efforts. We seek your collaboration.—*Felice J. Levine* □

Action Alert! What You Can Do To Save the NEH

The National Endowment for the Humanities faces the greatest challenge to its survival in its 30 year history. Some members of Congress cite budgetary explanations for their opposition to NEH's continued existence; others reject federal support for cultural and social science activities on philosophical grounds. If you agree that NEH has made a major cost effective contribution in advancing sociology and the social sciences in general, we urge you to get involved. Here's what you can do:

Immediate Action

- ✓ Request an "Arguments for NEH" folder from NEH public affairs office, 202-606-8446.
- ✓ Write letters to your representatives and Senators, as well as the GOP and Democratic leadership. Urge members of Congress to support NEH without crippling budget cuts. Be sure to mail ASA a copy of your letter or fax it to 202-785-0146.
- ✓ Urge trustees of major humanities institutions such as museums, universities colleges and community colleges to write letters.
- ✓ If you do not have time to write, call 1-800-651-1571. Western Union will hand-deliver three mailgrams the next day to the caller's Congressional Representative and two Senators. This service is available for a flat fee of \$9.50, charged to your phone bill.

Tips on Letter Writing

- ✓ Use simple language. Critics have often charged that NEH money supports elitist scholars. Thus, it is important not to use technical words or high theory.
- ✓ Identify yourself as a constituent.
- ✓ Emphasize NEH's impact on your community and how your work relates to education and other public benefits.

ASA Staff Sociologist Sought

Director of Academic and Professional Affairs American Sociological Association

The American Sociological Association (ASA) is searching for a sociologist to join the professional staff and assume special responsibilities for academic and professional affairs. The position provides the opportunity to work with a like-minded group of other sociologists and a staff seeking to advance sociology, work on field development, and promote ASA objectives and activities. This Director of Academic and Professional Affairs, like the other staff sociologists, will work across programs and serve as liaison to ASA committees.

The Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP) aims to advance the place of sociology in colleges and universities and to advance sociology through teaching and practice. The program undertakes activities to strengthen departments of sociology, the role of the discipline in higher education, and, more generally, the quality of education at all levels (e.g., pre-college, college and graduate).

Nominations and applications are sought. Candidates should have a PhD in Sociology, knowledge of the academy, facility for program development, commitment to work with department chairs and academic leaders to strengthen sociology departments in the academy, excellent skills in presenting (in writing and orally) to diverse audiences, and management and administrative experience. Expertise in the sociology of education; the profession, organizations, and occupations; and/or teaching are highly desirable.

The ASA is interested in identifying persons who are drawn to professional service and who bring a strong commitment to advance the place of sociology in colleges and universities, strengthen departments, prepare the next generation of sociologists, and enhance the teaching of sociology. Whether or not you or someone you know is searching for a job or might be interested in a professional change, please do not hesitate to nominate or strongly encourage an application.

Applications will be reviewed until the position is filled; interested candidates should submit application materials immediately. The start date and conditions of appointment (e.g., leave from an academic position) are flexible. Candidates should send a letter of interest, resume, and a list of five references to: APAP Search, Executive Office, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. For further information, please contact Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, at (202) 833-3410 x316; FAX (202) 785-0146; e-mail: asa_felice_levine@mcimail.com. □

Key Figure in NIMH Minority Fellowship Programs Retires

Mary Harper: Sociologist Extraordinaire

by Ellen Berg

Mary S. Harper, was a founder of the NIMH Minority Fellowship Programs, including ASA's successful program, which just celebrated its 20th anniversary. On the occasion of her retirement, we are pleased to profile her remarkable career.



Mary Starke Harper

This Spring the University of Alabama will dedicate the Mary Starke Harper General Psychiatric Center, on a site adjacent to the building in which, six decades ago, young Mary Starke was denied scholarship on the basis of race—despite having been accepted by several outstanding university nursing programs in the North. Poor, but undeterred, she chose to go to the University of Minnesota "because the leaders in nursing were Minnesota graduates, and I wanted to be a leader." On meeting her, the Dean noted that no black student had graduated from their program: "Well," she told him, "you are looking at the first."

After receiving her BA (with honors), and her MA, Mary Harper returned to Alabama where she joined the staff of the Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital at Tuskegee, the country's single facility for black veterans. She rose quickly through the administrative ranks; simultaneously she moved from general nursing into psychiatric nursing. Soon she was "centralized," which meant she worked under the aegis of the VA headquarters, which moved her every few years to a new hospital where her combination of research and administrative skills was needed.

Married and a mother by the time her job was centralized, Harper told her supervisors she would welcome the new challenges, but that she had two requirements: that her husband be offered a job comparable to the one he was leaving each time she moved, and that all her moves be timed for the end of her daughter's school year. Noting that this took place "before women's lib," Harper wonders at her own courage—and at the VA's progressivism. "They stuck by me," she reports, as over the years she moved nine times.

While studying nursing at Minnesota, Harper took her first sociology courses—from Arnold Rose, Lucius Cervantes, and Talcott Parsons. She "fell in love with sociology," as a discipline which offered theories of the community and family settings in which mental illness arises, and in terms of which, she became convinced, they must be studied and treated. As she moved around, she took advantage of the local opportunities to take sociology courses: at Tuskegee, at UCLA, at St. Louis. Finally she decided to systematically pursue the PhD, which she earned from the University of St. Louis in 1963.

Mary Harper had a very meaningful experience during the 1961 ASA Annual Meeting in St. Louis. She was thrilled to be the graduate student assigned to escort Talcott Parsons during the week of the meetings; she had read his work on the family as well as his general theory, and felt that he, more than anyone else, was offering a useful framework for her concerns. Sharing her own ideas with him during that week, she "was in heaven"; his "approval of my thinking," she recollects, was the seedbed of "my confidence" as a sociologist.

This experience was the proverbial silver lining in a dark cloud—a cloud of prejudice and discrimination which has hung over virtually all of Harper's activities. In this case, just before the ASA meetings began it became known that the designated

hotel would not allow blacks or Jews to even enter the meeting rooms. Harper recalls that local sociologists galvanized black and Jewish groups, and following quiet but intense negotiations the hotel modified its policy.

In 1963 Harper moved to New York, where she did outstanding research on recurrence among mental health patients. Sensitive to the way hospitals create "career patients," she developed a model in which hospital staff and community follow-up staff are trained to help the patient and his/her family identify and overcome the barriers to successful re-entry into the community. The conceptualization of the family as the treatment unit is a hallmark of Harper's work, and she believes the family should be central to research on contemporary problems. "Family sociology," she enthuses, "has so much to offer; we just have to work hard to prepare people in it—and to sell it."

When the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) established a Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, Harper was brought on board, to develop the Center's programs. At NIMH Harper created a Minority Fellowship Program, to train a critical mass of minority group members as mental health researchers; and university based Minority Research and Development Centers, to facilitate research on Asian, Black, Hispanic, and Native American mental health. The development of both programs required overcoming institutionalized racism and other forms of resistance. For instance, NIMH gave approval but not active support to her plan to request special funds from Health and Human Services to initiate the Minority Fellowship Program—and so she had to go entirely alone to present their proposal to the Secretary; similarly, when the Research Centers were just gearing up, one recipient university dragged its feet for a year after receiving the grant—not setting aside space or hiring staff until Harper threatened a lawsuit on the grounds of discrimination.

When she designed the Minority Fellowship Program, Harper sought to do several things at once: (1) to improve the quality of research on minority mental health, (2) by developing a highly competent cadre of minority group researchers, (3) who were integrated into the mainstream of their disciplines, (4) by virtue of training at outstanding graduate institutions, (5) with the sponsorship of their professional associations. To do all this, she began with a bold innovation: rather than fund universities or students directly, she decided to funnel the scholarships through relevant professional organizations—in sociology, psychology, social work, nursing, and psychiatry. She offered each association funding for a staff person, who would administer the scholarships; a minority group member him/her-

self, this person would effectively integrate the staffs of the associations. "To accept the minority program was tantamount to endorsing integration [at the association and in the profession]," and, for that reason, Harper notes, acceptance was not instantaneous. ASA was the first association to accept the program; this, Harper reflects, was because of "people in sociology with principles—such as David Mechanic, Karl Schuessler, Ken Luterman, and Talcott Parsons."

Through the Fellowship Program and the Research Centers Harper has sought to redirect the course of minority group mental health research—away from "asinine" topics and, particularly, away from comparative studies of blacks and whites; and toward significant topics which reveal the normative patterns for each culturally distinct group. It pleases her greatly that, through these NIMH programs, there is a growing battery of assessment instruments for mental disorders which have been normed on minority communities.

During the Carter administration Harper was asked to serve as Director of the Office of Policy Development and Research for the White House Conference on Aging; she was the first woman to serve in such a policy position. During the Reagan-Bush years she was again asked to participate in two White House Conferences on Aging; and last year she was asked to be a part of the Clinton Health Care Reform Task Force. For a number of years she has been a consultant to the World Health Organization.

Mary Harper has just retired, after 53 years in public service. Unsurprisingly, she cannot count on a free weekend until next June—in addition to assorted lectures, articles, and chapters, this dynamo is completing two books in fields she "piloted": one on delivery of mental health services to the elderly in their homes; and another on the enhancement of services to the elderly in community based programs. Among her many past publications, Harper includes the first book written on minority mental health and aging, and the first book on research pertaining to mental health in nursing homes.

Harper's career and contributions are intellectually impressive: she was a pioneer in "sociological practice" and "applied sociology," and in the sociological conceptualization of mental health disorders. Over and above all this, given the social context in which this black woman worked, Harper's social contributions are morally awesome: ASA and the discipline of sociology are among the beneficiaries of her genius for finding ways to promote minority scholars and scholarship, and to foster integration. Mary Starke Harper is truly a sociologist *extraordinaire*.

Notes

I am grateful to Dr. Mary Harper and Dr. Ken Luterman (at NIMH), for interviews on which this article is based.

Ellen Berg is an independent sociologist-scholar who lives in Washington, DC and occasionally writes for Footnotes. □

Sociologists Meet with Clinton, Gore



Last August, Jack A. Goldstone, University of California-Davis, took part in a briefing for Vice-President Albert Gore, Tim Wirth (head of the State Department Office of Global Affairs), Brian Atwood (head of the Agency for International Development), and several senior White House and executive department officials. This briefing was part of preparations for the U.S. delegation to the UN Conference on World Population in Cairo in September. Goldstone was one of three presenters discussing the relationship between population growth and political conflict. Thomas Homer-Dixon (Political Science, University of Toronto), spoke on population growth and current international security concerns; Vaclav Smil (East-West Institute) described population and natural resource concerns in mainland China. Goldstone discussed the historical contribution of population growth to revolutions and rebellions in Europe and Asia, based on his book *Revolution and Rebellion in the Early Modern World* (winner of the ASA's 1993 Distinguished Publication Award).

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Dane Archer, University of California-Santa Cruz, has produced a series of documentary videotapes about human verbal and nonverbal communication. The videotapes are designed for use in college and university social science classes, and they are distributed by the University of California Extension Center for Media on the University of California-Berkeley campus. The most recent video in the series is *The Human Voice: Exploring Vocal Paralinguistic*. A national wire service article described this video's focus on the importance of the human voice in relationships, lie detection, the emotions, public speaking, and so forth.

Right after the wire service article appeared in many newspapers, Archer received a phone call from the office of Vice President Gore requesting the full set of tapes. Naturally, UC-Berkeley immediately expedited the videos to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue! Mr. Gore sent a nice note in reply.

□ □ □

The *Washington Post* reported on a special dinner President Clinton hosted at Camp David for "big thinkers." The purpose was to ask their input for the State of the Union address on issues of civility and citizenship. Attendees included sociologists Theda Skocpol, Paul Starr, Os Guinness, and Alan Wolfe. If you listened to the one hour and twenty minute speech last January 24, perhaps you caught phrases such as "supporting the middle class and reducing the underclass" which just might have come from this dinner. □

Correction

Laura Miller's e-mail address was listed incorrectly in the SocGrad article in the December issue. The correct address is: lmiller@uwater.csud.edu. □

NSF Solicitation for Consortium for Research on Violence

Editors Note: The following is excerpted from the NSF solicitation for a Consortium/Center for Research on Violence. The full Guidelines for Submission of Proposals can be obtained by contacting either Patricia White, Coordinator for the Consortium for the Violence Research or Neal Tate, Program Director, Law and Social Science Program at (703) 306-1762, e-mail: pwhite@nsf.gov, or Bonney Sheahan, Program Manager, Cross-Disciplinary Activities at (703) 306-1760. In addition, NSF established an electronic mailing list to keep people informed about the proposed consortium. To be added to the mailing list, send a request to violetr-request@nsf.gov.

The Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences intends to support the establishment and operation of a national consortium for research on violence. This solicitation seeks proposals for the consortium.

Background

The high levels of violence, the increased attention to the incidence of random acts of violence, and the public's fear of violence has made this a salient policy concern in the United States today. Fundamental or basic scientific research can play a larger role in helping us understand better the conditions that give rise to acts of violence. Considerable knowledge exists from studies about the dimensions, sources, and consequences of violence. However, significant gaps exist in our fundamental understanding of violence and its correlates. These gaps need to be addressed through a long-term commitment to basic research that employs comprehensive approaches crossing disciplinary and methodological boundaries.

In supporting a "center without walls" or national consortium for research on violence, the National Science Foundation (NSF) seeks to create a vehicle to fill the gaps through advancing fundamental knowledge about violence and training future researchers on violence. A consortium shall serve a catalytic and leadership role in producing and integrating important scientific knowledge on violence as well as stimulating innovative work and new scientific connections on this issue. NSF seeks proposals that will be creative and innovative in identifying strategies that show promise of theoretical, methodological and training gains well beyond what can be achieved through the continued support of only small and large-scaled individual research initiatives.

Consortium Concept

The consortium is expected to undertake innovative research and be at the leading edge in stimulating research and training on violence. Because violence involves multi-level phenomena, there is a particular need for interdisciplinary collaboration in order to integrate scientific knowledge across multiple levels of analysis. To that end, the consortium should consist of a collaboration of researchers from different disciplines and different universities, research centers, or other

institution.

The NSF considers training to be an important and inseparable component of any research process. Therefore, the consortium is expected to take seriously the requirement for training the next generation of researchers in interdisciplinary theoretical and methodological approaches to understanding violence. Training requires extensive involvement in interdisciplinary work. Also, a major goal of the consortium is to increase the participation of underrepresented groups in research on violence; therefore, special efforts should be made to include women and minorities (e.g., African Americans, Hispanics and Native Americans) in the full range of research and training activities. It is a requirement that the composition of the consortium reflect the full ethnic, cultural, and gender diversity of the United States.

Goals of the Consortium

The goals of the consortium are to:

- develop integrated theories of violent behavior
- facilitate collaborative methodological research to ensure common measures, comparable data resources and effective samples
- develop interdisciplinary scientific expertise to conduct multilevel research
- promote intellectual exchange and research that cuts across disciplines
- develop a knowledge base for designing intervention and prevention strategies
- facilitate undergraduate, predoctoral, and postdoctoral training and other forms of intellectual exchange across disciplines
- increase the research capacity of historically underrepresented groups by reflecting in its research, training and management activities the full ethnic cultural and gender diversity of the United States
- encourage data access and sharing
- develop appropriate mechanisms for the dissemination of research findings to policy makers
- facilitate the productive interaction of social and behavioral scientist with policy makers, administrators, and professionals actively working in communities

Necessary Features of the Consortium

NSF does not have a preconceived model as to how best to achieve the goals listed above, but requirements include the following:

- A clear and coherent vision of high quality fundamental research and training in areas that are likely to yield significant advances in knowledge about violence.
- A team effort among researchers with different disciplinary training and scientific skills. The consortium should be organized to contribute more than individual investigators supported by separate individual or collaborative research grants, however small or large. The consortium's programs must be interdisciplinary and take advantage of the latest advances in research and methodology to unify knowledge and test hypotheses about multiple causes of

violence and its control. Investigators drawn from different disciplines is not, in itself, sufficient evidence of multi-disciplinary collaboration; a more important indicator is how well research from the various disciplines will be integrated.

■ A program of fundamental research strategically focused on the synthesis and integration of knowledge in the area of violence. This will include a mechanism for developing standardized definitions and measures of violent behavior and conducting methodological research on their measurement properties, and encouraging the interdisciplinary sharing of data resources and utilization of findings.

■ A strong educational component which develops training for interdisciplinary work and encourages use of the tools of other disciplines, and provides opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to work on interdisciplinary projects.

■ Procedures and programs for attention to issues of research ethics in all of its activities, and for attention to ethical issues that may be raised by the effects of the projects it undertakes.

■ A special emphasis on enriching the nation's social science research community through increasing the research capacity of historically underrepresented groups. The consortium should reflect in its research, training, and management activities the full ethnic, cultural, and gender diversity of the United States by including a significant representation of historically underrepresented groups at all levels of the consortium.

■ Formal recognition and support from the institution's administration for activities facilitating the development and operation of the consortium, especially to reward practices that support involvement in the consortium.

■ Major or specialized capabilities not available through single-investigator projects because of high costs such as those involved in large-scale interdisciplinary projects or multilevel longitudinal studies.

■ A strategy for developing intellectual linkages with Federal agencies, private foundations, state and local agencies, and community-based organizations; and for communicating, through multiple media, current research findings in the area of violence, particularly to these groups and the public.

Who May Submit

U.S. academic and research-related institutions with significant research and education programs in any area normally supported by NSF may submit proposals. Proposals involving multi-institutional arrangements are encouraged. However, in a multi-institutional arrangement a single lead institution must be identified, have overall management responsibility for the consortium, and be the NSF point of contact. The lead institution must demonstrate the management capability to achieve close integration of research and education programs across participating institutions.

Consortium Leadership and Management

Organizing and managing the consortium are major undertakings. In order to develop the key features cited above, a substantial amount of strategic planning must be done to coordinate the complex network of goals and activities. The leadership role envisioned for the consortium requires a major time commitment by a director and substantial dedication of the research partners to interdisciplinary research and training.

A successful consortium requires a director who is an effective leader dedicated to developing this field of research and capable of providing the overall guiding vision for the consortium. The ability to administer a cross-disciplinary team is critical. The director is responsible for management, staffing, resource allocation, and reporting requirements. NSF will require substantial data collection and accounting concerning consortium activities. NSF, in collaboration with the consortium participants, will develop performance measures for the consortium. Periodic reports of consortium accomplishments will be required.

Letter of Intent

To assist in the selection of reviewers and for other planning purposes, the proposed consortium director should indicate plans to submit a proposal by sending a letter of intent to Dr. Patricia White, Coordinator for the Consortium for Research on Violence, Law and Social Science Program, National Science Foundation, Room 995, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230. The letter must be no longer than three pages and must indicate the title of the consortium, names and departmental and institutional affiliation of the director and key researchers and other partners, a statement of the focus of the consortium, and a brief statement of research area(s) to be covered and disciplines involved. Submission of this letter of intent is not a prerequisite nor does it commit the sender to submit a full proposal. Letters of intent are due at NSF by March 15, 1995.

Deadlines

To be considered for the award, full proposals submitted in response to this solicitation must be received by NSF no later than 5:00 pm May 1, 1995.

Proposal Guidelines and Format

Proposals must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the guidelines in the grant Proposal Guide (GPG-NSF 94-2 Reprint). Standard forms and an explanation of their preparation and purpose are contained in GPG, and are available separately in the Proposal Forms Kit (PFK-NSF 94-3). Single copies of this [complete] brochure are available at no cost from the Forms and Publication Unit at NSF. Telephone your request to (703) 306-1130 or FAX your order to (703) 644-4278. This brochure is also available via electronic mail: pubs@nsf.gov (internet). □

My Experience on the Staff of the Entitlement Commission

by Jill Quadagno, Florida State University,
1994 ASA Congressional Fellow

At the beginning of June, I began work as a staff member on the President's Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform under the auspices of an ASA Congressional Fellowship. Our offices were in the Hart Senate building. On my first awe-struck day, I noticed an excited crowd buzzing around the elevator. Was I to get a glimpse of the president? Perhaps, Al Gore? No. It was Bob Dole's dog, out for his morning constitutional, a lowly staffer in tow.

After my first brush with the power elite, I settled in to my new job. In many respects, this position was ideal. Although the 32-member Commission had been appointed in February, it was late getting off the ground. I arrived when preparations were underway for the first meeting. Not only was there plenty of work to be done, there was also considerable flexibility in the office about who would do what. The staff, largely attorneys—some on loan from other assignments, others recent law school grads—were all as new to the job as I was. This meant that the office had no established hierarchy, leaving considerable flexibility for staff to define their own roles and select their own assignments. Because the Commission's jurisdiction included all of the core social programs—Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, AFDC and numerous other smaller programs, its agenda meshed perfectly with my own interests.

In another sense, however, the assignment was less than ideal. The Commission's basic objective—to propose options for cutting these programs—placed me in constant conflict with other staff and with many Commission members. This friction between my own beliefs (that these programs served an important function) and Commission objectives shaped my work experience in a variety of ways. Part of my job was to write up descriptions of the federal entitlement programs and to evaluate various options for reducing them. While the evaluations of other staffers emphasized their budget impact, mine focused on

the distributional impact, but no one seemed interested in this issue.

I was also skeptical of the definition of "the problem." The Commission's interim report implicitly blamed Social Security for increasing the deficit, reducing the savings rate, and gobbling up discretionary funds that could be used for other programs. It ignored other explanations—that the deficit soared as a result of supply-side economics, that in historical and comparative terms, there is no concrete evidence that Social Security is responsible for low savings rates, that one can not simultaneously use money saved by cuts in entitlements to reduce the deficit and increase spending on other programs. My perspective was rarely incorporated into Commission documents. My only legacy are my memos, which remain a part of the permanent Commission archives, and my newly-gained expertise, which will enhance my ability to address these issues in the future.

Despite such frustrations, my experience as a congressional staffer provided an invaluable learning opportunity. All of the office staff were educated, intelligent people, who knew a great deal about entitlement programs from a budget standpoint and whose world view differed totally from mine. I quickly discovered that much of what passes for fundamental disagreement in the academic community takes place within a shared paradigm. Much can be learned by debating those who challenge one's core assumptions—that social insurance is real, that the government should play a role in providing income security in old age, that means-testing is a bad idea.

In my spare time—and there was often much of it when Congress was out of session and especially before the election—I did research for a book I plan to write on entitlement issues. I conducted interviews with representatives from the various interest groups surrounding the programs, attended numerous hearings, and became familiar with all the government documents and how to get them.

On December 14 the Commission held its much-heralded final meeting. The 32-

members failed to agree on any proposal. To many people, the options were simply politically and ideologically unpalatable.

According to the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, the Commission was a flop. What these reports overlook, however, are the broader implications of what the fallout will be.

In this session of Congress, Commission chairman, Senator Bob Kerrey, plans to introduce a bill to cut Social Security and Medicare. Another Commission member, Senator Alan Simpson, will introduce a similar proposal. These events represent a watershed in public policy debates. For the first time since 1935, prominent politicians are recommending large reductions in these core social programs.

In my seven months on the Hill, I came to understand that some action is needed as the baby boomers reach retirement age. By 2013 Social Security benefits will exceed revenues; by 2000 Medicare will be insolvent. A modest combination of benefit cuts and tax increases passed in gradually would restore the Social Security trust funds to actuarial balance. Medicare's woes reflect the need to bring health care inflation in the wider economy under control.

Senator Kerrey's bill would dig deeper. It would phase in 45 percent cuts in Social Security benefits and raise to 70 the age of eligibility for full Social Security benefits and for Medicare. More fundamentally, it would pay for these big cuts by reducing payroll taxes by 1.5 percent with revenues going instead into individual savings accounts—a first step toward privatization of Social Security.

Kerrey's bill would also increase out-of-pocket Medicare expenses beginning in the year 2000: \$1,000 more for every beneficiary with income above \$15,000. Because these increases would begin in just five years, most people over 60 would feel the hit. Finally, his bill includes a 10 percent across the board cut in all other entitlements. Among them is SSI, the program of income support for the aged, blind, and disabled poor.

My question is why slash so deeply when more modest recommendations would solve the problem? The answer, I

believe, is because reducing entitlements garners support across the political spectrum. The idea appeals to deficit hawks who blame entitlements for rising deficits, anti-government conservatives who see benefit cuts as one way to shrink government, and liberal advocates of the poor who believe that Social Security and Medicare are crowding out spending on the disadvantaged. All agree that they can only achieve their goals by reining in these big budget programs. More is better for reasons that have nothing to do with such modest objectives as restoring the trust funds to actuarial balance.

I left Washington in December, a victim of Potomac fever. What I gained was an expertise in entitlement issues. What I lost was confidence that the core programs of the welfare state were politically secure.

Dr. Quadagno was the 1994 ASA Congressional Fellow from June-December 1994. The program is funded by the American Sociological Foundation and administered by the Spiroack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Applications for the 1995 Fellow may be made until March 1, 1995. See the ad in January Footnotes for a complete description. Quadagno follows ASA Congressional Fellows Peter J. Cookson, Adelphi University (1993) and Catherine White Berkeide, Skidmore College (1992). □

William Foote Whyte Autobiography Available

Having celebrated his eightieth birthday, William Foote Whyte continues in the quiet activism that has characterized his remarkable career in the social sciences. A sociologist, anthropologist, and industrial psychologist, Whyte's most important legacy to the social sciences is what he calls "participatory action research." In his autobiography, *Participant Observer*, recently published from ILR Press at Cornell University, Whyte traces the development of this mode of research.

Beginning with his study of neighborhood gangs in the North End of Boston and moving into such diverse workplaces as the oil fields of Oklahoma, the dining rooms at Stouffer's, and the rural villages of Peru, Whyte's research focused on connections between social organization and human performance. His constant presence on the research site, talking and working with the people he was studying, diminished any sense of distance or disengagement. Whyte became a participant as well as an observer. He listened to what workers told him, gave their views weight in his recommendations to decision makers and eventually became a powerful voice for greater worker participation and workplace democracy.

Participant Observer: An Autobiography is also a personal chronicle. Whyte reflects with candor and sometimes great amusement on the years of his childhood, college education, and early marriage. He tells of being stricken with polio and how he and his family worked to overcome the resulting handicaps.

Widely recognized for his contribution to an understanding of the links between social organization and motivation, Whyte has served as president of the American Sociological Association, the Society for Applied Anthropology, and the Industrial Relations Research Association. He currently guides the research efforts of Cornell University's Program for Employment and Workplace Systems and continues to explore the role of the social science researcher. □

Call for Best Practices in Graduate Education

by Carla B. Howery, Deputy Executive Officer

During his term as ASA President, William A. Gamson, Boston College, set in motion an initiative to identify challenges in sociology graduate education and to find departments with "best practices" that address these challenges. The ASA Council, at its January 1994 meeting, created the Graduate Education Committee for a three-year period to carry out these challenges. A complete description of the Committee and its goals appeared in the October issue of *Footnotes*. The Committee once again asks departments to self identify or nominate other departments which effectively address the issues listed below in graduate education. To nominate a department, please contact or send materials to the Committee member specified at the end of each section below.

Making the MA a Meaningful Final Degree

Many PhD oriented graduate programs offer the MA mailing as a consolation prize for students who fail to complete their PhD. What programs are especially successful in emphasizing the MA as a meaningful final degree? What are the career lines for which such MAs are being trained? When a department offers the MA as a terminal degree, what are examples of strong program elements?

How do students in MA-only departments enhance the articulation with PhD departments if they go on to an advanced degree? What is the role and contributions of MA-only sociologists and departments to our profession? Contact: James Hougland, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506

Preparing Graduate Students as Teachers

What programs are successful in preparing students to be especially effective in teaching sociology? How can the future professoriate be exposed to a variety of academic settings (e.g., community colleges, 4-year liberal arts schools) to make better matches between faculty and setting? How can graduate students have progressive preparation from the TA-ship to solo teaching while in graduate school? How can they develop their careers integrating teaching and research? Contact: William G. Roy, Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Models for Professional Socialization of Graduate Students

Much of graduate education occurs outside the classroom. How can students be prepared in basic skills of writing and publication, professional presentations, funding

and grants, norms and ethics of professional practice, and so forth? How can this preparation go beyond a positive adviser-advisee relationship to occur at the departmental level, relatively equally for all students? What have departments done, with pro-seminars, brown bag series, orientation programs, and so forth to insure professional socialization? Contact: Bernice Pescosolido, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405 and Donna Hess, Department of Rural Sociology, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57006.

Models for Placement of Graduate Students

What are departments doing to prepare students for a variety of career paths? What kinds of preparation occurs for identifying job opportunities and preparing for them (e.g., videotaping mock interviews, presentations to faculty, preparing a professional portfolio)? How do departments advance the candidacy of its graduates, through "networking" or letters of reference, or other means? How have departments penetrated the "hidden job market" for opportunities beyond those advertised in the *Employment Bulletin*? Contact: Maureen Kelleher, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. □

Washington, DC, from page 1

scape offers a unique opportunity to witness first hand the political tensions and economic outcomes of the process of racial empowerment.

As bad a time as Bill and Hillary have had, local NFL football fans (the second most important leisure activity of the popular culture) have not only endured another horrendous season (3-13), but also threats by the *Redskins* owner to move the team to Northern Virginia and more recently to a Maryland suburb. Sports, of course, are a multi-billion dollar industry and this is a common feature of contemporary urban development: the economic dynamism of the central city is shifting to the growth "poles" of the outlying suburbs. Although the *NBA Bulletins* (yes, there are grassroots campaigns to change the nickname, unlike the *Redskins*) have endured a succession of terrible seasons (fortunately the *NHL Capitals* have been on strike and the *Senators* left long ago), their owner has recently committed to privately financing a state-of-the-art sports arena adjacent to the proposed convention center complex in Chinatown, near the Smithsonian's National Museum of American Art. For those who do not know or care about the differences between pig-skin and cowhide, this arena is a crucial development for the future cultural and economic renaissance of downtown Washington. The bankrupt DC government must reverse the exodus of small businesses, non-profit organizations, federal bureaucracies, and growing numbers of white and black middle-class residents to such exploding edge cities of suburbia as Silver Spring, Rockville, Gaithersburg, Alexandria, Crystal City, Reston, and Dulles. Between 1980 and 1990, the DC suburbs gained over one million residents while the District declined by over 30,000.

For those who intend to enjoy the traditional DC experience, cultural, political, and bureaucratic institutions constitute a virtual theme park for interested visitors. The Library of Congress, National Archives (with Archives II now in College Park), Congress, White House, and various monuments have changed little, except for security protocols, but several exciting new programs in the "nation's attic" merit special attention. The Smithsonian Institution (which will soon celebrate its 150th birthday) has begun planning the last museum on the

Mall (National Museum of the American Indian) and inaugurated the first exhibit of the National African American Museum "Project."

If you wish to enjoy DC's rapidly gentrifying bohemian neighborhood—Adams Morgan—a ten minute walk from the Hilton will take you to the hub of this fascinating multi-class, multicultural community. Here, you will begin to see a truly unique urban social formation as new immigrants, older native minorities, and young white professionals confront the social, political, and economic landscape of the post-industrial metropolis. Interestingly, the Adams Morgan Festival became so popular (peaking at over 200,000 revelers) that it had to be relocated to the Mall and has been replaced with smaller neighborhood events. The striking new Latino flavor of this community (the Metro Area has the second fastest growing Hispanic population in the entire U.S.), has inspired a Latino City Festival that features over 20 different nationalities. This socio-cultural heterogeneity and lack of a single dominant national group characterize the DC Hispanic community; only with the recent arrival of Salvadoran refugees has a numerically substantial cultural block emerged.

For others who seek the more up-scale ambience of late gentrification, Dupont Circle offers a vibrant array of restaurants, gay and straight clubs, and a new commercial "Down Under" where the old trolley station has been recently renovated. The nearby mansions of Embassy Row, it is interesting to note, were the domiciles of the Gilded Age's nouveau riches who came from across the U.S. in order to buy their admission into the transitory social elite of the nation's capital.

But, you may ask as an inquisitive sociologist, what important insights does Washington, DC, offer as it has rapidly evolved from a provincial "southern" town to an international metropolis in the post-World War Two period? Unlike the industrial cities of the Eastern seaboard, the District has been historically dependent upon African Americans rather than European immigrants for cheap labor; between 1870 and 1970, immigrants declined from 12 to 4 percent of the District's population. During the Pax Americana, when Washington displaced London as the political center of the new international order, African Americans became spatially concentrated in the downtown "Black

Belt" (for example, Georgetown once had a vibrant working class African American community). The establishment of international institutions (e.g., International Monetary Fund, World Bank), organizations (e.g., Organization of the American States), and embassies increased the demand for low-wage service workers. This development was accompanied by the enormous expansion of the U.S. administrative and defense/intelligence bureaucracies which fueled the dramatic growth of the predominately white suburbs from .7 million in 1950 to 2.2 million in 1970 and over 3.4 million today. Accordingly, this led to the growth of African American migration to the District, the exodus of whites to the suburbs (especially after the 1968 riots), and expansion of the I-270 high-tech corridor.

Several attendant socioeconomic factors underlie the emergence of Washington, DC as a multicultural, post-industrial metropolis. First, the arrival of "new" immigrants beginning in the late 1970s diversified the low-wage work force of the District and contributed to the exodus of African Americans to the Maryland/Virginia suburbs in the 1980s. Second, the emergence of a metropolitan system of edge cities featured a profound shift in the patterns of economic and demographic growth away from the central city; in 1947, three-fourths of the metro population resided in the District whereas today it accounts for less than 15 percent. Third, the concentration of native minorities in the metropolitan core created a tremendous economic opportunity for new immigrants to live and work in the booming suburbs and thus add to their cultural diversity. Together, these trends illuminate a striking characteristic of the social geography of the post-industrial metropolis: the widening economic gap between central city and suburbia. For example, the median household income in 1989 for Washington, DC, residents is at least \$15,000 higher in the suburbs than in the District—across all racial and ethnic groups. Not surprisingly, these socioeconomic realities contributed to the largely Latino immigrant-inspired riots in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood of the District during the spring of 1991. For students of race and ethnic relations, this civil disturbance offered an important harbinger that challenged the unequal opportunity structures of the post-industrial metropolis and constituted a prelude to the much larger social conflict that followed in Los Angeles. □

ASA Regional Reps Sought

Applications are now being accepted for Regional Representatives to the ASA Membership Committee, whose charge is to work on recruitment, retention, and outreach. Regional representatives:

- work with the ASA Executive Office Liaison in planning and carrying out ASA membership outreach activities at the regional sociological association meetings;
- attend the annual meeting of their regional sociological association for a two-year term; and
- organize an ASA membership table at the regional meeting.

Up to \$200 will be reimbursed annually to help defray expenses associated with these activities.

The starting date is Spring 1996 and extends through 1997. For more information, call Connie Castillo, Executive Office Liaison to the ASA Membership Committee, (202)833-3410, x 304.

Please mail your application to: Regional Representatives, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Education, from page 1

ized, norm-referenced tests, for example, are pernicious because they are not aligned with what is actually taught in the school curriculum."

If school reforms from recent legislation are to succeed, Smith added, schools need technical assistance and professional development. That help is included in the legislation and sociologists should be a part of teams that help schools.

Most of the conference centered on papers written by sociologists of education. Each 40 minute paper presentation was followed by prepared rejoinders and audience discussion. Topics included: Systemic Reform: Shifting Autonomy, Authority, and Institutional Linkages; National Standards for Content and Performance; Voluntary National Opportunity-to-Learn Standards; Workplace Skills Standards; School, Parent, and Community Support; Professional Development for Teachers; Safe Schools; School Context and Climate; Implications of Federal Legislation for States and Local Schools. The papers will be compiled for a book on educational policy reform. For more information about the conference, contact Dr. Kathleen Borman, University of South Florida.

The conference is part of ASA's ongoing effort to collaborate with the Department of Education's Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) and other policy makers on education policy issues. In June 1993, the ASA Section on Sociology of Education and the OERI sponsored a conference in Washington, DC, to bring together the research and policy communities on various educational policy issues. ASA's Spivack Program co-sponsored this conference. Also, in May 1994 the ASASpivack Program convened a Congressional Briefing on Educational Financing. □

Closing of NIMH Socio-Environmental Lab on Hold

National Institutes of Health Director Dr. Harold Varmus informed ASA, COSSA, and other social science organizations that no final decision has been made regarding the closing of the Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies in the Intramural Research Program at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). In a December 5 letter, Dr. Varmus wrote, "... the likelihood is not that the Laboratory would be closed per se, but rather that it would be merged with another intramural component as part of an effort to conserve resources during the current period of tight fiscal constraints."

The letter from Dr. Varmus in response to ASA and other behavioral organizations protests over closure of the Laboratory and the review system of intramural laboratories at NIH. ASA began its protest after learning that Dr. Michael Brownstein, Acting Scientific Director at NIMH, informed Laboratory Director Dr. Carmi Schooler of the Lab's imminent closure. (See Footnotes, November 1994). For seemingly unrelated reasons, Dr. Brownstein has since resigned.

Even though the decision to close the Laboratory appears to be temporarily on hold, ASA Executive Officer Felice Levine was cautious about reading too much into the statement. "The letter from Dr. Varmus provided no new insights but restated the official NIH position that the leaders of NIMH and Dr. Varmus will base their final decision on the Institute's fiscal situation, competing priorities, and the results of a review of the Laboratory by the NIMH Board of Scientific Counselors." □

ASA ChairLink Keeps Chairs on the Cutting Edge

by Janet Mancini Billson, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs Program

ChairLink, an electronic bulletin board, was launched in May 1994, but it is already humming. Open only to ASA Department Affiliates, *ChairLink* facilitates communication between ASA and departments of sociology. The system is not interactive, but helps ensure that department chairs are kept abreast of the latest information on issues of science policy; higher education policy and program developments; special research, training and support opportunities; and other timely topics. It also brings news of teaching and academic leadership resources that can help support department chairs carry out their broad responsibilities as effectively as possible.

The service broadcasts bulletins approximately every two weeks and issues special announcements when necessary. To date over 200 departments (about evenly split between graduate and undergraduate departments) have become Department Affiliates, and about half of them have been

able to sign on to *ChairLink*. As institutions enter the information superhighway, more will have access to this unique service (only one feature in the package of resources received by Department Affiliates).

Each issue includes Special Reports and, when appropriate, Action Alerts (for example, on the recent Educational Testing Service decision to abandon the Sociology Graduate Record Exam). One of the most important features of *ChairLink* is that department chairs can make brief requests for information from other chairs. For example, in recent issues chairs have asked if others can provide information on MA programs in applied sociology or ideas for following up on BA sociology seniors after graduation. In addition, special notices appear on grants, fellowships, and high-level science policy positions open to sociologists.

For further information on how to join Department Affiliates and the *ChairLink* electronic service, please send a message via e-mail to ASA_CHAIR_LINK@MCIMAIL.COM. □



International News and Notes

The European Sociological Association

by Robert Miller, Editor, *European Sociologist*

Introduction

At the end of the first European Conference of Sociology at Vienna in late Summer 1992, a group of sociologists made up of delegates to the conference from the European national sociological associations and other interested parties met to discuss setting up a European sociological association. As a result of that meeting, a Steering Committee was established, charged with developing an agreed structure for an association, drawing up its statutes, creating a financial groundwork, and establishing the basis of a European sociological association's activities. This Steering Committee met periodically over two years. At a meeting of national delegates from the European sociological associations held during the Thirteenth World Congress of Sociology at Bielefeld, Germany, the statutes that would govern a European Sociological Association were adopted formally after a unanimous vote of approval; and, on July 18, 1994, the European Sociological Association (ESA) came into existence. The members of the Steering Committee have been: Sylvia Wally, University of Bristol (Chair); Giandomenico Amendola, University of Bari (Statutes); Christine Antonopoulou, University of Athens; Elena Bashkirova, Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences; Thomas P. Boje, Roskilde University, Denmark (Finance and Membership); Anette Borchorst, University of Aarhus, Denmark; Eva Cyba, Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna; Sabine Erbes-Seguín, GRASS-IRESCO, Paris; Ayse Gýnez-Ayala, Middle East Technical University, Ankara; Max Haller, Universitat Graz, Austria; Elena Haavio-Mannila, University of Helsinki (Nominations); Ildiko Hrubos, Budapest University of Economics; Martin Kohli, Freie Universität, Berlin (Research Networks); Maca Jogan, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Imre Kovách, Hungary (Local Conference Organizer); Bernard Kruitthof, SISWO, Amsterdam; Wladyslaw Kwasiñewicz, Jagiellonian University, Poland; David Lane, Cambridge University; Jean-Charles Légré, CNRS; Robert Miller, Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland (Newsletter); Janusz Mucha (Hungary); Ursula Mueller, University of Bielefeld, Germany (Research Networks); Katrin Paadam, Tallin Technical University, Estonia; Nicholas Petropoulos, Emergencies Research Center, Athens; Martin Potucek, Charles University, Prague; Rudolf Richter, Universitat Wien; Bert van Steenberghe, University of Utrecht (Conference); Manuel Perez Yruela, Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados, Cordoba.

Organization

A Council of the national member associations will meet during each conference of the ESA. As well as advising the Executive Committee, the Council will appoint a Nominating Committee which proposes a slate of up to 30 candidates (15 of each gender, taking into account region and fields of research) for the 16 person Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is elected by ballot of all the individual members of the ESA. In this way, the Steering Committee hopes to combine a strong role for the national associations with maximum democracy.

The national associations that were present at the 1992 Vienna meeting are considered the "founder" associations. Decisions about accepting other associations have been deferred until the full council of national associations meets at the Budapest conference.

Obtaining Information on the ESA

One of the ESA's activities will be to publish a newsletter, *European Sociologist*, which will appear three times a year. It will carry news about the ESA, run a number of ongoing series (such as reviews of sociology in various regions or countries in Europe—the first will be on the Baltic states) and carry announcements sent in by ESA members. The first number appeared in October 1994 and was a special "first edition": with the background of the ESA; the full statutes; and information about planned activities of the ESA, including a Second European Conference of Sociology which will take place in Budapest in late

Summer 1995. It also contained an individual membership application form.

In addition to its printed form, the newsletter has recently been set up as a discussion list supported by the Mailbase service at the University of Newcastle, United Kingdom. The most efficient way to receive further information about the ESA and to keep up to date on its activities would be to join this list. To receive information about mailbase, send the following command in an e-mail message to mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk (note that the UK has its own e-mail network, JANET): send mailbase user-guide.

If you wish to join the discussion list of the European Sociological Association, send the following command to mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk: join european-sociologist <firstname(s)> <lastname>.

For instance, let's say Baron Hugo Augustus von Trapp wishes to join the discussion list and wants to retain his title and be placed under the "V's" in alphabetical order. He would send: join european-sociologist baron-hugo-augustus von-trapp.

A page on the World Wide Web devoted to the European Sociological Association is being set up and should be available early in 1995.

The Steering Committee has recommended to the new Executive Board that they consider setting up a journal soon after the 1995 conference with subscription to the journal included in the individual membership fee.

Research Networks

It is expected that research networks will become an integral part of the ESA. Research networks should be proposed by a minimum of ten members from at least three countries and are approved by the Executive Committee. While the Steering Committee has received some proposals and at least two networks are being organized, it is difficult to set up research networks before a body of individual members has been established and the meetings of the working groups at the 1995 conference. Hence, it is not expected that the formal organization of research networks will take place until the Second European Conference of Sociology.

The Second European Conference of Sociology will take place in Budapest, August 29–September 2, 1995. There will be four Plenary Sessions: An Opening Plenary; The Transition of Eastern Europe; European Integration as Social Exclusion; and Closing: Perspectives on the 21st Century.

"Working groups" or "topic streams" will have two convenors who will organize the papers in their stream. The following list gives the working group titles:

Cluster 1, Nationalism:

- 1.1 The Construction of National and Ethnic Identities
- 1.2 Explanations for and Consequences of the Rise of Nationalism
- 1.3 Inclusion and Exclusion in Europe
- 1.4 Changing Patterns of Migration in Europe
- 1.5 For and Against Europe: Social Movements; Protest; and Campaigns

Cluster 2, Class & Gender (In)equality:

- 2.1 Gender Relations and the Labour Market
- 2.2 The New Underclass: A Question of Minorities and Women
- 2.3 New Structures of Employment: Industrial Relations and Privatization
- 2.4 Social Mobility: Integration or Differentiation?
- 2.5 Old and New Economic Actors and Institutions
- 2.6 Housing Problems and Urban Consequences

Cluster 3, Citizenship and Gender in Relation to the Welfare State, Civil Society and the Market:

- 3.1 Welfare Pluralism in Europe
- 3.2 Gender, Citizenship, and Social Policy
- 3.3 Changing Demographic Structures and the Consequences for Citizenship/Aging in Europe
- 3.4 Changes in the Relation of State and Market: Consequences for Civil Society
- 3.5 Changing Household/Family Structures

Cluster 4, Social and Economic Transition and Transformation in Europe:

- 4.1 Theorizing Structural Change in Contempo-

rary Europe

- 4.2 Transition or Transformation in Central and Eastern Europe
- 4.3 Transformation of Rural Structures
- 4.4 Is the European Union Creating Convergence in Europe?
- 4.5 Ecology and Environmental Issues in Europe
- 4.6 Corporate Change in Western Europe

Cluster 5, Culture: (Post)Modernism:

- 5.1 Religion and Politics
- 5.2 Postmodernism or Late Modernity?
- 5.3 Cultural Industries: The Production of Culture and Information
- 5.4 Consumption, Everyday Life, and Urban Cultures
- 5.5 Sexuality, Lifestyles, and Politics
- 5.6 Generational Change in Postwar Europe

Cluster 6, Others

- 6.1 Methodology: Comparative European Research
- 6.2 Teaching Sociology in Europe
- 6.3 Education and Gender in Europe
- 6.4 Biography and Society
- 6.5 Science and Higher Education in the Changing Welfare State

The final lists of plenary speakers and convenors of working groups will be publicized early in 1995. If you wish to propose a paper for one of the working groups at the conference, send an outline with title, abstract, and suggested working group (if known) to the Secretary of the Local Organizing

Committee: Dr. Imre Kovách, Secretary, Local Organizing Committee, Hungarian Sociological Association, Benczur ut. 33, H-1068 Budapest, Hungary; FAX: +31-1-122-1843.

Membership

There are three categories of membership in the ESA: association membership for the national associations, institutional membership for organizations, and individual membership. The ESA is open to all national European sociological institutions. Individual membership is open to scholars who actively contribute to the scientific knowledge in or on Europe; that is, all those who either carry out sociological research, teach sociology, have sociological jobs, have academic degrees in sociology, or are members of national sociological associations. Individual membership is not closed to those located outside of Europe. Exact details on payment that will minimize costs to the ESA appear in *European Sociologist*, in the European-Sociologist discussion list, or from the Treasurer (address below). Individual members receive: the newsletter; a reduction in the Budapest conference fee; information about and the right to join the research networks. For membership in the ESA, contact: Thomas P. Boje, ESA Treasurer, Department of Economics & Planning, Roskilde University, P.O. Box 260, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark; fax +45-46-75 66 18.

To submit material to *European Sociologist*, send it to the discussion list or submit it directly to the newsletter editor: Robert Miller, Editor, European Sociologist, Department of Sociology & Social Policy, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland; fax +44-232-320668; e-mail (on JANET): r.miller@qu-b.ac.uk. □

Sociologist Cardoso New President of Brazil

by Andrew Sherman, staff writer

Twenty-five years ago, Fernando Henrique Cardoso was being interrogated by Brazil's Military Intelligence about his social research and his leftist sociological policies. In the twenty-five years that followed he suffered imprisonment, three years of exile in Chile, and violent bombing attacks on the headquarters of his social research group, Cebrap, the Brazilian Analysis and Planning Center, a haven for blacklisted teachers in Brazil. Cardoso himself was blacklisted in 1969 from teaching in Brazilian universities. Today Mr. Cardoso stands as the president of Brazil after years of rule by a military dictatorship.

Cardoso, a sociologist and former Finance Minister of Brazil, describes himself as part of the "viable left." He is dedicated to moving Brazil toward a civilian democracy and away from the military rule that has dominated the country for the past quarter of a century. President Cardoso faces an uphill battle in a country that has suffered from high crime rates, poverty, a savaged educational system, and a fractured health care program.

With few resources and many political hurdles President Cardoso's sociological background will play a vital role in rebuilding the country. As Finance Minister, Cardoso developed the "Real Plan" which balanced the federal budget and created a new system of currency. His plan was responsible for reversing the inflationary psychology that had caused increases in the daily prices of goods and reversed it to a point where industrial production had risen 9 percent in August over the same period a year earlier. Cardoso has been responsible for restoring faith in the people of his country that Brazil will become Latin America's strongest manufacturing power.

According to ASA Past President Seymour Martin Lipset, Cardoso is "the leading sociologist in Latin America." Known as the "father of dependency theory" (which he later shifted away from), Cardoso's work on Brazilian society and on the problems of development, economics, and politics have been extremely influential, not only in Latin America but throughout the world. Cardoso, who has taught at various American universities including Berkeley, speaks "perfect English and has wide acquaintanceship in both the United States and Europe." Although many other national leaders have called themselves sociologists, Lipset adds, Cardoso is the "first real sociologist to achieve such a high position in any government anywhere." More than a social philosopher, Cardoso has conducted an empirical

research and has published extensively.

What might a sociologist of Cardoso's intellect and experience accomplish for Brazil? Two tasks will command his attention, says Lipset: "First, help stabilize a political system that has been plagued by corruption; second, lead the country toward economic growth." Cardoso has a unique advantage in tackling these goals. Not only has he been able to craft a coalition between the moderate left and the business community, he "ended up as the candidate of the right even though he's still on the left," remarks Lipset. "Even as he moved toward supporting a market economy, he maintained close connections with Brazil's intellectual community."

Cardoso comes to the position of President with broad political experience, first as a Social Democrat Senator from Sao Paulo, then later as Minister of Finance and Foreign Minister. True to Cardoso's sociological bent, says Lipset, after being elected President, he brought together a group of social scientists from other countries for a day-long meeting in Brasilia. He stayed there for 11 hours, personally taking notes and probing them for ideas about development, change, and politics.

Optimism has been high in the country since Cardoso was elected. "After a long and gloomy crisis, we are coming to the end of the tunnel," said historian Aspasia Camaro of the Institute of Applied Economic Research. Alfred Stepan, a lifelong friend of Cardoso's and President of the Central European University in Budapest, was quick to point out the advantages of Cardoso's democratic based politics over the military and dictator-like rule that existed in the years before: "He is a coalition builder, naturally more a prime minister than a president."

In other quarters, when it comes to redirecting funds to the poor, Cardoso's plans are received with skepticism by businesses and political establishments that have existed in Brazil for many years. Cardoso's dedication to making Brazil a just and equal part of the global economy can be heard in speech after speech of his. "Brazil [he has proclaimed] is no longer an underdeveloped country; it is an unjust county. The great Achilles heel of Brazil is injustice." Cardoso plans to help end many of the injustices that have ruled the land for many years now. With over 25 books on social inequities in Brazil, Cardoso enters the political arena prepared to use both his academic and political skills. "I will continue to be the professor that I have always been, a man of dialogue, but firm." □

Open Forum

Comment on the Declining Influence of Dissertations

by Daniel J. Myers, University of Wisconsin-Madison

In their recent article, Wright and Soma (1995) demonstrate that citations to dissertations have declined in the past 25 years, and that the average age of dissertations cited has increased. First, they conclude that "recent doctoral dissertations have had less influence on sociological research," and second, they suggest that the citation trend may be indicative of lower quality dissertations. Neither of these conclusions is warranted.

Wright and Soma's problematic assumption is that the number of citations to a doctoral dissertation is an adequate measure of its influence on sociological research. While this argument might be challenged on a number of grounds, the primary flaw in Wright and Soma's contention is that they do not consider that doctoral dissertations often become published in the form of books or research articles. This is particularly ironic considering that the two citations Wright and Soma make to dissertation exemplars (i.e., Durkheim, [1893] 1984; Coser, 1956) are to the published book forms rather than the original dissertations.

Using only citations to actual dissertations seriously underestimates the influence of doctoral dissertations on sociological research. Dissertations which are published as books or articles will receive the vast majority of their subsequent citations from the published form rather than the original dissertation. This is simply because other authors are more likely to be aware of the published piece and the published version is far more accessible for consultation. If any author wished to draw from Coser's dissertation work, for example, she or he would be much more likely to consult and cite *The Functions of Social Conflict* rather than Coser's actual dissertation, not only because of the relative ease of acquiring the book, but also out of responsibility to readers who may wish to locate the cited work. As a result, dissertations which themselves are never cited may have a powerful influence on sociological research through their published forms.

Quite simply, diminishing citation of dissertations means little without accompanying data about the publication rates of dissertations and the subsequent citation rates of the published versions. In fact, it may be the case that the trend observed by Wright and Soma is a by-product of an increase in dissertation quality and an increase in the influence of dissertations. Suppose that during the period of Wright and Soma's study more dissertation research was being published in articles and books (a likely trend given the increased pressure to publish early in the scholarly career). In and of itself this trend would be an indicator of higher quality dissertations and greater influence of dissertations on sociology. In addition, however, we would expect subsequent citations to the published versions to replace many of those which might have been made to the original dissertations, thereby reducing the number of citations to the original documents. Therefore, the same trend observed by Wright and Soma would be the result of an increase, rather than a decrease, in the quality and influence of dissertations.

In summary, the data presented by Wright and Soma are incomplete and therefore inconclusive. At this point, the conclusion that the observed trend is in any way "ominous" for the quality of scholarship in sociology is clearly premature and may be completely misleading as well.

References

- Coser, Lewis A. 1956. *The Functions of Social Conflict*. New York: Free Press.
 Durkheim, Emile. [1893] 1984. *The Division of Labor in Society*. New York: Free Press.
 Wright, Richard A., and Colette Soma. 1995. "The Declining Influence of Dissertations on Sociological Research." *ASA Footnotes*, 23(1):8.

Concern Over Depiction of Trieste

Andrej Rus and Hajdeja Iglic

The announcement for the IIS 1995 Congress in Trieste invites scholars to attend the Congress with the theme of "Dialogue Between Cultures and Changes in Europe and the World." In its second paragraph it provides a long list of ethnic groups which have contributed to a cosmopolitan culture of Trieste. However, there is one conspicuous omission from this list, namely the Slovenians. The Slovenians are Italy's ethnic minority concentrated in Trieste and nearby areas bordering Slovenia. According to the Austrian census of 1910, Trieste had the following ethnic composition: Italian-Latin 62.31 percent, Slovenian 29.81 percent, German 6.21 percent, Serbo-Croatian 1.26 percent, Bohemian 0.29 percent, Polish 0.08 percent, Hungarian 0.01 percent, Rumanian 0.01 percent, Ruthenian 0.01 percent, others (each) <0.01 percent.

The political history of the Slovenian ethnic minority has been troublesome ever since the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the assertion of Italian authority over Trieste. During the inter-war period, the fascist regime prosecuted the Slovenian population and, by applying terror, forced thousands into exile, thus changing its demographic structure. After World War II, Trieste remained a bastion of neo-Fascism. The city developed a reputation for aggressive acts against the cultural symbols of ethnic Slovenians, (for example, bombing Slovenian schools and cultural monuments) and for the violent rhetoric of its neo Fascist mayors. The local government used its power to harass the ethnic Slovenians by denying them their constitutional right to express themselves in their native language. And, with the success of the neo-Fascist National Alliance in the recent Italian elections, this pressure has only intensified due to Italy's hostile foreign policy toward

neighboring Slovenia.

In light of this historical context, the omission of the Slovenians from this announcement appears to be just another means of denying the actual ethnic diversity of Trieste and the region. It is not enough to contemplate the irony of a conference which invites scholars to discuss the theme of a "Dialogue between Cultures" and which at the same time refuses to acknowledge the most significant source of multicultural identity in its immediate environment. We believe that seen in this context, it is just another example of active discrimination. As such, it goes directly against the core values of the profession in general and the Association in particular. Personally offended as Slovenians and incensed at the arrogance of Italian colleagues, we ask the editors to investigate this issue and act upon it.

We realize that this might seem only a very minor incident. But given the consistency of the pattern we feel obliged to raise our voice. Academia should be no place to perpetuate ethnic intolerance and petty political agendas linked to it.

William V. D'Antonio contacted the conference coordinator Dr. Gasparini in Trieste. He assured everyone that there was no intent to insult the Slovenians, who are the second largest population group in Trieste. He said the intention of the statement was not to focus on today's population of Trieste, but to indicate the broad mix of peoples who brought their cultures to Trieste over time. Had the focus been on more recent history, it surely would have included the Slovenians.

How Useful is the GRE?

James W. Loewen, University of Vermont

As sociologists we should respond more wisely to issues of standardized testing than,

say, chemists. Your alarm over ETS's possible discontinuing of the GRE in sociology ("Chairs and Departments Need to Act Now!" in *Footnotes*, (December 1994) and prior articles) seems motivated largely by the threat to the image of sociology, just as the American Chemical Society would object if ETS proposed to drop the GRE in chemistry.

As sociologists, we know that ETS exams have an adverse impact on minorities, women, and older students. We know that African Americans, Native Americans, and Mexican Americans have much lower test scores than white Americans. We know that affluent Americans have much higher test scores than poor Americans. Surely we have a responsibility to question the implication of the tests - whether they measure "aptitude" or "cognitive ability." For good theoretical and empirical reasons, we know as sociologists that test scores result at least as much from the social structure as from individual characteristics.

What about the usefulness of the GRE? At some universities, GRE scores correlate inversely with graduate school performance in sociology and other disciplines. Its lack of robust predictive power may explain why some departments have stopped requiring the GRE. Now you want them to resume. Why? Is the prestige of sociology really at stake? We know that most colleges have no real reason to require the SAT, since fewer than a hundred colleges are really selective in today's market, and since the SAT offers only a weak addition to the predictive power from high school grades and other measures. Yet colleges are afraid to drop the exam, lest they seem unimpressive. Must we mimic their timidity?

Surely we have an opportunity to say to the Educational Testing Service, thanks for your work over the years, but we now happily support your decision to drop the GRE in sociology. It's been a biased instrument of little use to us, and we wish you well as you move on to other areas. □

Volunteer to Serve on an ASA Committee!

ASA Committees are formed by the ASA Committee on Committee (COC), which makes recommendations to the ASA Council. To serve on a committee, you must be a full member of the ASA. Associate members may be asked to serve on committees, but are required to become full members before accepting the appointment.

Faced with the long list of appointments to be made each year, the people involved call upon the full array of their acquaintances in making appointments. These include colleagues known personally or through their professional activities or written work. It is worthwhile, therefore, to tell anyone you know on Council or COC of your interest in serving on a particular committee. Those responsible for committee appointments are always glad to know of willing volunteers.

Another way of being "known" is through activity in other arenas, such as your own department, regional associations, ASA sections, or related organizations.

If you are interested in serving on a committee, please complete the following form. Committee Service Forms are due to ASA by April 1, 1995 to: ASA, Governance, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981. The COC is currently being chaired by Bonnie Thornton Dill, Women's Studies Program, 1115 Mill Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-5411.

ASA Committee on Committees Nomination Form for Committee Service

Committee: _____
 Nominee's Name: _____
 Nominee's Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Current Place of Employment: _____
 Title: _____
 If teaching, indicate classification: ___ two-year ___ four-year ___ graduate program
 Description of specialties or interests: _____

 Relevant experience: _____

 Rationale for nomination: _____

 Comments: _____

Demographics: ASA seeks to take into account sex, race/ethnicity, and other characteristics in making nominations for elected positions and committee appointments. If you would care to, provide the relevant information. This information is voluntary.

Race/Ethnicity _____ Gender _____ Person with disability? _____

If nomination a self nomination? ___ Yes ___ No

If no, indicate nominating committee or person: _____

To be considered for the August 1995 COC review, this form must be submitted by April 1, 1995, to: Elizabeth Czepl, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981.

Official Reports and Proceedings

1993-94 Council Minutes

Monday, August 8, 1994, Los Angeles, Westin Bonaventure Hotel

The 1993-94 Council was convened at 2:40 p.m. by President William A. Gamson.

Attending: (members of the 1993-94 Council): Walter Allen, Margaret Andersen, Earl Babbie, Maxine Baca Zinn, Janet Chafetz, Karen Cook, Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Amitai Etzioni, David Featherman, William Gamson, Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Sara McLanahan, Alejandro Portes, Jill Quadagno, Patricia Roos, Ida Harper Simpson, Barrie Thorne; (members of the 1994-95 Council): Janet Abu-Lughod, Maureen Hallinan, Aldon Morris; ASA Staff: Victoria Almqvist, Janet Mancini Billson, Carla Hovory, Felice J. Levine, Phoebe Stevenson, and Ramon Torrecilha.

Council members Joan Acker and Seymour Martin Lipset were absent.

A. INTRODUCTORY REPORTS

1. The agenda was unanimously approved as prepared.

2. Report of the President

President Gamson welcomed the newly elected Council Members who were attending.

Gamson reviewed the history and purpose of the Committee on Graduate Education (approved by Council in January 1994). He summarized the first meeting of the Committee and the appointment of the first set of subcommittees to address four issues—preparing graduate students as teachers, models for professional socialization of graduate students, models for placement of graduate students, and making the MA a meaningful final degree. In subsequent years, the committee will appoint additional subcommittees on other issues. Vice President Thorne suggested that the Committee consider adding the topic of interdisciplinary programs and look at graduate programs that cross-over between quantitative and qualitative approaches. The Council generally discussed the focus of Task Force and the expected outcomes.

3. Report of the Secretary

Secretary Daniels reported that the Association has had a productive year with many accomplishments. The Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB) met in late June instead of at the Annual Meeting. Daniels emphasized that the June meeting permitted financial analysis and budget review earlier in the year. She indicated that Troy Duster is finishing his term on EOB and that his replacement will be named by the 94-95 Council.

Investments: Daniels reviewed the status of ASA investments and indicated that the ASA portfolio had been affected by the bond market slowdown of 1994. She reported, however, that ASA's investment manager at Fiduciary Trust believes the portfolio will generate greater overall value in the long term.

Audit: Daniels reported that the 1993 ASA audit is complete and has been included for Council review. She indicated to Council that an overview of the audit is provided to the membership through publication in *Footnotes*. The auditing firm of Grant Thornton found the Association to be in sound financial condition.

Membership and Subscription Data: Daniels reviewed the membership data presented to Council. The expectation is that ASA will again exceed 13,000 members for 1994. She also commented positively on the addition of a Customer/Membership Service

Coordinator in the Executive Office and the commitment to pursue new strategies to enhance membership and subscription promotion and retention. Daniels noted that, overall, subscriptions are also holding steady.

Meeting attendance: Daniels was also pleased to report that the number of attendees at this Annual Meeting has broken the previous West Coast record. There were approximately 3,740 registrants in Los Angeles.

4. Report of the Executive Officer

Executive Officer Levine provided a brief overview of the year, indicating that many of the highlights since January are the topics of specific agenda items.

External Funding: Levine noted that ASA received a grant of \$15,000 from the National Science Foundation to fund travel by U.S. scholars to attend the ISA World Congress in Bielefeld, Germany. An additional \$10,000 was available for travel grants from the American Council of Learned Societies and these funds were administered with ASA's collaboration.

Levine also indicated that the renewal request submitted to continue ASA's "Small Grant Program for the Advancement of the Discipline" has been funded for two years at \$30,000 per year in direct support. NSF remains enthusiastic about this initiative and the matching support by ASA.

Executive Office staff: Executive Officer Levine reviewed staff changes in the Executive Office, referring to the staff outline in the agenda book. She discussed the skills and background of some of the new staff and introduced Deputy Executive Officer for Administration and Planning, Phoebe Stevenson. She noted with regret that Ramon Torrecilha is relocating to the Social Science Research Council as of September 1, and that a national search for a staff sociologist with special responsibility for Minority Affairs will commence this fall.

Council members at events: Levine noted with appreciation that, at the Annual Meeting this year, there were many Council Members at the business meeting and at the Welcoming Party. She acknowledged the importance to the members of meeting their elected representatives at these events.

1722 Homestead: Levine indicated that ASA has installed a new phone system which will enable the Executive Office to respond more efficiently to members' calls. Also, she reported that, while several groups had looked at the building, there have been no offers as yet. Responding to a question about the asking price for the Executive Office building, Levine reviewed the process by which the price was set and what ASA needs to net from the sale in order to finance a long-term lease. President-elect Etzioni noted that the Executive Office had done a thorough job of assessing the financial considerations relating to the sale and relocation.

B. FOLLOW UP REPORTS

1. COFRAT Task Force

Vice-President Thorne, a member of the Task Force, reported on the work of the Task Force on the ASA and COFRAT Role on Issues of Freedom in Research and Teaching. The Task Force recommended that COFRAT's mandate should be directed to dealing with systemic violations, rather than individual cases. COFRAT should seek to identify patterns in violations, and no longer adjudicate or act as a fact finding body on specific individual complaints about a department or institution. The Task Force recommended that the Executive Office would provide information and referral in response to individual inquiries and track emerging patterns as well as bring them to the attention of COFRAT. COFRAT and the Executive

Office would work with other ASA Committees, e.g., the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, to identify problem areas, stimulate discussion, and promote awareness of potential threats to or constraints on research and teaching.

President-elect Etzioni stated he thought that the Task Force Report was a major advance, but requested further clarification of the language so that the meaning of not handling individual complaints is clear. He suggested the possibility of dropping the word political from the statement about beliefs. Also Council members discussed the accountability and authorization of COFRAT. There was general agreement that there needs to be a clarification that COFRAT cannot take action on its own and that only Council has that authority. As chair of the Task Force, President Gamson indicated that he would edit the Report to clarify these points. Vice President Thorne moved that Council vote on the changed mandate and delegate polishing the Report to President Gamson.

MOTION: To accept the recommendation of the COFRAT Task Force regarding the revised mandate of COFRAT. Carried unanimously.

2. Project on Prevention of HIV and Hatred

President-elect Etzioni reviewed his interest in the issue of HIV and Hatred and his hope to undertake a major project, beyond the Spivack Conference held in June 1994. He reviewed the activities of the working group growing out of the Conference and the proposal that the group developed.

Council members asked for clarification of the action that President-elect Etzioni was requesting of Council. Vice President Thorne concurred with President Gamson's memo included in the agenda materials, proposing that Council not take action until there is more specificity in the proposal to Council members. Council member Andersen expressed concerns about ASA supporting a research project of any individual ASA member(s). Council member Featherman noted that it was inappropriate for Council to approve such funds because it puts Council on record as being a funding agency.

Discussion continued with other Council members offering suggestions and ideas, including for alternative funding sources that President-elect Etzioni might pursue. Vice President Cook suggested that Etzioni come back to Council with a more specific proposal and that, since this is a very important issue, Council should be flexible in looking to find the funding. Executive Officer Levine clarified what ASA has done so far on the AIDS issue, including a Congressional briefing, testimony, a briefing paper, and the June 1994 conference.

Etzioni suggested putting aside the request for funding for what he clarified was a demonstration project, not a research project. He requested that Council endorse the concept. A motion to that effect was proposed and seconded.

Original MOTION: Whereas a group of sociologists have taken an initiative to form a major demonstration project to stem the spread of HIV and overcome hatred; whereas we recognize the potential societal merit of such a project to show the contributions sociology can make to society, the governing Council of ASA strongly supports this timely thrust to apply sociological knowledge to this urgent societal problem.

Council member Featherman proposed substitute language for the original motion.

Substitute MOTION: Whereas we recognize that sociologists are taking the lead in proposing demonstration projects to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS and overcome hatred; whereas we recognize the potential of such projects to show the contributions of sociology to society, the governing Council of ASA strongly supports demonstration projects applying sociological knowledge to this urgent societal problem.

President-elect Etzioni withdrew his original motion. The motion for the Featherman substitute motion carried with five ayes. Etzioni asked that it be noted that if he and his group of colleagues take the study elsewhere, and if it takes off in a big way, ASA will have no hard feelings. The Council indicated it understood.

3. Policy on ASA Election Vote Reporting

President Gamson noted that election tallies are no longer reported in *Footnotes* but that Council needs to decide whether it wishes to give such information to members upon request or only to the applicable candidates. Council noted that the original intent of not reporting actual vote counts in *Footnotes* was to avoid embarrassing candidates.

MOTION: That election returns be made available to any member who requests them. Carried unanimously.

4. Honoraria Increase for Journal Editors

The Publications Committee had recommended to EOB an increase in editors' honoraria to take into account cost of living adjustments. Secretary Daniels stated that EOB recommended not increasing these honoraria. Vice President Cook spoke against the EOB recommendation, noting that the honoraria have not been increased for ten years. She suggested token adjustments. Cook proposed a substitute motion to the EOB motion, which Secretary Daniels indicated she could support.

Substitute MOTION: To make token and symbolic adjustments, totaling \$3,000 in new funds, to the honoraria for journal editors. Specifically the new honoraria would be: \$3,500 for *American Sociological Review*, \$3,500 for *Contemporary Sociology*, \$1,500 for each of the quarterlies, and \$1,250 for *Sociological Theory and Sociological Methodology*. Carried.

At 5:45, Council convened its Executive Session and deferred the remainder of its agenda to the 1994-95 Council.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

ASA Roundtable. Theme: "Community of Communities." In conjunction with the 1994 American Sociological Association Meetings hosted in Washington, DC, we would like to invite participants for a roundtable discussion on adopting a community service component in undergraduate sociology courses. Anyone conducting research in or having experience with the implementation of community service as a pedagogical tool at the undergraduate level in a sociology curriculum is invited to participate in this informal roundtable discussion. Finished papers are not a requirement to participate in this discussion. Send ideas, abstracts, and/or papers with full names, institutional affiliations and presentation titles by January 7, 1995, to Morten G. Ender, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 405-7707; e-mail S-ENDER@BSS1.UMD.EDU; or Brunda Kowalewski, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 405-6423; e-mail S-BRENDA@BSS1.UMD.EDU.

The Association for Research on Non-profit Organizations and Voluntary

(continued)

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Call for Papers, continued

Action (ARNOVA) will hold its 1995 Annual Conference November 2-4, 1995, in Cleveland, OH. We invite one-page proposals for scholarly papers on any aspect of nonprofit organizations, voluntary action, volunteering, philanthropy, or citizen participation. Proposals from researchers in all disciplines and about all parts of the world are welcome. We specifically invite graduate students to submit proposals based on their dissertation research. Panel proposals containing three papers that concern a common theme will receive preferential consideration. Proposals will be evaluated on a competitive basis. Describe each proposed paper (on separate pages for panel proposals) with the authors' names and addresses, a tentative title, and a few paragraphs detailing the problem or issue to be discussed, the approach to be taken, and the relation of this work to existing literature on the subject. Enclose four copies and a self-addressed stamped envelope for each proposer that wishes to be notified of the program committee's decision. Submission deadline is March 15, 1995. Authors will be notified by May 1, 1995, and invited to submit extended abstracts by early September for publication in the Conference Proceedings. Mail to ARNOVA Executive Office, c/o Indiana University Center on Philanthropy, 550 West North Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; fax (317) 684-8900.

The Administration of Children, Youth and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, in collaboration with Columbia University and the Society for Research in Child Development, announces Head Start's Third National Research Conference to be held June 20-23, 1996, in Washington, DC. Theme: "Making a Difference for Children, Families and Communities: Partnerships Among Researchers, Practitioners and Policymakers." Contact Faith Lamb Parker,

Project Director, Columbia University School of Public Health, CPHH/MCH, 60 Haven Avenue B3, New York, NY 10032; (212) 304-5251; fax (212) 305-7024.

Conference on the Analysis of Law and Justice Data will be held June 22-24, 1995, in San Antonio, TX. This conference will focus on the analysis of data pertaining to forensics and criminology. The goal of the meeting is to provide a forum for discussion between statisticians and researchers in fields related to law and justice. Abstracts for contributed papers should be postmarked by March 30, 1995. Contact Diane Saphire, Department of Mathematics, Trinity University, San Antonio, TX, 78212-7200; (210) 736-7479; e-mail dsaphire@trinity.edu.

District of Columbia Sociological Society Research Institute will hold its meeting on April 29, 1995, at the University of Maryland-College Park. The deadline for proposed sessions is February 15. The deadline for abstracts is March 1. Contact David R. Segal, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315; (301) 405-6439; fax (301) 314-6892; e-mail segal@bss1.umd.edu.

The Invisible College, a project of the Campus Compact, is sponsoring "A National Gathering: College Educators and Service Learning" May 11-14, 1995, to be held in Providence, RI. This meeting will feature presentations on service learning in higher education across disciplines. Contact Invisible College, c/o Campus Compact, Box 1975, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-1119; fax (401) 863-7779; e-mail Compact@brownvm.brown.edu.

Land Tenure Center Conference on Land and Resource Tenure Issues, June 21-24, 1995 in Madison, WI. Theme: "Who Owns America? Land and Resource Tenure Issues in a Changing Environment." Deadline for proposals is March 1, 1995. Contact

Gene Summers, North American Program, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1357 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53715; (608) 262-3658; fax (608) 262-2141; e-mail SUMMERS@SOC.SSC.WISC.EDU.

Conference on "Closing Minds on Open Questions in Education" including K-12 schooling, museum education, and distance education systems, in October 1995 in Tallahassee, FL. Contact: John S. Simmons, 209 Carothers Hall, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-3032; (904) 644-2988; fax (904) 644-1880; e-mail rallen@mailier.fsu.edu.

The Mid-Atlantic Region/Association for Asian Studies will hold its Annual Conference on October 21-22, 1995 in Towson, MD. Papers and panel proposals are solicited in all fields of the arts, humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. Deadline for receipt of proposals is April 15, 1995. Contact Jonathan H. Wolff, Program Chair, Asian Studies Program, 4E37 Forbes Quadrangle, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; (412) 648-7370; fax (412) 648-1299; e-mail wolff@vm.sci.pitt.edu.

National Association for Welfare Research and Statistics will hold its 1995 Annual Workshop on September 9-13, in Jackson, WY. The workshop theme focuses on developing effective partnerships between state and federal agencies, universities, and the private sector for conducting applied research on problems and programs of local, state, and national significance in public welfare services. Presenters are requested to address the practical implications of their presentations. The goal of this effort is to better inform policy and program decisions through research. Additional topics include: welfare/health care reform, statistical procedures/strategies, methodological issues, cost benefit analysis, technical issues, child support, effect of JOBS, family preservation, assessment of waiver programs, immigration and welfare, outcome assessments, fraud, etc. Proposals for these sessions, panels, or roundtable presentations will also be considered. Please send 500-word abstracts in written and diskette form by April 15 to Keith Miller, Program Chair, NAWRS, Box 4298, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071-4298; (307) 766-2762; fax (307) 766-2763.

NRPA Leisure Research Symposium will be held on October 5-8, 1995, in San Antonio, TX. The 1995 "Leisure Over the Lifespan" section of the Symposium will include a special session with emphasis on Leisure and Families. Researchers are encouraged to submit abstracts in this special topic area in addition to papers of general interest to the larger session. Family is broadly defined; topics include, but are not limited to: (1) if, how and why family influences the leisure of any of its members; (2) the meaning and experience of family leisure; (3) family leisure as a context of leisure opportunity and constraint; (4) if, how, and why leisure influences family relationships, cohesion, and conflict; (5) social-structural and cultural impacts on families and leisure; (6) continuity and change in leisure and family across the course of life; (7) historical perspectives on leisure and families; and (8) the construction of family leisure. Two types of research papers are invited on this topic: (1) papers that review and synthesize the literature on leisure and families; (2) papers that report results of specific empirical studies, qualitative or quantitative, on leisure and families. Papers are encouraged that critically examine existing beliefs about leisure and fam-

ilies and family leisure and that offer directions for future research and practice. Prospective authors should note below the title of their abstract that the paper is being submitted for the "Leisure and Families" topic. Authors whose abstracts are selected are expected to complete a draft paper by July 1, 1995. A special issue of the *Journal of Leisure Research* on "Leisure and Families" is planned for publication in the first quarter of 1997. Deadline for manuscript submission is March 1, 1996. Authors of abstracts selected for presentation at the 1995 symposium are encouraged to submit their papers for publication in this special issue. Contact Valeria J. Freysinger, 1995 LRS Co-Chair, Miami University, PHS Department, Room 107, Phillips Hall, Oxford, OH 45056; (513) 529-2700.

The Religious Research Association will hold its Annual Meeting October 27-29, 1995, in St. Louis. Theme: "Religion and American Pluralism." Deadline for abstracts is March 15, 1995. Contact Jim Spickard, RRA Program Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA 92373; e-mail spickard@ultrix.uor.edu.

The Research Committee on Sociology of Law of the International Sociological Association will hold its Annual Meeting on August 14, 1995, in Kobe, Japan. Theme: "Law and a Comparative Sociology of Social Control." Deadline for submissions is February 15, 1995. Contact either Roberto Bergalli, Scientific Director, c/o International Relations and Meetings Department, IISL, A.P. 28, 20560 Ozati, Gipuzkoa, Spain; fax (34) (43) 78 31 47; or Dario Melossi, Facoltà di Giurisprudenza, Università di Bologna, Via Zamboni 22, 40126 Bologna, Italy; fax (39) (51) 23 14 32.

The Seventh Annual Teaching Family Science Conference and Workshop will be held May 12-14, 1995, at the Missionhurst Retreat Center in Arlington, VA. Theme: "Teaching Family Policy." Persons who teach about families and are interested in family science education at any level—university, secondary, extension, informal education, or other settings—are invited. This conference helps create a network among family scientists interested in improving teaching and developing and sharing instructional materials; provides a "think tank" format for professionals to meet, work together, and discuss such topics as teaching methodologies, ethics, theories, curriculum development, and multicultural issues. Includes a tour of Capitol Hill with NCFR representative Margaret Feldman. Presentation submissions must be received by March 15, 1995. To facilitate blind review, copies should have a cover page with name, title, presentation format desired, and audiovisual needs. Send your abstract to Janette Newhouse, Department of Educational Studies, Box 6958, Radford University, Radford, VA 24142; fax (703) 831-6053; e-mail jnewhouse@rucad.ac.radnet.edu.

Tillyfest will be held October 6-9, 1995, at the University of Toronto for friends, students, fans, and colleagues of Charles Tilly. If you would like to give a paper, send it or a three page abstract by March 30, 1995, to Tillyfest, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, 455, Spadina Avenue, Suite 426, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2G8.

Twenty-first Annual Conference on Social Theory, Politics, and the Arts will be held on October 19-22, 1995, at the University of California-Santa Barbara. Theme: "Culture as Object, Context, and Process." This annual

conference is an international meeting of scholars in the social sciences, humanities, and the arts, including artists and arts administrators, united by common interests in the interdisciplinary study of issues concerning the arts, society, and politics. This conference will address a wide range of themes, examining a variety of expressions of culture and creative activity, the contexts that frame, create, and reflect those expressions, and the dynamics and tensions of cultural production processes. Session topics include transnational developments in culture and the arts; the arts and the political sphere; aesthetic ideologies; politics and economics of culture; the structure and functioning of art worlds; the role of the arts in multicultural debates; and the arts and dimensions of difference, e.g., race, class, gender, and generation, among others. Submission deadline is March 1, 1995. Send three copies of all completed papers, detailed abstracts, three-paper panel or three-person roundtable proposals with all addresses and phone/fax numbers (including summer) to Denise Bielby or Connie McNeely, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106; (805) 893-3630; fax (805) 893-3324.

West Coast Conference for Small Group Research, March 25, 1995, at the University of California-Santa Barbara, CA. Contact Noah E. Friedkin, Graduate School of Education, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, (805) 893-2840; fax (805) 893-7264; e-mail friedkin@edstar.gse.ucsb.edu.

PUBLICATIONS

Communities in Cyberspace is a special volume being prepared for publication by the University of California Press. We are looking for papers that examine the subject of online interaction and community. Papers should focus on existing examples of online interaction, with particular attention to the collective organization of groups, the emergence of community, and the issues, conflicts, and problems that go along with those developments. Prospective authors should submit the following: A 300-500 word abstract describing the substantive focus, methodology, and conclusions of research to be reported in the proposed paper, brief biographical statement (or curriculum vita) indicating previous research and/or relevant experience in this area. The tentative deadline for receipt of the final manuscripts is June 1, 1995, with an anticipated publication date in the first half of 1996. Submissions should be sent via mail, e-mail, or fax no later than February 1, 1995, to the volume editors at the following address: Peter Kollock and Marc Smith, UCLA Department of Sociology, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1551; fax (310) 206-9838; e-mail kollock@soc.ssnct.ucla.edu; or smithm@nic.ssnct.ucla.edu.

Gender, Culture and Society. Contributions are invited for a new journal to be launched in 1995. The boundaries of feminism have implications for culture and society. The construction of identity concerning women in non-metropolitan countries is fraught with any number of epistemological difficulties. There are complexities of class, subjectivity, and historical cultural development. How these experiences structure the everyday reality of women's lives can be understood from a number of perspectives. The journal hopes to provide a meeting space for scholars, writers, and students of all theoretical persuasions to dialogue

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The University of Michigan Survey Research Center presents the 48th Annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques Course offerings

May 30, 1995 - July 21, 1995

Introduction to Survey Research (Nancy Fultz, Regula Herzog)
Data Collection Methods in Survey Research (Mick Couper)
Methods of Survey Sampling (Jim Lepkowski)

May 30, 1995 - June 23, 1995

Analysis of Survey Data I (McKee McClendon)
Introduction to Statistical Research Design (William Yeaton)
Questionnaire Design (Nora Cate Schaeffer)
Multi-Level Analysis of Survey Data (Valerie Lee)
Survey Design and Data Collection - Mail and Telephone Techniques (Don Dillman, Paul Biemer, Nancy Mathiowetz)
Computer Analysis of Survey Data I (Laura Klem)
Applied Topics in Survey Research (Bob Bell)

June 26, 1995 - July 21, 1995

Longitudinal Survey Design and Analysis (Duane Alwin, Glenn Firebaugh)
Analysis of Survey Data II (Willard Rodgers)
Design of Evaluation Research (William Yeaton)
Qualitative Methods in Survey Research (Tom Fricke)
Computer Analysis of Survey Data II (Laura Klem)
Cognition, Communication and Survey Measurement (Norbert Schwarz, Bob Bell)

For more information on these courses, and on the one- and two-week workshops, contact: Duane F. Alwin, Director of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248. Telephone: 313-764-6595. e-mail: srsci@umich.edu

Call for Papers, continued

and discuss new ideas in interdisciplinary scope. One issue per year will be published. Longer works of 40,000 words plus will be considered for publication in a companion series. Contributions should be submitted on Mac or DOS IBM diskette, innovative, and a maximum of 5,000 words. Deadline for first issue papers is March 31, 1995. Contact the Editor, *Gender, Culture and Society*, NCSAS, Fourth Floor, 20 Queens Street, Melbourne 3000, Victoria, Australia.

Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice invites articles dealing with any aspect of police training and violence for a special issue. The topic is broad-based and may explore: police use of force, violence stemming from ethnic, racial and gender issues, domestic violence, and other areas as they relate to police training. Conceptual and theory papers as well as quantitative and qualitative research are encouraged. Final manuscripts must be submitted on 3.5" diskette (Macintosh or IBM compatible). Contact O. Elmer Polk or Dick Monk, Department of Criminal Justice, Coppin State College, 2500 West North Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21216-3698; (410) 383-5552; e-mail epolk@coe.coppin.umd.edu.

Marriage and Family Review. Papers welcome for a special issue edited by Harriet E. Gross and Marvin B. Sussman. Seeking research and theoretically significant analysis about adoption in the following areas: adoption in historical and cross-cultural perspective; the role of professionals in shaping adoption practice; media characterizations of adoption cases and issues; transracial, international, grandparent, single-parent, relative, and fostering adoptive families; relationships among biological parents and adoptive and biological family members; sibling relationships among biological and adoptive children; growth, extent, and consequences of varieties of open adoption; adult adoptees search efforts and consequences; public perceptions of adoption; and legal changes affecting adoption practice. Submission deadline is February 28, 1995. Send three copies of manuscripts to Harriet E. Gross, College of Arts and Sciences, Division of Liberal Studies, Governors State University, University Park, IL 60460.

Reading White Supremacy: Contemporary White Supremacist Discourse and Organizations. Papers are invited for publication in this volume on white supremacist movements, discourse, and organizations. We are particularly interested in papers which place these organizations within a broad social and political context, paying attention to: "race" and white supremacy in the post-civil rights era; political economy and white supremacy; gender, sexuality and white supremacy; white supremacy and nationalism; international perspectives on white supremacy; and strategies for combating and resisting white supremacy. We welcome papers that employ diverse methodological and interdisciplinary approaches, including discourse/textual analysis, participant observation, in-depth interviews, as well as more traditional quantitative analysis. We are also interested in papers which are primarily theoretical in focus. Some possible areas of exploration include: critiques of prevailing paradigms for understanding white supremacist movements, widening definitions of white supremacy, and debates surrounding connection between white supremacists and the mainstream. We

are especially interested in papers which address theoretical interconnections of race, class, gender, sexuality, and nationalism. We want to encourage authors to push theoretical boundaries in their analysis and invite post-structuralist and/or post-modern theoretical approaches. Deadline for completed papers is May 1, 1995. Contact either Suzanne Harper, College of Liberal Arts, 2912 College Avenue, Florida Atlantic University, Davie, FL 33314, (305) 236-1100; fax (305) 236-1150; or Abby Ferber, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Austin Bluffs Parkway, P.O. Box 7150, Colorado Springs, CO 80933; (719) 593-3478.

Work and Occupations will publish a special issue on "Work and Family: Research Informing Policy." This issue asks researchers addressing work/family interdependence to use research findings to inform social policy. Papers should feature empirical research with clear theoretical and/or conceptual roots. We welcome papers treating "the new home economics"; labor supply issues; effects of parental work on child well-being; adolescent work and its consequences; and variations in employer and labor movement response to work family issues. Successful papers will appeal to readers with interests in work, markets, and organizations, but will also take seriously family arrangements, processes and/or change, and will discuss the policy implications of their findings. The submission deadline is September 1, 1995. Please submit three copies to Toby Parcel, Special Issue Editor, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, 1010 Derby Hall, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210; e-mail parcel.1@osu.edu.

Meetings

February 16-17, 1995. *The National Computer Center Training Session on "Advanced Statistical Analysis,"* Washington, DC. Contact National Computer Center, 444 North Capitol Street NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001; (202) 624-8560; fax (202) 624-5269.

February 23-26, 1995. *Association for Gerontology in Higher Education 21st Annual Meeting*, Fort Worth, TX. Theme: "Leadership in Gerontology: Continuously Improving the Quality of Education." Contact the Association for Gerontology in Higher Education, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 429-9277; fax (202) 429-6097.

March 13-17, 1995. *The National Computer Center Training Session on "Simulating Policy Impacts on Prison Populations,"* Washington, DC. Contact the National Computer Center, 444 North Capitol Street NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001; (202) 624-8560; fax (202) 624-5269.

March 21, 1995. *Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism Conference.* Theme: "The Resurgence of Nationalism II: Ethnic Conflict and International Security." Contact ASEN, L54, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AE; (0171) 955-6801; fax (0171) 955-7405.

March 30-April 1, 1995. *Mid-Atlantic Regional Conference*, Park School, Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Gender in a Coed World: Issues for Schools and Families." Contact John B. Mason, The Center for Contemporary Education, The Park School, Old Court Road, Brooklandville, MD 21022; (410) 339-4188; e-mail jmason@umd5.umd.edu.

April 20, 1995. *15th Annual Mid-Atlantic Undergraduate Social Research Confer-*

ence, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, PA. Deadline for abstracts is March 27, 1995. There is no registration fee. Contact Conrad L. Kanagy, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, PA 17022; (717) 361-1301; e-mail Kanagycl@vax.etown.edu.

June 1-3, 1995. *Building on Family Strengths*, sponsored by Research and Training Center of Family Support and Children's Mental Health, Portland, OR. Contact Conference Coordinator, Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health, Portland State University, RRI/P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207-0751; (503) 725-4040.

June 11-14, 1995. *Tenth AAHE Conference on Assessment and Quality: Theme: "Improving Learning: Forging Better Connections Between Assessment, Quality, and Accreditation."* Contact Thomas A. Angelo, Director, American Association of Higher Education Assessment Forum, (202) 293-6440; fax (202) 293-0073; e-mail angelo@clarknet.net; or Monica M. Manning, Executive Director, Academic Quality Consortium, (612) 222-5838; fax (612) 222-2915; e-mail mmanning@maroon.tc.umn.edu.

June 16, 1995. *Educational Press Association of America's 32nd Annual Distinguished Achievement Awards Program for Excellence in Educational Publishing*, Washington, DC. Contact Ed Press, Rowan College of New Jersey, 201 Mullica Hill Road, Glassboro, NJ 08028-1701.

June 26-July 1, 1995. *International Society for the Sociology of Religion (ISSR) 23rd Congress*, Laval University, Sainte-Foy, Quebec, Canada. Theme: "The Regulation by Religion of Body and Nature." Contact Grace Davie, General Secretary, Department of Sociology, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK, EX4 4JR; fax 44(0)392263285.

July 15-21, 1995. *The United States Institute of Peace Seminar for College Faculty*, Washington, DC. Theme: "Conflict and Peacemaking in an Evolving World." Contact Faculty Seminar, Education and Training Program, United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 457-1700; fax (202) 429-6063.

August 18, 1995. *ASA Sex and Gender Section Section 2000 Annual Pre-Conference Workshop*, Washington, DC, one day before the start of the 1995 Annual Meetings. The workshop is designed to provide a forum in which feminist scholars can discuss their work, share problems and strategies, and create supportive networks. Plan to come to Washington a day early and join us for extended discussions on our current research. Registration forms and more detailed information will be available later in the year. If you are interested in attending the workshop and would like to suggest a topic to be included in the day-long session, contact Judith Wittner, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626; e-mail jwittner@luc.edu.

November 2-5, 1995. *Congress on Research in Dance International Conference*, Miami, FL. Theme: "Dance, Myth, and Ritual in the Americas." Contact Andrea Mantell-Seidel, Director, or Suzanne T. Duncan, Program Coordinator, Intercultural Dance and Music Institute, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, University Park, Miami, FL 33199; (305) 348-2894; fax (305) 348-3593.

Funding

Constant H. Jacquet Research Awards. The Religious Research Association (RRA) makes \$6,000 available each year on a competitive basis for applied and basic research. Priority is given to applied projects and, in all cases, funding over \$2,000 to any project is granted only in cases of exceptionally high merit and significance. In this competition, applied research is that which has an identifiable organizational or institutional client who will use the research results for specific goal-centered activities. Funding may be used for research expenses and release time, but not for supplemental income or capital equipment. Because funds are limited, applicants are also encouraged to seek support from alternative sources of funding. Applicants are required to be members of the RRA. Full-time students may join the Association at the time of their application. All others must hold membership in the RRA for at least one year prior to the application deadline. Applications must include four copies of: (1) an award application form; (2) a narrative summary of the proposed project, no longer than five double-spaced pages; and (3) a one-page detailed budget. Materials will not be returned. Award recipients are expected to submit their research reports for possible publication in the *Review of Religious Research*, subject to editorial review. Applications must be received by April 1, 1995. Contact John P. O'Hara, Department of Research and Planning, The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, 1333 South Kirkwood Road, St. Louis, MO, 63122-7295; (314) 965-9000.

Fulbright Scholar Awards for U.S. Faculty and Professionals 1996-1997 Competition. Fulbright lecturing and research opportunities are available in nearly 140 countries. Awards range from two months to a full academic year. Virtually all disciplines and professional fields participate. The basic eligibility requirements for a Fulbright Scholar Award are U.S. citizenship and the PhD or comparable profes-

sional qualifications (for certain fields such as the fine arts or TESOL, the terminal degree in the field may be sufficient). For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Language skills are needed for some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English. The deadline for lecturing or research grants for 1996-1997 is August 1, 1995. Other deadlines are in place for special programs: distinguished Fulbright chairs in Western Europe (May 1) and Fulbright seminars and academic administrator awards (November 1). Contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5M, Box GNEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-7877; e-mail (application requests only): CIES1@CIESNET.CIES.ORG.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College announces 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 offers small grants of up to \$5,000 to postdoctoral investigators for research drawing on the data resources of the Center. The deadlines for application are April 15 and October 15, 1995. The Jeanne Humphrey Block Dissertation Award offers grants of up to \$2,500 to women doctoral students. Proposals should focus on sex or gender differences or some developmental issue of concern to girls or women. Projects drawing on Center data will be given priority, although this is not a requirement. The deadline for applications is April 1, 1995. The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award Program offers grants of \$2,500 to 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. Application deadline is April 1, 1995. The Visiting Scholars Program offers office space and access to the facilities of Radcliffe College and Harvard University each year to six to eight scholars who wish

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PROMOTION OF HUMAN WELFARE AWARD

The Southern Sociological Society and Department of Sociology at Emory University invite nominations for the *Promotion of Human Welfare Award* that recognizes innovative sociological work with a high potential for enhancing human welfare. Work in all subfields of the discipline, including general theory and methods, is eligible if it has been introduced to the public—through publication or presentation at professional meetings—within a three-year period prior to the year of presentation of the Award. [Work introduced to public in 1992, 1993, or 1994 is eligible in this round.] **Terms of Award.** The award entails a cash prize of \$5,000. The awardee may receive up to \$10,000 in additional funds to aid in the dissemination or implementation of his/her work, subject to approval of a *dissemination proposal* by the Award Committee. [Dissemination and implementation may consist of consultation with policy makers and organizations, organization of a conference for policy makers, providing start-up money for a demonstration project of high visibility, preparing manuscripts, films, and/or other media products for mass distribution, and so on.] To qualify, nominees must agree to: (a) deliver a lecture at Emory University and at the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society within a three-year period after receiving the award; and (b) complete implementation of the dissemination plan within a three-year period after its approval by the Award Committee.

Criteria for Award. Awardee must be a U.S. sociologist whose eligible work is capable of concretely enhancing human conditions or values such as freedom, security, equity, opportunity, health, happiness and/or well-being. Nominees' proposals will be judged in terms of the potential of their work for enhancing human welfare and the extent to which receipt of the award will facilitate realization of that potential. Nominees must prepare a 2-3 page statement that explains how their work can be used to enhance human welfare and how, if selected for the award, they would disseminate or implement their work. *Stage Two* requires the awardee to gain approval for a second proposal that specifies steps s/he will take to disseminate/implement the work.

Nomination Process. Letters of nomination are due by **March 31, 1995**. Thereafter, the Chair will ask nominees to prepare a 2-3 page statement explaining how their work can be used to promote human welfare. The nominees' 2-3 page statement must be received by the Chair by **May 31, 1995**. Along with the statement, nominees must submit a C.V. and sign a form indicating their willingness to comply with the terms of the Award. In addition to nomination of individuals by colleagues, self-nominations and nominations of co-authors (who, if selected, will share the \$5000 prize) are acceptable. Nomination letters go to: Patricia Y. Martin, Chair, Promotion of Human Welfare Award Committee, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2011. [FAX 904 644 6208; email: pmartin@cos.fsu.edu] Do not send manuscripts or other documents, unless asked to do so by the Committee Chair. Award Committee expects to complete its work by July 31, 1995 & will notify awardee thereafter.

Funding, continued

to investigate some aspect of women and social change or the study of lives over time. The program does not include a stipend. However, applicants planning to use Center data may apply to the Radcliffe Research Support Program. Application deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact Radcliffe College, Ten Garden Street, The Henry A. Murray Research Center, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8140; fax (617) 496-3993.

International Research and Exchanges Board Grant Opportunities for U.S. Scholars. IREX offers short-term travel grants for scholarly projects focusing on Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, and Mongolia. Support is available for brief visits for individuals who do not require administrative assistance from IREX. Application deadlines are June 1 and October 1, 1995. Financial support is available for collaborative projects in the study of Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Proposals from all disciplines in the humanities and social sciences are welcome. All projects must involve American and non-American participants from one or more of the eligible countries. Application deadline is March 1, 1995. American scholars in the humanities and social sciences are encouraged to apply; eligibility requirements vary by program. Contact International Research and Exchanges Board, 1616 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006; (202) 628-8188; fax (202) 628-8189; e-mail irex@info.irex.org.

Investigator Awards in Health Policy Research Program, established in 1992 by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, invites applications. The program challenges investigators from a variety of fields to tackle critical health policy issues, think creatively and across disciplinary boundaries about the most important problems affecting the health and health care of Americans, and explore innovative ideas and perspectives that may contribute to the broad intellectual foundation of future health policy. The program provides grants of between \$100,000 and \$250,000, primarily for project salary support for the principal investigators, for up to three years. Up to ten awards will be made annually over the course of this four-year, \$8 million program. The deadline for the receipt of letters of intent is April 10, 1995. Contact Robin Osborn at the Foundation for Health Services Research, which serves as the national program office for the Investigator Awards program; (202) 223-2477.

The National Research Council announces the 1995 Resident, Cooperative, and Postdoctoral Research Associateship Programs to be conducted on behalf of federal agencies or research institutions. The programs provide opportunities for PhD scientists and engineers of unusual promise and ability to perform research on problems largely of their own choosing yet compatible with the research interests of the sponsoring laboratory. Approximately 400 new full-time Associateships will be awarded on a competitive basis in 1995 for research in chemistry; earth and atmospheric sciences; engineering, applied sciences and computer science; live, medical, and behavioral sciences; mathematics; space and planetary sciences; and physics. Most of the programs are open to both U.S. and non-U.S. nationals, and to both recent PhD degree recipients and senior investigators. Awards are made for one or two years, renewable for a maximum of three years. Annual stipends for recent PhDs for the 1995 program year range from \$30,000 to \$45,000 depending upon the sponsoring laboratory, and will be appropriately higher for senior Associates. Financial support is provided for allowable relocation expenses and for limited professional travel for the duration of the award. The host laboratory provides the Associate with programmatic assistance including facilities, support services, necessary equipment, and travel necessary for the conduct of the approved research program. Deadlines for application: January 15, April 15, and August 15, 1995. Contact the National Research Council, Associateship Programs (T) 2094/D3, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20418; fax (202) 334-2759.

Yale University. An experimental, interdisciplinary Program in Agrarian Studies will be offering four to six Visiting Research Fellowships (tenurable from September 1996 to May 1997). The Program is designed to maximize the intellectual links between Western and non-Western studies, contemporary work and historical work, the social sciences and the humanities in the context of research on rural life and society. Fellowships range from \$15,000 to \$30,000 per academic year. Fellows must have finished the dissertation and have a full-time paid position to which they can return. They are expected to reside in New Haven, pursue their own research, and participate in a colloquium series on the broad theme: "Hinterlands, Frontiers, Cities, and States: Transactions and Identities." The deadline for receipt of

the first stage of applications for 1996-97 is January 3, 1996. For more complete information, contact James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Box 208300, New Haven, CT 06520-8300; fax (203) 432-5036.

Competitions

The Association for Research on Non-profit Organizations and Voluntary Action 1995 Annual Awards. ARNOVA invites nominations for the following awards: Outstanding PhD dissertation in nonprofit and voluntary action research; Distinguished book in nonprofit and voluntary action research; and Outstanding article published in the Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly during 1994-Deadline for nominations is March 1, 1995. Distinguished contribution to nonprofit and voluntary action research-Deadline for nominations is April 1, 1995. Contact ARNOVA Executive Office, c/o Indiana University Center on Philanthropy, 550 W. North Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 684-2120.

The Eileen Basker Memorial Prize was established by the Society for Medical Anthropology to promote superior research in the area of gender and health. The award is made annually, in memory of Eileen Basker, to scholars from any discipline or nation, for work (book, article, film, exceptional PhD thesis) produced within the preceding three years. Letters of nomination should indicate the impact of the work on the field. Self-nomination cannot be considered. The \$1,000 prize will be given at the business meeting of the Society for Medical Anthropology during the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association. The recipient will be asked to attend the meeting to receive the award. Submit letter of nomination with three copies of the work by July 1, 1995, to Robert Hahn, Epidemiology Program Office, CO8, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA, 30303.

The Labor Studies Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems announces the Harry Braverman Award. This award is given to a graduate student who has written a paper related to work and labor. The prize is \$150. Submitting author must be a graduate student at the time the paper was written and when submitted. Ordinarily the submitting author should be the first or sole author. It is possible to submit a multi-authored paper if all authors are graduate students. Deadline is April 1, 1995. Submit three typewritten copies to Tom Steiger, Department of Sociology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809; (812) 237-2781; fax (812) 237-8072; e-mail SOLABOR@INDSTIND.STATE.EDU.

The Peace Studies Association announces the Graduate Student Paper Award in Peace Studies. Graduate students are invited to submit papers on peace, conflict, justice, global security, and other topics in peace studies. Papers should be no more than 30 pages and must be written within the past year. The award will be presented at the Peace Studies Association's Annual Meeting, March 9-12, at Tufts University. Contestants need not be present to win. The winner will receive a membership in PSA. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1995. Send three copies to Souad Dajani, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Antioch College, 795 Livermore Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387.

Section News

The ASA Section on Aging is establishing a research committee to provide a forum for scholars interested in the sociological study of aging, values, and ethics. This is an opportunity to develop within sociology an area encompassing the study of theoretical and substantive discourses on ethics and aging, as well as policy implications, ideological frameworks, and organizational responses to ethical discourses. The committee may also be of interest to scholars in other areas of sociology whose work intersects cultural debates pertaining to values and ethics. The committee will meet at ASA next summer to begin to develop substantive areas of relevance to the group. The focus of the first meeting will be networking, informal discussions of research interests, and discussion of projects. Suggested topics include the generational equity debate, the rationing of health care resources based on age, the debate over assisted suicide, and the professionalization expertise in applied ethics. It might be an aim of this committee to develop papers for publication in book or journal form. If you would like to be on the mailing list, would like to present your work at the meeting, or are interested and would like to share ideas on establishing the committee, contact Susan Kelly, Chair, Stanford Center for Biomedical Ethics, 701 Welch Road, Suite 222, Palo Alto, CA 94304; (209) 473-2856; e-mail skelly@itsa.ucsf.edu.

Sociologists in the News

Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut, was quoted in *Money* (July 1994) and *Fortune* (October 17, 1994) in connection with his book, *Americans Abroad: A Comparative Study of Emigrants from the United States* (Plenum 1992), co-authored with Jan DeAmicis of Utica College and Bernard Lazewitz and Ephraim Tabory of Bar Ilan University.

Charles Derber, Boston College, was mentioned in an article on the NAACP by Benjamin Wittes in *The New Republic*.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, was quoted in *The New York Times*, December 26, 1994, in an article entitled, "A Wisconsin Indian Tribe Tries to Turn Back a Giant." His article on "Mining Wars Revisited" appeared in the October 1994 issue of *Muskies, Inc.*

John Godard, University of Manitoba, was quoted in an article about management in *The Toronto Globe and Mail* on Tuesday, December 6, 1994.

Wendy Kaufman, Syracuse University, was the subject of an article about her work with the Snapple product in *The New York Times* on January 4, 1995.

Thelma McCormack was quoted in *The Toronto Globe and Mail*, October 15, 1994, about the new obscenity laws in Canada.

Salvino A. Salvaggio, Universit  de Liege, commented on the social and political situation in Italy on December 15, 1994, at the Television News Studio (first national channel in Belgium-RTBF).

Richard Verdugo, National Education Association, was interviewed on school violence by CNN News Radio, CBS News, *Education Week*, and the *San Francisco Herald Examiner*.

Sharon Zukin, CUNY-Brooklyn College and the Graduate School, was interviewed about the results of the 1994 Congressional elections by the BBC-4 radio program "Analysis" on December 8 and was quoted in an article in the December issue of *Metropolis* magazine on the commercial development of SoHo in New York City.

People

Margaret Andersen, University of Delaware, was a keynote speaker at a conference in Hong Kong on Violence Against Women in the Chinese and American contexts.

Steven E. Barkan, University of Maine, has been promoted to professor.

Riley E. Dunlap, Washington State University, has been elected President of the International Sociological Association's newly formed Research Committee on Environment and Society (RC 24). Dunlap will serve a four-year term through the 1998 World Congress of Sociology.

Nils Hovik, Lehigh Carbon Community College, Schnecksville, PA, was awarded a grant from the Administration on Aging to create a gerontology certificate program, a part-time course of study designed for in-service geriatric workers.

James W. Loewen, University of Vermont, was an expert witness during the summer of 1994 in a major civil rights case, *Ayers v. Fordice*, in which plaintiffs (for whom Loewen testified) accused the State of Mississippi of operating universities that were basically segregated and unequal. Loewen's testimony was about the impact of standardized testing on Mississippians of both races, the history of race relations in the state, and the impact of that history on the current operations of the institutions.

Kyriacos C. Markides, University of Maine, has been invited to be keynote speaker at the 20th Annual International Institute of Integral Human Sciences International Conference and College Program to be held in Montreal, May 19-28, 1995. Markides also participated in a panel discussion at an interdisciplinary conference on "Cyprus and its People: New Interdisciplinary Perspectives," December 1-3, 1994.

Lisa Rosen Metsch has joined the faculty of the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health with a secondary appointment in Sociology at the University of Miami.

Deborah Shatin recently joined the Center for Health Care Policy and Evaluation at United Health Care Corporation in Minneapolis, MN. Her area of responsibility is health services research. She has also been serving as Industry Representative to the FDA Neurological Devices Panel.

Awards

Pauline B. Bart, University of Illinois-Chicago, and **Eileen Moran**, Queens College, had their book, *Violence Against Women*, named an Outstanding Book on the subject of human rights in North America by the Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in North America. The Center offers annual awards for the best scholarship on the subject of intolerance in North America. It is sponsored by B'nai Brith, NAACP, National Conference of Christians and

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Prevention Research Training Program in Mental Disorders and Mental Health

This program trains clinical, behavioral, social and public health researchers to develop, implement, evaluate, and teach prevention research. The rapidly emerging field of prevention research is built upon the integration of life course development, community epidemiology, and preventive interventions directed at early antecedents that lead to problem outcomes. Developmental epidemiology is the basis for prevention research that focuses on developmental paths and vulnerability and on variation in populations, their environments, and their interactions as explanations of outcomes. This orientation has guided the Prevention Research Center, which is the primary setting for training in preventive trials directed at reducing proximal risk factor targets and determining effects on more distal mental health target outcomes.

Number of slots: 3 postdocs

Contact:

MaryLou Blalock
Academic Program Coordinator
Department of Mental Hygiene
The Johns Hopkins School
of Hygiene and Public Health
624 North Broadway
Baltimore, MD 21205
410-955-1906
410-955-9088 (fax)

Program Director:

Sheppard G. Kellam, M.D.
Prevention Research Center
Mason F. Lord Bldg, Suite 500
4940 Eastern Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21224
410-550-3445
410-550-3461 (fax)

Awards, continued

Jews, NOW, Urban League, Project Censored, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Free Inquiry, and Unitarian Universalist Association.

Irwin F. Deutscher, Washington, DC, received the Lester F. Ward Distinguished Contribution to Applied Sociology Award in recognition of distinguished contributions to applied sociology through research, teaching, practice, and service from the Society for Applied Sociology.

Howard Ehrlich, Center for the Applied Study of Prejudice and Ethnoscience, received the Award for Sociological Practice in recognition of exemplary contributions to sociological practice through the development and application of sociological skills and knowledge from the Society for Applied Sociology.

Hiroshi Fukurai, University of California-Santa Cruz; **Edgar W. Butler**, University of California-Riverside; and **Richard Krooth's** book, *Race and the Jury*, has been named an Outstanding Book on the subject of human rights in North America by the Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in North America.

Dean R. Hoge, Catholic University of America; **Benton Johnson**, University of Oregon; and **Donald A. Luidens**, Hope College, won the Distinguished Book Award given by the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion in November 1994 for their book, *Vanishing Boundaries: The Religion of Mainline Protestant Baby Boomers*.

Carl Malmquist has won the Golden Apple Award from the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law. The award recognized members of the Academy who have made significant contributions to the field of forensic psychiatry.

Ron Manderscheid, NIMH, recently received the 1994 Award for Service to Psychiatric Nursing from the Society for Education and Research in Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing. This award is presented annually to someone from outside the nursing profession who has made major contributions to the field during the past year. Manderscheid was recognized for his contributions to national health care reform. He currently serves as Policy Advisor on Health Care Reform in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and as Chief of the Survey and Analysis Branch in the National Center for Mental Health Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Kathleen McKinney, Illinois State University, is a 1994 recipient of the ISU College of Arts and Sciences Distinguished Teacher award.

Mel Jerome Ravitz, Wayne State University, received the Community Service Award in recognition of significant contributions to the Detroit community from the Society for Applied Sociology.

Susan Schrader was a co-recipient of the "Best Dissertation" of the year award from the Behavioral and Social Sciences Division of the Gerontological Society of America. Her dissertation was profiled in the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*.

The following are the recipients of 1994 Visiting Scholar Fellowships from the Social Science Research Council-MacArthur Foundation Program on International Peace and Security:

Branislava Baranovic, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Ethnic Nationalism and Education for Peace in Postsocialism.

Mihai Gribincea, Embassy of the Republic of Moldova (Moscow); Chisinau, Moldova, Russian Military Policy toward the near abroad.

Atieno C.E. Moya, The Public Law Institute, Nairobi, Kenya; Law-Related Education as a Tool for Conflict Resolution.

Silvia Mihalikova, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia; Democratic Political Culture as a Pre-Condition for Developing Stable Democracy in Eastern Europe Countries (The Case of Slovakia).

Backson Muchini, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe; War Affected Children: The Nature, Scope, and Programmatic Responses to the Problem in Africa South of the Sahara.

Victor P. Perebessnyuk, Ukrainian Research Institute for Youth Problems, Kiev, Ukraine; Internal Aspects of International Security: Conflicts in the Post-Soviet Countries in Transition to Democracy and Market Economies.

Temenuga G. Rakadjiska, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria; The High Marginalization of East European Societies as a Threat to International Peace and Security.

Sanja M. Spoljar-Vrzina, Institute for Anthropology, Zagreb, Croatia; A Heart Sheltered by a Roof and a Roof without Hearts to Shelter: Refugee Families in Croatia.

New Books

Werner J. Cahnman; **Joseph B. Maier**, Rutgers University; **Judith Marcus**, Kenyon College; **Zoltan Tarr** (eds.), *Weber and Toemias: Comparative Sociology in Historical Perspective* (Transaction Publishers, 1994).

Levon Chorbajian, University of Massachusetts-Lowell; **Patrick Donabedian**, French Embassy-Yerevan; and **Claude Mutaftin**, University of Paris, *The Caucasian Knot: The History and Geopolitics of Nagorno-Karabagh* (Zed Books, 1994).

Susan Eckstein, *Back from the Future: Cuba under Castro* (Princeton University Press, 1994).

Joyce Gelb, CUNY-Graduate Center, **Marian Lief Palley**, University of Delaware (co-ed.), *Women of Japan and Korea: Continuity and Change* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Erich Goode, State University of New York-Stony Brook, and **Nachman Ben-Yehuda**, Hebrew University, *Moral Panics: The Social Construction of Deviance* (Blackwell Publishers, 1994).

James E. Hendricks and **Bryan Byers**, Valparaiso University (eds.), *Multicultural Perspectives in Criminal Justice and Criminology* (Charles C. Thomas Publishers, 1994).

Dean R. Hoge, Catholic University of America; **Benton Johnson**, University of Oregon; and **Donald A. Luidens**, Hope College, *Vanishing Boundaries: The Religion of Mainline Protestant Baby Boomers* (Westminster/John Knox Press, 1994).

Hallie J. Kintner, General Motors Research Laboratories; **Thomas Merrick**, World Bank; **Peter Morrison**, RAND; and **Paul Voss**, University of Wisconsin-Madison (co-ed.), *Demographics: A Casebook for Business and Government* (Westview Press, 1994).

James W. Loewen, University of Vermont, *Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything Your High School History Textbook Got Wrong* (The New Press, 1995).

Judith Marcus, College of Wooster,

Georg Lukacs and Thomas Mann: A Study in the Sociology of Literature (Humanities Press, 1994).

Kyriacos C. Markides, University of Maine, *Riding with the Lion: In Search of Mystical Christianity* (Viking Press, 1995).

Clyde B. McCoy, University of Miami, and **James A. Incardi**, University of Delaware, *Sex, Drugs, and the Continuing Spread of AIDS* (Roxbury Publishing Company, 1995).

William Minter, Africa Policy Information Center, *Apartheid's Contras: An Inquiry into the Roots of War in Angola and Mozambique* (Zed Books/Witwatersrand University Press, 1994).

Mark Robert Rank, Washington University, and **Edward L. Kain**, Southwestern University, *Diversity and Change in Families: Patterns, Prospects, and Policies* (Prentice Hall, 1995).

Mostafa Rejai, Miami University, *Political Ideologies: A Comparative Approach* (Armonk and London: M.E. Sharpe, 1995).

Carolyn Reyer (ed.), *An Indian in White America: Mark Moirvoe* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Matilda White Riley, **Robert L. Kahn**, and **Anne Foner** (eds.), *Age and Structural Lag: Society's Failure to Provide Meaningful Opportunities in Work, Family, and Leisure* (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1994).

Natalie J. Sokoloff and **Barbara Raffell Price** (eds.), *John Jay College of Criminal Justice-City University of New York, The Criminal Justice System and Women, Second Edition*, (McGraw-Hill, 1995).

Natalie J. Sokoloff, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice-City University of New York, The Effect of Gender/Class/Race on Women, Crime, and Justice: A Bibliography* (Institute for Teaching and Research on Women/[ITROW], 1994).

Helen M. Stummer, *The County College of Morris, No Easy Walk: Newark, 1980-1993* (Temple University Press, 1994).

New Publications

Daedalus, The Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, proudly announces the publication of its Winter 1995 issue, "An American Dilemma Revisited." The essays in this volume investigate the changes that have occurred in race relations in the United States in the 50 years since Gunnar Myrdal published his monumental work, *An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy*. To order a copy of this special issue please send \$10.95 per copy (check, money order, or VISA/MasterCard information) to: *Daedalus* Press Office, 136 Irving Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Review of Religious Research announces a special issue on the topic of Patterns of Financial Contributions to Churches. Edited by Dean R. Hoge. A collection of 11 articles by scholars and church researchers from a variety of church and community settings with an introduction by Hoge. To order, contact Lorraine D'Antonio, Religious Research Association, Business Manager, 108 Marist Hall, CUA, Washington, DC 20064.

The Directory of Internships in Youth Development-1995. Features paid and unpaid youth development internships throughout the U.S.; positions in many fields including counseling, communications, social work, educa-

tion, psychology, public policy; and research, awards, and scholarships. To order contact Directory of Internships in Youth Development-1995, National Collaboration for Youth, 1319 F Street NW, #601, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 347-2080.

Summer Programs

The Center for Young Children and Families at Teachers College, Columbia University, is pleased to announce the fourth year of the summer fellowship program for doctoral students. Putting Children First is a fellowship training program in child and family policy with a developmental perspective, which provides the opportunity to link academic learning across disciplines with interests in social policy. In cooperation with the Society for Research on Adolescence (SRA) and the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD), Putting Children First offers full-time summer placements for eight weeks in a variety of policy settings in New York City government and non-profit agencies. Fellows also attend weekly seminars at Columbia University at the Center for Young Children and Families, with leading policy scientists and practitioners under the leadership of J. Brooks-Gunn. Application deadline is March 21, 1995. Fellowships begin in June and end on July 31. Fellows receive a \$2,800 stipend and a \$250 travel grant. Financial assistance available for university housing. To apply, send a three page statement describing your interests in policy and research, a current resume, two letters of recommendation and a self-addressed stamped post-card. Contact Judith Smith, Center for Young Children and Families, Teachers College, Columbia University, Box 39, 525 West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027; (212) 678-3904. All phone messages left at Center must include your full address.

The Russian and European Center at the University of Illinois will offer in 1995 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. Associateships will be available for periods of one to eight weeks any time between June 12 and August 4. Lab Associates who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents are eligible to receive a housing award for up to 14 nights of free housing at a campus dormitory. 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. All Associates will receive visiting faculty privileges in the library, including free access to the stacks, the use of a car, and the right to check out books and periodicals. 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.

Contact

John F. Galliher is beginning a biography of the late Alfred Lindesmith of Indiana University. For many years Lindesmith was harassed by Harry Anslinger, the director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, and his agents. Now he is seeking copies of any letters Lindesmith may have sent to acquaint-

ances describing this problem, as well as any other documents or personal experiences people may have reflecting this pattern of harassment. Contact John F. Galliher, Sociology Department, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211; (314) 882-3441; fax (314) 884-6430; e-mail SOCGALL@MIZZOU1.MISSOURI.EDU.

Neal R. Goodman, Saint Peter's College and President of Global Dynamics, Inc., has completed a comparative study of the nature of diversity and the usefulness of corporate diversity programs in 10 countries. He has recently been asked by a major telecommunications organization to examine the corporate quality processes across borders. He welcomes inquiries and would like to hear from others conducting similar cross-cultural research. Call (201) 927-9135; fax (201) 927-6936.

Women and Men Prisoners' Writings. I am collecting writings by men and women who are/have been incarcerated. Writings may cover their personal experiences of involvement in crime as well as their own social and political analysis of crime, crime, causation, change, and empowerment. In addition, I would appreciate information on empowerment programs in men's and women's prisons that take as their mission the development and understanding of both personal responsibility and social justice on individual and community levels. Please send me names, addresses, telephone numbers, contact people for (1) specific prison programs around the country, (2) citations and/or copies of written materials on such prison programs, (3) prisoners' own writings on such programs (or on crime, etc.). Contact Natalie J. Sokoloff, 2417 Briarwood Road, Baltimore, MD 21209; (410) 830-2334. Thank you.

Other Organizations

The Georgia Sociological Association celebrated its 30th Anniversary (1994 Annual Meeting, October 13-15, hosted by Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA) with parties, innovations, and high hopes for the future. The highlight of the meeting was the banquet honoring the past presidents of the Association. The party was complete with 18 of the former presidents present, reminiscences and introductions from master of ceremonies Homer Cooper, cake, and champagne. Four of the former presidents and president-elect Roger Branch participated in a Plenary Session, "Thirty and Growing Stronger: Why We Started, What We Have Done, Where We Are Going," with Robert Johnston (30th President) as moderator. The former presidents and other honored guests also enjoyed a lakeside chuck wagon cookout. The Annual Meeting also featured several innovations: the introduction of the first annual Hans Mauksch Teaching Workshop; two special off-site events (a tour of the Lowndes County Correctional Institute and a campus distance learning demonstration); and GSA committee roundtables which gave committee leaders, special consultants, and interested GSA members an opportunity to plan future directions in the areas of professional practice, teaching, research, membership, and K-12. The meeting featured paper sessions, topic panels, and a revitalized Regents Academic Committee on Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work. Members also enjoyed a poster exhibit fea-

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Organizations, continued

bers also enjoyed a poster exhibit featuring outstanding events of 1964 and a display of certificates of congratulations and commendations on GSA's thirty years of outstanding contributions from more than 25 colleges and universities throughout the state of Georgia, and a handsome plaque from the ASA.

Deaths

Thomas A. Bonomo, Bloomsburg University, died on October 16, 1994.

Tilman Cothran died on November 4, 1994.

Pietro Cardinal Pavan died on December 26, 1994.

Helen Phillips, University of Pennsylvania, died on December 3, 1994.

Obituaries

Milton L. Barnett
(1916-1994)

On a pleasant summer afternoon in mid-August, close to a hundred people gathered near the Old Mill at Upper Enfield, Robert Treman State Park, to celebrate the life of Milton L. Barnett. In words and music the celebration reflected the many facets of Mill's life and enabled a sharing of the man as he saw himself and as others saw him.

Born in New York City in 1916, Barnett described his grade school and high school education as standard American. When very young, he was introduced by his mother to a variety of books on Asia, and by the time he was a teenager he knew that he was going to study Chinese language. However, his entry into Asian studies took a very circuitous route. Early in his undergraduate life, uncertain of the merits of further academic training, he dropped out of college and later joined the Army. Volunteering for language training in Chinese, in 1943 the Army Specialized Training Program sent him to Cornell. Here he first met Kent Biggerstaff and Lauriston Sharp, two Cornell faculty members who would become lifelong friends and colleagues and would have a marked influence on Mill's professional career.

After a year of language training at Cornell, Barnett was sent to Ft. Riley, KS, to be trained in horsemanship and small weapons for China. But the war ended before he could put this training into practice and, with Lauri Sharp's encouragement, he returned to Cornell to complete his undergraduate and graduate studies in anthropology (AB 1947, PhD 1952). While at Cornell he undertook fieldwork with the resettlement of the Hopi Indians among the Mohave in the Southwest and began a long-term interest in the lives of Native American peoples. However, his thesis research continued his commitment to Chinese—he undertook a study the alcohol patterns among the Chinese in Boston, New York, Atlanta, and Phoenix.

In 1950, even before completing his PhD, Barnett was hired as an instructor in anthropology at Wisconsin. His years on the Wisconsin faculty established his reputation as an outstanding teacher and advisor of students. This reputation built upon a view of scholarly activity that combined theory and practical work. But for Bar-

nett, it was fieldwork that provided the excitement.

Barnett's first overseas assignment was in 1953 as a member of an interdisciplinary team working on the solution of community development problems in Venezuela. Closer to home, he maintained his contact with the Hopi and Mohave, and he and his students studied the Ojibway and Chippewa in Wisconsin. His interest with Native American issues continued during later years at Cornell where he played a critical role in the development of the American Indian Studies Program.

It was not until 1960 that Barnett made his first trip to Asia. He went to Indonesia for six months and, in his own words, he "fell in love with Java." This was not, of course, his first love (China), but it was nonetheless deep and abiding.

Not long after this trip, Barnett accepted the offer of Arthur Mosher, president of the Agricultural Development Council (ADC), to join the field staff in Asia. The ADC, in which he served for over a decade, was created in 1953 to counterbalance the support given to the "hard sciences" by the Rockefeller Foundation's overseas programs. His first assignment was in the Philippines where he served from 1962 to 1966 as advisor to the Philippine government on community development while simultaneously teaching at the University of the Philippines. He then moved to Malaysia where he served as advisor to Prime Minister Tun Razak on rural development and was involved in teaching and research at the University of Malaysia. In recognition of his services Barnett was honored with the Government's Panglima Setia Mahkota Award, an award normally reserved for Malaysian citizens.

In 1973 Barnett returned to Cornell for the third and final time, now as a Professor in the Department of Rural Sociology. His sustained commitment to what was a rapidly declining form of exchange between students and faculty and his appreciation of the connection between the practical and the academic were critical aspects of the Department of Rural Sociology's reputation as a leading arena of development studies in the U.S. during the 1970's and 1980's. Because of these pedagogical and intellectual commitments, Barnett attracted a steady stream of graduate students, some would say far too many students. But for him, students were the first priority, and there was always time for advice or counsel on professional or personal matters. In fact, students frequently shared in family events well beyond the confines of Warren Hall or the University.

As Nancy Peluso says, in capturing what many of our recollections bring to mind: "I will remember with affection: the smile, the twinkle, the raised eyebrow, the adjustment of the pipe; the warmth, the concern, the moral support, the man." One need only add that despite the assurance and comfort he gave to others, Milt Barnett often saw himself in a different light. As a person whose mind (and office) was not always organized, he wondered why others sought his advice and trusted his judgment; he was sometimes uncertain as to whether he was indeed being helpful; he hoped that at the very least he was doing no harm; he had a deep sense of humility about his role and accomplishments in life.

Randy Barker, Cornell University; E.V. Couvard, Jr., Ford Foundation; Shelley Feldman, Cornell University

Philip M. Hauser
(1909-1994)

Philip M. Hauser, one of the nation's leading sociologists and a pioneer in the fields of urban studies and demography, died December 13, 1994, in the Hyde Park retirement home where he lived. He was 85.

Hauser founded the University of Chicago's Population Research Center, a leading center for the study of demographic processes. His interests included the relationships between population characteristics and development, factors affecting fertility and mortality rates, and the study of racial segregation and many other aspects of urbanization.

He was an author or editor of a number of important books and studies, including the first report in 1964 on desegregation of the Chicago public schools. He also wrote *Government Statistics for Business Use* (1956), *Urbanization in Asia and the Far East* (1957), *Population and World Politics* (1958), *The Study of Population: An Inventory and Appraisal* (1959), *Population Perspectives* (1961), *Urbanization in Latin America* (1961), *The Study of Urbanization* (1965), *The Population Dilemma* (1962, 1968), *Differential Mortality in the United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology* (1973 with Evelyn Kitagawa), and *World Population and Development: Challenges and Prospects* (1979).

He was former president of three national research associations: the American Sociological Association, the American Statistical Association, and the Population Association of America.

"Philip Hauser was an internationally known sociologist and demographer who made distinguished contributions to research on population issues, to the study of urbanization in the United States, Latin America and Asia, and to the scientific development of census-taking in the U.S.," said Kitagawa, a former student of Hauser's and Professor Emeritus in Sociology at the University of Chicago.

During the 30 years he was Director of the Population Research Center at the University of Chicago, Hauser trained approximately 100 students who earned the PhD in Sociology with a concentration in demography, and many others who earned MA degrees. About half of those students were from other countries and are now stationed throughout the world, teaching in colleges, working in research organizations, or for government or international agencies.

Hauser was a dynamic speaker, often called upon to explain and interpret population data to a wide variety of audiences: government panels, academic conferences, business groups, and television and radio programs.

Hauser received a PhD in 1929, an MA in 1933, and a PhD in sociology in 1938, all at the University of Chicago. He began his studies in sociology at a time when the field was gaining prominence, through the leadership of a group of professors who founded what came to be known as the Chicago School of Sociology. Members of the Chicago School took a keen interest in urban affairs and were leaders in developing new methods for studying cities, such as participant observation and the gathering of life histories.

Hauser continued that interest as a member of the sociology faculty at Chicago, where he was named an instructor in 1932, a post he held until 1938, although he was on leave from 1934 to 1937 while serving as a

researcher with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. He worked for the U.S. Census Bureau from 1938 to 1947, holding positions as assistant chief statistician for population and eventually being named Deputy Director in 1946. From 1945 to 1947 he also served as assistant to the Secretary of Commerce for policy and program purposes.

Hauser rejoined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1947 as Professor of Sociology and taught classes on weekends while serving as Acting Director of the Census Bureau from 1949 to 1950. He was named Lucy Flower Professor of Urban Sociology in 1974. He was Director of the Population Research Center from 1947 to 1979.

While working at the Census Bureau, Hauser helped improve methods of estimating the size of undercounted members of the population, particularly African Americans.

Throughout his career, Hauser was called upon for advice by government agencies. He was a member of the Technical Advisory Committee for Population Statistics with the Bureau of the Census from 1960 to 1972 and served for a time as its chairman. He served as U.S. representative to the Population Commission for the United Nations from 1947 to 1951 and was a statistical advisor to the governments of Burma and Thailand during the 1950s.

Hauser was especially concerned with the consequences of racial segregation and overpopulation. In Chicago he was a member of the Board of Governors of the Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council from 1958 to 1970 and a consultant for the city's Department of Development and Planning and the Department of Health. In 1963 he became Chairman of the Advisory Panel for the Desegregation of the Chicago Public Schools. The board accepted, but did not act on the report, which called for the clustering of high schools so that students could choose which to attend.

During the 1960s, Hauser and Kitagawa studied mortality figures and found very large differentials based on income and social status, with college-educated people living longer than less-educated people.

Hauser continued to pursue research on population and segregation issues. In the early 1980s he assembled a team of experts to study the remapping of city wards. Using the 1980 census of Chicago, Hauser testified in U.S. District Court that the map had diluted the voting strengths of minority groups, especially African Americans and Hispanics.

He is survived by his son, William B. Hauser, of Rochester, NY; a daughter, Martha Hauser Baxter of Ann Arbor, Michigan; four grandsons; a brother, Julius Hauser, of Rockville, MD; and sisters, Isobel Katz of San Diego, CA, and Lillian Dreiser of Downers Grove, IL.

Reprinted from a University of Chicago press release

Esko Newhill
(1918-1994)

Esko Newhill died at the age of 76 on August 2, 1994, after a series of protracted illnesses. Esko taught at Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) for 23 years, retiring and becoming professor emeritus in 1983. He was a good friend and valued colleague for 19 years, and I shall miss him greatly.

Newhill was born in New York City in 1918 and grew up there,

although he lived for periods of time in Finland, his parents' native country. He attended Syracuse University as an undergraduate, initially majoring in forestry with plans to become a landscape architect. However, his interests soon turned to sociology and the social sciences, and he graduated with a BA in social science in 1942. He then proceeded to a short career teaching history and social studies at the high school level at Tannersville, Canaseraga, and Bath, New York, between 1942 and 1949.

It soon became clear to Newhill that he really wanted to teach at the university level, so he returned to Syracuse University to study for his PhD in sociology. From 1950 to 1955 he taught at West Liberty State College in West Virginia. He devoted Saturdays to his dissertation (entitled "The Social Role and Prestige of the Public School Teacher in the Social Structure"). He was awarded his PhD in sociology in 1952. Between 1955 and 1960 he taught at Slippery Rock State College in Pennsylvania. In 1960 he was invited to join the Social Science Department of Indiana State College in Pennsylvania, which became Indiana University of Pennsylvania in 1965. The Sociology-Anthropology Department formed out of the old Social Science department in that year, and Newhill served as the new department's first chair.

In 1941 Esko Newhill married Ruth Perry, whom he met at Syracuse. They were happily married for 53 years, and had two children. A son, David, lives in Delhi, CA, and a daughter, Christina, who earned her PhD degree at the University of California-Berkeley, is currently a professor in the Graduate School of Social Work at the University of Pittsburgh.

Between 1965 and the 1990s Esko and Ruth traveled extensively throughout Europe, particularly Scandinavia. In 1969 they took a college class with them to the Soviet Union and all of Scandinavia. These students, years later, still talk about this memorable experience and enjoy reunions together whenever they can. The couple felt that the most rewarding way to travel was to meet the people of a country via their membership in the international group known as Servas. Through correspondence ahead of a journey, they would contact other Servas members in the countries they planned to visit and then they would be invited to be guests in their homes while there.

One of Newhill's most significant scholarly accomplishments was the publication of a book, *Exploring World Cultures*, which was designed as a textbook for high school courses of the same name. The first edition of this book, co-authored with Umberto La Paglia, appeared in 1974 and was subsequently revised in 1977, 1981, and 1986. He wrote this book especially to acquaint high school students with non-Western cultures from a sociological perspective. The book has been used throughout the United States and was widely regarded as the most intellectually sophisticated textbook available for world cultures courses. Indeed, in 1992 *Exploring World Cultures* was voted by the Los Angeles Public Schools as their best textbook ever. In recent years the publisher had asked Newhill to revise the book so that it would be written at a simpler level, but he refused, arguing that this would compromise both his own integrity and that of the book. This was typical of the stance that he took

(continued)

Obituaries, continued

on many issues.

In his 23 years at IUP Newhill taught numerous courses. In addition to the World Cultures course, these included Principles of Sociology, Racial and Cultural Minorities, Population Trends and Problems, Sociology of Aging, Juvenile Delinquency, Social Stratification, Rural Sociology, Urban Sociology, Sociology of the Family, and Contemporary Social Problems.

Newhill was also very involved in the community. He belonged to the First Unitarian Universalist Church and was actively involved in various community agencies, as president of Aging Services of Indiana, a member of the Governors' Council on Aging, establishing Family Planning Services in Indiana County, and creating Parents Anonymous (now known as the Center for the Improvement of Family Life). He was also an active founding member of the Human Relations Committee, which emphasizes improving race relations locally at the work place and in recreation.

Upon his retirement, the Sociology-Anthropology Department established a special award in his name, the Esko E. Newhill Award for Excellence, which is given annually to a sociology or anthropology student exhibiting outstanding classroom performance as well as a strong interest in world affairs and the arts. His colleagues knew encouragement for outstanding students would please him the most.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Esko E. Newhill Award for Excellence, c/o Sociology Department, Keith Hall, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705.

Stephen K. Sanderson, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

John B. Stephenson (1937-1994)

The untimely death of John B. Stephenson in early December 1994 brought to a close the brilliant career of an extraordinary sociologist, educator, and humanitarian. Only a few months earlier he had retired as president of Berea College, a position which he had held for ten years. Prior to accepting the Berea presidency, he served nearly 20 years on the sociology faculty at the University of Kentucky, where he retained Adjunct Professor status. At the University of Kentucky, he served as the University's first Dean of Undergraduate Studies and Director of the Appalachian Center; he was awarded a fellowship in the American Council of Education's Internship Program.

Much of Stephenson's career was devoted to Appalachian research and development. A native of Staunton, VA, he graduated from the College of William and Mary and then entered the graduate program at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (PhD, 1966). Prior to completing his graduate work, he taught at Lees McRea College in Banner Elk, NC. There he married a talented faculty colleague, Jane Ellen Baucum, who lent unflinching support to his dedication to Appalachia.

In his dissertation and first book (*Shiloh: A Mountain Community*, 1968), Stephenson exhibited the combination of participant observation, document analysis, and concern for the effects of social change that characterized all of his scholarship. Through his research and organizational activities, he sought to promote an improved understanding of

Appalachia. He was, for example, a founder and former chair of the Appalachian Studies Conference. Most recently he was appointed by Kentucky's Governor as Chair of the Kentucky Appalachian Task Force.

Stephenson's administrative responsibilities slowed but never stopped his research. In 1981 he received a Fulbright research fellowship that permitted him to complete a community study in Scotland that led to the publication of *Ford: A Village in the West Highlands* (1984) and *A Scottish Diary* (1990).

One of Stephenson's greatest pleasures was making new friends in all stations of life. He could count among his friends such eminent personalities as Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Dalai Lama, and distinguished authors, Alex Haley, Wilma Dykeman, and James Still, but he derived equal enjoyment from getting to know well his students, junior colleagues, staff members, village residents who served as key informants for his field research, and a wide variety of "plain folk." Never content with just observing and analyzing social life, John wanted to experience it to its fullest. Despite his many significant positions, he never viewed himself as important. With genuine modesty, he described many of his major accomplishments as "just doing something that needed to be done."

Upon Stephenson's death, the *Lexington (KY) Herald-Leader* editorialized: "We live in a time when we seem to find so few leaders who embody honesty, openness, and compassion. John Stephenson was this kind of person. His death makes us lament the loss of the many things he still wanted to do."

Stephenson is survived by his wife Jane, founder and Director of Berea College's New Opportunity School for Women, as well as two daughters, a son, a grandson, and his mother. Contributions are suggested to the Berea College Appalachian Center or Tibetan Student Scholarship Fund (Berea, KY 40404).

Thomas R. Ford and James G. Houglund, Jr., University of Kentucky

Harrison Miller Trice (1920-1994)

Harrison M. Trice, professor emeritus in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, was killed instantly when he was struck by a car while attempting to cross a roadway in Wilmington, NC, on December 3, 1994. Harry had just arrived in Wilmington, planning to spend the winter there. He is survived by two children, Richard and Catherine, and a grandson, Aaron. A memorial service will be scheduled at Cornell in early 1995.

Harrison Trice was born May 25, 1920 in the Texas Panhandle town of Claude and grew up in Amarillo, the youngest of four children. He was proud of his Texas origins, and in many ways fit the playful stereotype of Texan charisma. In 1939, he enrolled in Southern Methodist University in Dallas, majoring in speech and drama. While a student, he worked as a radio announcer. Trice loved to recount his success in reading poetry over the air and receiving many requests for encores from female listeners.

Trice served in the Air Force during World War II, stationed mainly in Great Britain. He returned to finish his BA at Louisiana State University in 1946, staying on at LSU to complete his master's in sociology in 1948. He then moved on with GI Bill

support to PhD studies at Wisconsin, with Marshall Clinard as his major professor. Clinard introduced Trice to deviance research, primarily within the context of social psychology. Often asked later what had attracted him to alcohol studies, Trice recalled that it was simply because Clinard had money to pay him to interview chronic alcoholics at Mendota State Hospital and later to observe social behavior in taverns. This launched him on a significant career path in alcohol studies, for which he is widely recognized.

Trice's minor fields in graduate school were labor economics and anthropology. This unusual background led to an offer in 1955 at Cornell's "ILR School," which had been in existence for less than a decade. The mission of this unique school, housed in Quonset huts left over from special training programs during World War II, was to bring innovative solutions to bear on the inevitable conflicts of interests and actions embedded in the structures of labor and management. Trice spent his full career at the ILR School. While he resisted identifying himself strongly with any single social unit, his combination of teaching, research and extension work made an exemplar match with the mission of the School.

Trice's career contributions had a significant impact on the workplace, the most direct contributions being his designing and researching employee assistance and occupational alcoholism programs. His 1978 book, *Implementing Change* (Free Press, co-authored with Janice Beyer) remains a unique bridging of concepts in alcohol studies and organizational social change. Other work centered on supervisory training, the dynamics of program implementation, labor-management cooperation, and evaluation research.

It is bittersweet that, as it turns out, Trice saved some of the very best for the last, with the 1993 publication of *The Cultures of Work Organizations* (Prentice-Hall, co-authored with Beyer). Only weeks before his death, the volume received a highly laudatory review in *The Academy of Management Review*. The book will endure as both a critical synthesis as well as an original contribution to codifying data and ideas on organizational culture. Trice produced a second 1993 volume, *Occupational Cultures* (ILR Press) that elaborates the companion theme that had been a central interest since his studies in the 1950s of night watchmen in Ithaca. At the time of his death, he was working with Paul Roman on drafting a second edition of *Spirits and Demons At Work: Alcohol and Other Drugs on the Job* (ILR Press).

Trice's professional activities included a founding role in what is now the Drinking and Drugs Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and long time membership and participation in ASA. In 1994 he received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the ASA Section on Alcohol and Drugs. Shortly before his death he received an award from the New York State Office on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services to honor his contributions to the development of employee assistance programs. He was a research consultant to the Christopher D. Smithers Foundation for over 30 years, and in recognition of these contributions, Cornell's ILR School now houses the R. Brinkley Smithers Institute for Alcohol Related Workplace Studies, established with a major endowment that will assure a permanent legacy of research activity built around Trice's early contributions. From its

founding in 1970, Trice served as a consultant in multiple capacities to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Less well known was his near-decade of service as a non-alcoholic member of the Board of Trustees of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Trice was a workaholic, and proud of it. This was not a typical neurotic drive for achievement and recognition, but a lifestyle driven by the sheer love of knowledge. His collaborator Janice Beyer once remarked that more than anyone she had ever seen, Trice absolutely loved being a professor. But image-wise, he was far from fitting a classic professional mode. He called things as he saw them, which got him into trouble far more than once. He labeled getting his way as tenacity; we called it stubbornness, and worse. But he was right far, far more often than he was wrong. He was genuinely a catholic intellectual, and a brilliant human being.

In both public and private, Trice was a character, *sui generis*. He had bizarre means for creating humor. He could literally double-over an audience, from one to 500, by offering what seemed to be ordinary narrative of his everyday life and times. Trice routinely embellished stories, but carefully enough to sidestep challenges to their veracity.

He was extraordinarily loyal to his friends and students. While his solid library of publications and conceptual pioneering are robust legacies, his untimely passing leaves us with a deep sadness, a grieving for his vibrant talents for energizing both work and play, and for showing us things we never would have known were there.

Paul M. Roman, University of Georgia; William J. Sonnenstuhl, Cornell University.

Herman Turk (-1994)

Herman Turk died on October 23, 1994, at his home in Pacific Palisades, CA. After being diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, he had hoped for the best, was philosophical about the worst, and followed his treatment with the keen intellectual curiosity that had characterized his whole life. In the end, he died suddenly and unexpectedly of heart failure. Members of his immediate family attended the memorial service officiated by the Unitarian minister who had married Herman and his wife, Elizabeth.

Turk was born in New York City of German immigrant parents, a Lutheran mother and Jewish father both originating from Prussia. His father arrived in the U.S. as a member of a trade commission, but elected to stay on as a representative of German manufacturing companies and later a business columnist for German-American publications. At the age of 19, Turk enlisted in the army and through the luck of impersonal selection was sent to a camp in Nebraska to train as an engineer. In 1946, he entered the University of Nebraska; receiving credit for his earlier training at that institution, he graduated with a BS in Electrical Engineering the next year. He took a job as a safety engineer in New York. At a Greenwich Village party, he met Theodore Abel, a Prussian baron and professor of sociology at Columbia University. This chance encounter and several deep discussions with Robert McIver led him to enroll in sociology at Columbia, where he earned his MA under Paul Lazarsfeld. He undertook research in associ-

ation with George Washington University, the State Department, and NIMH before completing his PhD in 1959.

Herm Turk was an Assistant Professor at Duke University from 1958-1963. He returned to his alma mater as Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Nebraska from 1963-1966. He moved to the University of Southern California in 1966, serving as Professor of Sociology until his retirement in 1991. At USC, generations of students took his courses in organizations, statistics, social theory, and theory construction. Introduced early to personal computers by his son, he taught a course in computer applications and thrust e-mail modems on friends as going-away gifts. In addition to directing USC's Laboratory for Organizational Research, he served twice as director of the sociology graduate program.

Turk's professional contributions were many. He served as National President of the Alpha Kappa Delta National Honorary Society, as editor of *Sociological Inquiry*, and as chair of the Publications Committee of the American Sociological Association. He was vice-president of the Pacific Sociological Association, an elected member of the Research Council of the International Sociological Association, and a member of the Sociology Panel at NSF. He was visiting professor at the Universities of Wisconsin, Kiel, Cologne, Stockholm, California at Riverside, Puerto Rico, and, in 1992, Haifa.

Herman's scholarly interests were wide-ranging. He published on clinical nursing, combat riflemen, hospitals, cities, elites, influence, sentiments, aging, research methods, stratification, theory, statistics, and Fortran programming. In addition to numerous articles and chapters, he published six books, including an influential ASA Rose monograph, *Interorganizational Activation in Urban Communities: Deductions from the Concept of System*. Throughout his life, the social sources of order and disorder dominated his thinking. How are individuals capable of uniting to form enduring organizations? How are accords achieved between organizations? His first answer was that organizational and social centers represent the locus of values, sentiments, and beliefs which provide cultural cement for groups and individuals. On reflection, he abandoned this answer. His later work stressed the element of trust that individuals invest in their networks of interaction. Order is gained and continuity ensured by a sustained degree of social confidence in recurrent role performances and organizational expectations.

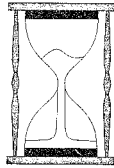
Herman Turk is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Branstom; his three sons, Lawrence, Greg, and Norman Turk; and his stepson, Mark Kleffel. His family requests that contributions in Herm's name be made to the American Sociological Association.

Judith Treas and Henry Barbera, University of California-Irvine.

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Nominations Invited for Major ASA Awards

Career of Distinguished Scholarship. This annual award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. Submit nominations to Linda J. Waite, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. Nominations remain active for five years from the date of receipt. The deadline for receipt of nominations for the 1996 award is March 1, 1995.

Award for a Distinguished Publication. This award is given for a single book or monograph published in the three calendar years preceding the award year. The winner of this award will be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Submit nominations to William Alex McIntosh, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843. The deadline for nominations is March 5, 1995.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology. This annual award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others, work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by doing so, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole, or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. Submit nominations to Donald J. Hernandez, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8800. The deadline is April 30, 1995.

Jessie Bernard Award. The Jessie Bernard Award, now an annual award, is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. Nominations should be submitted by March 1, 1995 to Rachel Kahn-Hut, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132.

For additional information and details on nomination procedures for these awards, see page 7 of the December 1994 issue of *ASA Footnotes*.

ASA TO OFFER ROLE OF THE CHAIR WORKSHOPS AT 1995 REGIONAL MEETINGS

Please join us for one of ASA's 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 1995 workshops are scheduled for:

Eastern Sociological Society (ESS), Philadelphia, PA
 Thursday, March 30, 12-2 P.M.

Midwest Sociological Society (MSS), Chicago, IL
 Thursday, April 6, 9-12 A.M.

Topics include:

- *The State of the Discipline: A Report from the National Office*
- *Challenges and Opportunities for Sociology*
- *How ASA Resources Support Chairs*

Fees: Sliding scale: Graduate departments, \$45;
 Undergraduate departments, \$35; Two-year colleges, \$25
 Fees include light refreshments and materials.
 10% Discount for 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.

To register, please call APAP
 202-833-3410, ext 317 by March 15.

1995 Annual Meeting Section Days

Saturday, August 19	Aging Culture Theory Political Economy of the World System	Alcohol and Drugs International Migration Undergraduate Education
Sunday, August 20	Emotions Peace and War Population Sex and Gender	Latino/a Sociology Political Sociology Religion
Monday, August 21	Asian/Asian America Marxist Sociology Social Psychology Sociology and Computers	Crime, Law and Deviance Rational Choice Sociological Practice
Tuesday, August 22	Community/Urban Family Organizations/Occupations Science/Knowledge/Technology Collective Behavior and Social Movements	Education Mental Health
Wednesday, August 23	Children Environment/Technology Medical Sociology Racial and Ethnic Minorities	Comparative/Historical Law Methodology

American Sociological Association
 1722 N Street NW
 Washington, DC 20036-2981

Footnotes

Published monthly except June and July. Distributed to all ASA members. Subscriptions, \$25.00. Single copies, \$3.00.

Editor: Felice J. Levine
 Managing Editor: Carla B. Howery
 Associate Editor: Janet Mancini Billson
 Staff Writer: Paula Trubisky
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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (i.e., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "Open Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words; "Department" announcements, 200 words. Accepted material will appear one time only as space allows. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue).

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