

# Footnotes

VOLUME 25  
NUMBER 4

APRIL 1997



by Ioan Davies, York University

One Toronto was born out of a clash of French, Aboriginal, and White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP) culture. Although for approximately 150 years the WASPs commanded the city, perhaps their response to the more dynamic claims of Quebec to being the cultural heart of Canada, solidified their domination. In a space of 30 years, they brought to the city representatives of most countries in the world so that by 1997 Toronto is one of the few genuinely multi-cultural cities. This new multi-culturalism is less the product of imperialism or conquest but rather of cultural seduction. People came from such regions as Italy, the Caribbean, Africa, China, India, the Philippines, Eastern Europe, and Latin America as well as other parts of Canada because the life-conditions seemed attractive and the political style less abrasive than that of the USA. The governments of the early 1970s (federal, municipal, and provincial) not only encouraged multi-culturalism, but also helped to subsidize the arts so that a wide range of cultural centres, organizations, and publications were established or existing ones enlarged. The large number of existing venues and productive centres for cultural activity are testimony to these two

## 1997 Annual Meeting

### Toronto: Cultural Capital of the 21st Century?



Toronto's harbourfront features year-round recreational facilities, and is close to the SkyDome stadium and the CN Tower. (Photo—Metropolitan Toronto Convention & Visitors Bureau)

important influences from the 1970s. But so, too, are two other important driving forces. The growth of the city as a cultural centre persuaded business interests to capitalize on the city as a multi-national cultural metropolis. The establishment of the Sky-Dome, the introduction of mega-buck musicals to old and new theatres, the creation of Toronto as Hollywood North where major American films could be

located for attractive tax credits, provided the scene for tapping into the United States and wider commercial markets. But, in the city of McLuhan's "Global Village," Toronto also became rapidly the most electronically-connected city in the world, by the 1990s receiving over 70 TV channels (of which 20 originated in the city), 75 recording studios, 80 film studios, 200,000 people connected to the Internet, and the selection of the city by *Business Week* as the best space to have conferences. In addition to all this, Toronto has the third-largest definable gay community in North America, a major feminist movement, and a civil democracy movement

that might be the envy of any city West of Belgrade.

By 1997, Toronto has positioned itself to be considered the cultural capital of the 21st Century. In a short space of time, it has pressed every button that might make it (or anyone else) think of it as a world-class city. There is only one test of all these claims, these achievements, and these failures. ASA visitors to this alien world, must ultimately be the judge.

In exploring this city, Annual Meeting attendees might want to start with the palaces of high culture. Every wannabe city has them: galleries, museums, theatres, opera houses, concert halls, the book review sections of the city's world-class newspaper. Toronto has all of these (in sequence: Art Gallery of Ontario, Royal Ontario Museum, the Royal Alexandra and the Pantages and the Elgin and the Saint Lawrence, the Hummingbird/O'Keefe, the Roy Thompson and Massey Halls, Saturday's *Globe and Mail*). There are even extensions outside the downtown core, which certainly qualify: the suburban Ford Centre for the Performing Arts, the Stratford and Shaw festival theatres in the South-West of the province, and the McMichael Gallery to the north of the city and the McLaughlin to the East. Between them, they provide some kind of definition of what Toronto high culture in the visual and performing arts wants the business class and school children to see it as being: an odd mixture of art brought in from anywhere as long as everyone knows from where and under what auspices it was brought in, theatre that the audiences want everyone to know they have been to

See Toronto, page 8

## From the President

### The Interdisciplinary Enterprise

As theme for the 1997 ASA meetings in Toronto, the Program Committee and I selected interdisciplinary and international dimensions of sociology as bridges for the future of our discipline. Both dimensions will figure conspicuously in the program. Looking forward to the August meetings, I would like to reflect on the idea of the interdisciplinary in this brief essay.

Interdisciplinarity presents us with some curiosities that ask to be unraveled. On the one hand, it is almost universally felt to be a virtue and has considerable appeal as such. The word brings nods of approval when uttered in the company of most social scientists. It usually evokes a feeling of communi-



Neil J. Smelser

cative warmth and power in the utterer. And, when properly framed as an ingredient of grant proposals, it attracts dollars from foundations and government agencies.

On the other hand, we do not really know what this magnificent thing is. Interdisciplinarity is, on the whole, not defined, not dissected, not analyzed, and not evaluated, even though our positive regard for the concept suggests that it should be all these things. In a word, Interdisciplinarity possesses many of the qualities of an unexamined myth. Furthermore, when we move to our workaday world as social scientists, we find an ambivalence: Interdisciplinarity is simultaneously recommended and not recommended.

To illustrate: On March 16-20 a major German-American conference on "University in Transition" was held on the Berkeley and Stanford campuses. One of the headings in the conference outline

See Smelser, page 9

## ASA Holds Congressional Briefing On Welfare to Work

The American Sociological Association sponsored a Congressional symposium on March 10 on "Welfare to Work: Pitfalls and Opportunities." Sociologists Kathryn Edin (Rutgers University-New Brunswick), Kathleen Mullan Harris (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and Gary D. Sandefur (University of Wisconsin-Madison) led this briefing, presenting current findings, new data, and pungent analyses.

This Capitol Hill event was convened by the ASA's Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy and is part of the Association's ongoing effort to foster building social policy based on sound

social science. The seventy people who attended came from Congressional offices, federal agencies, advocacy groups, and the media.

The briefing focused on four core questions:

- What do we know about the patterns of welfare to work?
- What are the realities of the labor market for welfare recipients?
- What is life like for families who leave welfare for work?
- What are the likely effects of welfare time limits?

From available evidence, the panelists predicted that the economy could

See Briefing, page 3

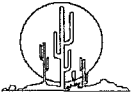
## In This Issue . . .



4

### Remembering Kingsley Davis

Colleagues pay tribute to the late ASA Past President.



5

### Building a New College on New Realities

Celestino Fernández heads the new Arizona International Campus



6

### Online Employment Resources

The internet can provide job seekers with employment opportunities.



7

### A Bridge to International Sociology

*Contemporary Sociology* plans special international review issues.



13

### It Was a Very Good Year . . .

ASA editors report on activity during the 1996 calendar year.

### Our Regular Features

Departments . . . . .	10
Obituaries . . . . .	12

## The Executive Officer's Column

### Get Out and Vote!



Like the emergence of the cherry blossoms in Washington, DC and the longer spans of daylight nation-wide, the spring season is the time when the American Sociological Association conducts its annual ritual of inviting members' participation in the governance of ASA. Each year (in a mailing postmarked no later than May 15), eligible voting members of the Association are urged to exercise this responsibility by voting for ASA officers and on resolutions requiring membership support. Soon the ballots will be in the mail and in the hands of voting members. Our message is a simple one: Please take the time to review the material and vote!

As with many democratic organizations and institutions, only a small proportion of those with the right to vote exercise this prerogative. Currently about 30 percent of those eligible to vote are doing so. (In the 1996 election, 33.72 percent of the eligible voters returned their ballots.) While the current 30-plus percent is a lower turnout than from years gone by, higher response rates were reported when only members with PhD degrees were eligible to vote (up through 1982) and prior to extending voting privileges to student members (in 1992). In 1982, 44 percent of those eligible voted, in comparison to 32.4 percent in 1992. It seems that, as the pool of eligibles increased, the proportion voting in ASA elections decreased, probably not an uncommon pattern as voting rights become more inclusive.

Why focus then, one might ask, on voter turnout? Some might even say that the present voter turnout reflects contentment, not complacency, in our members. Indeed, the relatively high rate of membership renewal might be the best measure of overall organizational commitment and support. Unlike paying taxes, renewing one's membership is after all truly a matter of choice. And, over recent years, membership retention is running better than 80 percent (in 1996, the overall retention rate was 83.6 percent, 86 percent for regular members).

Choice too, however, is a vital component of the ASA annual ballot. Last year, in addition to electing officers, ASA members also voted on a new income scale for dues categories and on integrating the Emeritus category into the regular membership categories. This year the ballot again contains important new resolutions (especially on the revised Code of Ethics) and the most extensive, single election of officers ever conducted by ASA. ASA Committees, Council, and sections have labored hard to provide the ASA membership with thoughtful nominations and recommendations. We hope that our members reciprocate by voting and thus providing visible indicators of their choice.

Building on technological innovations introduced in the 1996 ballot, the 1997 election constitutes a further advance. The use of scannable ballots and fully computerized processing in 1996 resulted in more timely tabulation and reporting. Based on the positive results, the Association is implementing a fully integrated election in 1997, whereby members will be voting in the ASA-wide election as well as for officers of all ASA sections in which they are members. This change reflects the Association's continued efforts to streamline and automate the voting process and to centralize the tabulating and reporting processes for section elections.

In the integrated election this year, members of the Association will vote for ASA's highest officers (President-elect, Vice President-elect, Secretary-elect); members of Council; and members of the ASA Committees on Publications, Nominations, and Committees. In addition, members of sections will vote for section officers, and a number of sections are also presenting by-law changes to their members. Further, ASA members will be considering and voting on ASA Council's resolutions to support the revised Code of Ethics and related Policies and Procedures and to approve changes to the ASA By-Laws. The work put forth by the Committee on Professional Ethics to construct a revised Code that could usefully guide ethical behavior in research, teaching, practice, and service merits the engagement of all of our members and taking the time to vote.

The actual revised Code of Ethics and related Policies and Procedures will be included as part of the election material as will the specific ASA By-Law changes. Two of the By-Law changes being recommended by Council relate explicitly to ASA's role in promulgating and enforcing ethical guidelines: One proposed change recognizes the Committee on Professional Ethics as a Constitutional committee of the Association; the other makes explicit in the By-Laws what is already in the current ASA Code of Ethics: that ASA members must comply with the provisions of the Code of Ethics and that failure to do so may lead to suspension or termination of membership or membership privileges.

As voting members will see when they receive their ballots, the instructions for the integrated election are straightforward and the steps easy: All completed ballots will be returned in one ballot envelope to the ASA-designated agent for processing and tabulation. The benefits of this election include: voting members will only need to vote in one electoral process, potentially enhancing the overall turnout especially in some section elections, and section officers will have the benefit of the services of a professional organization specializing in association voting and will no longer have to receive and manually tabulate the votes. Also, since ballots are scanned as they are returned, results will be available very shortly after the election concludes.

Every year, the ASA election is important and deserving of the full participation of our membership. With the 1997 election for the first time serving as both the "General" and "Special" (i.e., sections) election for the entire Association, a strong voter turnout would enrich the whole organization and the sum of its parts. ASA is an association that welcomes the presence and participation of its members. Please, when your ballot arrives, review these documents and give the discipline and your Association the benefit of your vote!—Felice J. Levine □



## Administrators Briefed on Social Science Contributions

The American Sociological Association sought to encourage a closer communication between the social sciences and higher education administrators in a special session held at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for Higher Education (AAHE) on March 17 in Washington, DC. ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP) took the lead in organizing this session on "Trends and Opportunities in the Social Sciences: What Academic Administrators Need to Know." The panel featured Ronald F. Abler, Executive Director, Association of American Geographers; Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association; and, Catherine E. Rudder, Executive Director, American Political Science Association. Carla Howery, ASA Deputy Executive Officer and Director of APAP, served as moderator.

The session was designed primarily for Deans of Arts and Sciences, or other administrators, who may not be social scientists, but find themselves making decisions about resource allocation, curricular changes, and hiring decisions for social science departments. How can a dean, who is a chemist, for example, keep up in that field, much less in the other disciplines over which they have administrative responsibility? How can a dean evaluate requests for resources, infrastructure, faculty positions, and new directions? The disciplinary associations sought to be helpful by providing a broad overview of trends and opportunities in order to provide a context for this decision making process.

The session also served as a briefing about ways learned societies can work in partnership with colleges and universities.

The speakers discussed initiatives within disciplinary associations that complement those on campuses, and how the opportunities for collaboration need articulation. Panelists emphasized that the very subject matter of the social sciences pertains to many of these current conversations in higher education. Social science research, concepts, and methodologies inform such goals as: enhancing diversity in the student and faculty pipeline; supporting department chairs and focusing on building strong departments; nurturing strong science and scholarship; supporting effective teaching of our disciplines by current and future faculty; preparing future faculty and strengthening graduate training; and, enabling scholarly communication, both print and electronic.

The session was attended by and held the engaged attention of exactly the non-social science audience for which it was intended. Attendees asked extensively about interdisciplinary opportunities, federal funding, publishing outlets, and "hot topics" in research. Through their presentations and discussion, panelists conveyed the connection between the social science associations and issues of importance on campus and disabused the audience of an image of disciplinary associations as primarily turf-protective guild. "The opportunity for formal and informal discussion at the AAHE meeting," Levine said, "was a very good beginning. We hope this session is offered again and again at various higher education meetings and that other associations in the humanities and natural sciences provide similar briefings to our colleagues who are in these academic leadership positions." □

## NSF's Pat White to Spend Year at ASA Executive Office

It is only a temporary assignment, but the American Sociological Association is reaping the benefits of a new addition to its staff—an affable and talented sociologist well versed in the intricate world of federal research funding.

In March, Patricia A. White went on leave from her position as Program Director for Sociology at the National Science Foundation to begin a one-year stint as special assistant to ASA's Executive Officer Felice J. Levine.

"This visiting arrangement reflects ASA's and NSF's shared commitment to advancing the social sciences," said Levine. "We are thrilled to have Pat aboard the ASA team and working to promote sociology."

Levine said White will work on research and science policy initiatives, broaden outreach about support opportunities for sociology, and work to enhance funding for ASA's diversity programs.

Levine noted that White, prior to her becoming an NSF Sociology Program director, had managed the multi-agency National Consortium for Research on Violence and that ASA plans to "capitalize on her expertise in the area." White, she said, will help to organize an ASA-sponsored Congressional briefing on what we know about youth violence and the need for sound public policy based on sound social science.

White said she is "excited to be participating in what is a great learning opportunity."

"This position allows me to broaden my strong interest in science policy and how science policy gets implemented," she said. "I will also be able to understand the interaction between a professional association and a federal agency from the perspective of the association. That will be very helpful when I return to NSF."

White is an active and long-standing member of ASA. She was awarded a fellowship under ASA's Minority Fellowship Program in 1978 in conjunction with her graduate work at Ohio State University, where she later earned her PhD. Her undergraduate degree is from the University of Maryland-Eastern Shore.

White said her inclination to work at ASA was confirmed after talking with William Anderson, who is now head of the Hazard Mitigation Section in NSF's Engineering Directorate. In 1974-75, Anderson worked as director of ASA's Minority Fellowship Program while on leave from Arizona State University.

"Bill strongly encouraged me to work at ASA and said it would be a fantastic opportunity and would allow me to make a real contribution to the profession," White said.

For his part, Anderson says the recommendation came easily. "I still think of ASA as one of my most positive work experiences," said Anderson. "I was very, very happy when Pat said she was considering doing this." □



Patricia White

## Briefing, from page 1

absorb most of the current welfare recipients, if they entered the workforce fairly gradually. However, they pointed out that it is a misnomer to describe the situation as a transition from welfare to work since many welfare recipients have been or are working. Discussing a number of data sets, Sandefur emphasized that the low-wage jobs welfare recipients have do not permit either getting off welfare or staying off welfare. He noted that macro-level factors such as unemployment within a state and economic recession were important contributors to the success in moving welfare recipients into paid work. He argued that moving AFDC recipients out of poverty through work will require creating additional jobs with higher wages and using the tax system to create incentives for employers.

Harris echoed this theme as she noted the value of education for getting better paying and more stable jobs. However, she also observed that schooling does not meet the new bill's work requirement, except for teenagers. Even more sobering are the data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) which show that even women who work their way off welfare experience no growth in wages despite years of continuous participation in the labor force.



From left to right, Felice J. Levine, Kathleen Mullan Harris, Gary D. Sandefur, Kathryn Edin, and Carla B. Howery at the ASA Congressional Briefing.

Edin's ethnographic work with women on welfare supported this reality of "dead-end" jobs and inadequate wages and benefits to support a family above the poverty level. Over a one-year period, 39 percent of low-wage single mothers had to work a second job, while 22 percent had to approach a community group or local charity for assistance, and 82 percent had to gener-

ate contributions from members of their personal networks. In sum, women in these low wages jobs were materially worse off than welfare-reliant mothers

The briefing also addressed the issue of time limits and their likely effects. Fresh, new analyses from the PSID, not previously disseminated, predict that recipients who hit the time limits do so

in two waves: A little more than half meet the limits right away and less than half meet the limits by accumulating welfare over time, with intermittent work. The characteristics of recipients that are most predictive of reaching the limits quickly are a young age, never married, high school drop out, and the presence of preschool children. The vulnerability of these teen mothers may vary as to whether they live with a parent or another adult, as the new law requires.

This Congressional briefing produced considerable audience interest. The session concluded with lively questions and answers, and time for the media to interview the panelists. A briefing packet was prepared for this event that included fact sheets on the four questions noted above, with full citations, a bibliography, a list of other social science experts on welfare reform, and a summary of the key legislative provisions. Single copies of this packet are currently available by request to spivack@asanet.org or by calling (202) 833-3410 x335. A substantive report on this briefing is in preparation. The next ASA Congressional briefing, slated for June, will focus on research findings on causes and prevention of youth violence. □

## Remembering Kingsley Davis (1908-1997)

The death of Kingsley Davis at age 88 on February 27 1997 is a closing event in the intellectual history of American sociology in its most fertile years. Davis once told me that as a young academic he felt like he was "living in a golden age." Looking back we can see that it was a golden age: Sociology was a new and growing field where a small bold band of ambitious young scholars created a rich disciplinary legacy. Unsentimental and iconoclastic, sharp-witted and combative, Kingsley Davis enjoyed an outstanding reputation in many disciplines as a scientist and scholar. But he was never fully attuned to his sociological audience. In his youth he offended the polite advocates of "family life education." Later he offended leftist ideologists and contraceptive evangelists. Still, if we judge his work for the clarity and economy of his exposition, and for the breadth and scope and profundity of his ideas, he was quite arguably the greatest sociologist of his golden age.

A grand-nephew of Confederate President Jefferson Davis (whom he strongly resembled) Kingsley Davis was born to a poor but proud family in Tuxedo, Texas, near Wichita Falls. At the University of Texas he studied literature and philosophy, leaving to join the sociological ascendency by taking his PhD at Harvard. Though strongly influenced by the young Talcott Parsons, he wrote his dissertation under W. Lloyd Warner on a "Structural Analysis of Kinship: Prolegomena to the Sociology of Kinship." He taught briefly at Smith and Clark Colleges, and Willard Waller then brought him to Pennsylvania State University for seven years.

Although Davis published consistently throughout his professional life, this was his most prolific period. Through his study of kinship he gained a masterful understanding of the structure of the family and its derivative social processes, which he applied to his superb (and in many cases still definitive) articles on the elements of kinship, reproductive institutions, sexual appetites and relations, statuses of age and sex, marital selection, and mechanisms of ascription and socialization. Moving to Princeton University for four years, he published with Wilbert Moore "Some Principles of Stratification." This essay applies a labor-market supply-and-demand economic analysis though without any use of economists' terminology to strata and the links between stratification and major social institutions. Later Davis expanded the theory by linking it to the process of familial status ascription. This, the "Davis-Moore Theory of Stratification," is his best-known work and, because of its implication that egalitarian ideology is quixotic, his most controversial one.

In 1948 he joined the expanding program at Columbia University and published his comprehensive treatise, *Human Society*. This classic volume has much going against it. Though organized as a text, it presents highly original ideas. The book's simple style and homely (and now dated) examples mask the subtle and abstract character of its systematic theory of evolutionary functionalism, whose key premise Davis revealed only in a strategic footnote; 1948 was still too early for any new concept of social evolution to rise in plain view from the ashes of Social Darwinism. The book stayed in print for 20 years, and Davis always looked back at it with pride, but its impact as a theoretical statement was muted. It was not Davis but Talcott Parsons, impenetrable in style and utterly devoid of parsimony, who gave sociologists what they wanted in heavy theory.

Next Davis went to the University of California, Berkeley in 1955 and remained there for 22 years. Elected President of the American Sociological Association in 1959, he

caused yet more controversy with his presidential address on "the myth of functional analysis," arguing that functional analysis was the same as any analysis of relations among variables and processes. As he then defined functional analysis this was inarguable, but he artfully avoided the thesis of "evolutionary functionalism" of which he had made so much use the claim that institutions and forms of social organization are shaped over time by a process of competitive selection. This thesis is stated much more explicitly by Friedrich Hayek (and, earlier, by Edmund Burke) than it ever was by Davis.

By this time Davis was becoming increasingly distanced from the discipline to which he had contributed so much. Leftists, more and more the discipline's rank and file, could not tolerate the principal author of "Some Principles of Stratification" and its dreadful implication that abominable privilege might somehow make sense. Fantastic stories circulated in Berkeley of his evil ideas and cruel decisions, and most graduate students avoided him. He spoke with some regret of his "reputation as an ogre." Most of his energy now went into social demography, on which he had in any case been working since the 1940's, developing the concept of the demographic transition and in his monograph, *The Population of India and Pakistan*. His 1956 essay (with Judith Blake) "Social Structure and Fertility: An Analytic Framework" firmly established the sociological foundations for any analysis of the determinants of human fertility. His 1967 article, "Population Policy: Will Current Programs Succeed?" predicted the failure of "quick-fix" approaches to fertility reduction. Quick fixes (e.g., control of epidemic disease) worked in reducing mortality; why not the same for reducing fertility? The problem, Davis explained, was that the social institutions sustaining high fertility were robust. They had to be: Bearing children is costly, so that high fertility, as an adaptation to centuries of high mortality, requires vigorous institutional support. But death, which comes to all, requires no such support, and, since few want to die, reduction in mortality ("death control" as opposed to "birth control" is how Davis put it) is always popular and is not opposed by strong institutions. The result is rapid population growth, checked only by new causes of mortality or gradual decay of institutional support for high fertility, as in the demographic transition in the Western world.

Davis was no less comprehensive in demography than he had been in sociology. Besides studies on fertility, he also wrote extensively on migration and urbanization. In 1977 he left Berkeley for the University of Southern California and (jointly) the Hoover Institution, retiring in 1992. Never one to miss a new trend, at the end of his career he wrote on the decline of fertility on developed societies' falling in fact to well below replacement levels and he speculated on the consequences of this literal "decline of the west" for world social and economic organization. He is survived by his wife, Marta Seoane, four children, and two grandchildren.

John Finley Scott, University of California, Davis



I first met Kingsley Davis in person in the fall of 1961 when I came to work with him at the University of California at Berkeley. However, my admiration for his work dates from a much earlier period. In the fall of 1949, when I was a senior at Harvard College, I was enrolled in Talcott Parsons course, Social Relations 130, Institutional Structure. According to my recollection, Parsons gave very favorable mention in one of his lectures to a new sociology textbook by his pupil Kingsley Davis. To attain honors at Harvard College in those days, one had to do well on a comprehensive written examination covering the entire field of the major. Accordingly, I decided that I ought to read this new text, *Human Society*. Reading this book was a very exciting experience. I thought to myself that this is the best sociology text that I have ever read. Since Kingsley's death on February 27, I have reread *Human Society*. I have not changed my opinion concerning this marvelously written work.

David M. Heer  
University of Southern California

During the time I was a student at the University of California-Berkeley (1951-1960) I took only one seminar from Kingsley Davis prior to requesting that he direct my doctoral dissertation. The seminar was on demography. I had not wanted to take it because my quantitative skills were undeveloped and I knew that Professor Davis was a severe taskmaster; however, my graduate advisor insisted that one had not completed an education in sociology at Berkeley unless one had taken that seminar. It proved to be a shaping element in my education and in the direction of my research. The rumor of his toughness proved to be true. Indeed, it is my judgment that Kingsley Davis was one of the toughest, but also one of the most fair, of scholar-professors. Davis was at his pedagogical best when he was criticizing the conceptual and methodological efforts of fellow demographers. His criticisms were severe, but they were apt and never directed at the person, always at the substance of the work. He was equally severe in his critiques of student seminar papers. It was, we later came to understand, precisely because he treated his students with the same measure of serious critical analysis that he applied to established scholars, that he respected our endeavors and sought to advance our knowledge and understanding.

Professor Davis hailed from Texas. Although he had had an Ivy League post-graduate education he remained very much the Texan in his style of speech and expression. There were times at Berkeley when, he told me, he felt estranged from his colleagues and students, few of whom came from or cared much about his background in the South. His Texas "accent" made him stand out among his colleagues and his students. However, he was capable of modulating his speech and, in fact, employed his "drawl" most adroitly. When presenting a classroom lecture his Texan voice receded, but when criticizing the work of another scholar it rose to the occasion and with great effect. One of my fondest recollections of graduate school at Berkeley is the day that Professor Davis, having discovered that I entertained my fellow students with imitations of his vocal style, called me into his office and asked me to do my "act" in front of him. Red-faced with embarrassment, I never-the-less complied. Davis burst out laughing when I finished and congratulated me on my skills as a mimic. Ever after that, he would make references

to my dramaturgy and tease me gently about it. For many years I have been approached at annual conferences of the ASA by colleagues who have heard from others that I can "do" Kingsley Davis and they always ask me to "do" him once more. I almost always comply; it brings back one of the great days at Berkeley and of the professor who guided me in my doctoral study.

Kingsley Davis will be sorely missed. He was a great scholar, not only as a demographer but also as a major theorist. His book, *Human Society*, is an enduring classic, proof of which is to be found in the fact that, unlike other basic texts, it never needed revision. His functional theory of stratification was, for the most part, misunderstood by his critics. As evidence for the latter point, both critics and supporters should read a little known essay by Davis, entitled "American Society: Its Group Structure." That essay expands his functional theory of stratification in directions not hitherto noticed. He is, of course, best remembered as a demographer, and for his landmark work, *The Population of India and Pakistan*, but his talent, knowledge, and humanity extended far beyond that area of study. We are not soon likely to see a scholar of his breadth and depth in our discipline.

Stanford M. Lyman  
Florida Atlantic University

Kingsley Davis and I were colleagues and friends at Columbia in the 1950's, at Berkeley in the late 50's and early 60's, and finally at the Hoover Institution at Stanford in the 80's and early 90's. Hence, he was my colleague for more years than any other person. I learned a great deal from him.

Kingsley was committed to the sociological endeavor. He believed the discipline had much to offer society, but only if it maintained the highest scholarly standards. By this, he meant an emphasis on objectivity and rigorous methodology. He deprecated the concerns for relevance which have affected the field since the 60's. As far as he was concerned, the discipline could only help in finding solutions to social problems, if it focuses on basic research, on advancing theory and methods. He saw sociology as a basic science, like the biological disciplines, which contribute to dealing with cancer by research on cells, not by surgery. His career, his research, his publications attest to his dedication to that view. His interests in the study of demography and the family derived from his belief that they are the basic units of society. His life long commitment to structure functional theory reflected an understanding that it is the most general conceptual framework, one that subsumes Marxism which was an early variant of functional analysis.

Seymour Martin Lipset  
George Mason University

If "theory" is, or ought to be, an architectonic or logically interrelated body of empirical propositions, then Kingsley Davis and Robert K. Merton made richer contributions to sociological theory than any one else, in any country, over the past century. They were close friends from their graduate days at Harvard in the early 1930's, and corresponded voluminously until Kingsley joined the Columbia Department in 1948. Many of their research problems overlapped and intertwined to an extent that would surprise modern scholars, but each had a distinctive literary style and different life-long areas of major intellectual commitment.

I first met Kingsley in 1940, almost 60 years ago, at Penn State, where he was my thesis advisor. I had been sent to study with him by Clarence E. Ayres, my teacher at the University of Texas (who had previously taught Kingsley, Marion Levy, C. Wright Mills, and—at Amherst

See Davis, page R

## Building a New College on New Realities

by Carla B. Howery, Director  
Academic and Professional Affairs Program

How many times have frustrated faculty railed against their colleges and universities pleading, "If I could only toss out all of the status quo and design a college from the ground up." Sociologist Celestino Fernández has that opportunity as he heads up the Arizona International Campus (AIC).

AIC formally opened in Fall 1996 with 48 first-year students and expects 250 new students by Fall 1997. The campus is located at a former IBM plant about twenty miles southeast of Tucson with eleven buildings (shared with Microsoft, IBM, Hughes, and other high tech companies) spread across 1,350 acres. Enrollment will be managed closely during the first four years so that academic planning and curriculum development may proceed in a reasonable fashion. The first graduation will take place in May of the year 2000.

The push for a new university in Arizona stemmed from a growing population and enrollment projections of another 55,000 college students by the year 2015. The Arizona Board of Regents set the premises on which further planning of the new campus would be based: to have a four-year teaching-oriented institution, initially under the wing but eventually independent of the University of Arizona, without intercollegiate athletics, serving 5,000 students. In 1993, University of Arizona president Manuel T. Pacheco named 15 prominent Tucsonans to a Community Advisory Panel and tapped Fernández to lead the process as executive vice president and provost of the new campus. Over the next two years, Fernández appointed and worked with various committees to shape the new institution: an Academic Planning Advisory Committee made up of 18 faculty, including University of Arizona sociologist Patricia MacCorquodale; a National Advisory Board of eight leaders in higher education to give general advice, including University of Puget Sound sociologist Ann Neel; a six-member Human Resources Planning Team that is working on personnel issues; and advisory committees of local citizens. One result, says Fernández, is substantial community investment and interest in the new campus.

The new institution was named Arizona International Campus to emphasize its multicultural and global focus. The mission of the campus is to be "student centered, emphasizing holistic, active learning in an individualized creative manner. Recognizing that the 21st century student and citizen will be operating in a more diverse and increasingly interdependent world," Arizona International will prepare its alumni to contribute positively to this new reality. Six guiding principles emerged to activate this mission, including distinctiveness through quality; personal and institutional integrity; community service; well-being and concern for the environment; globalism and diversity; and the realization of each person's potential.

In terms of the academic program, AIC offers the Bachelor of Arts degree in six interdisciplinary clusters: Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences



Celestino Fernández

and Mathematics, Fine and Performing Arts, Languages and Culture, and Liberal Studies. Rather than the traditional discipline-based department, the fundamental organizing unit of the campus is the "academic house," with houses structured around particular themes, such as Business in the Modern World, Sustainable Development, American Democracy, and Civic Responsibility. Staffed by an interdisciplinary team of as many as 10 faculty members, each house can accommodate approximately 250 students.

In addition to Core Studies (general education) and Specialty Studies (advanced work), the curriculum also has a Career Studies component and an emphasis on Service Learning. Seven skills and competencies are taught across the curriculum: communicative ability (reading, writing, speaking and listening), critical thinking/problem solving, quantitative reasoning, technological competence, global and intercultural competency, moral development, and citizenship/leadership. Students customize their own course of study, produce a cumulative portfolio of work that is reviewed by mentors, and participate in appropriate community internship and service learning activities. They must be proficient in English and in a second language which is then integrated with and related to courses in history, culture, business, environment, and society. The campus is electronically connected, and students are required to develop a variety of computer-related abilities, including developing web pages, in the course of their studies.

The significance of and challenges facing AIC have been pointed out by its National Advisory Board: What AIC is doing is "something important, developing the future model of higher education, one that will better serve undergraduate students. AIC has to resist the pressures from both within and outside higher education to revert to the traditional model." The National Advisory Board emphasized the need for the program to be truly "student-centered (as opposed to faculty-centered)" and to remain "open to change." These ideas also were supported by an accreditation review team that recently visited AIC.

Drawing on education experiments at Antioch College, Hampshire College and other colleges and universities as well as such works as Daniel Bell's *The Reform of General Education* and Ernest

Boyer's *The New American College and Scholarship Reconsidered*, Arizona International students will be fully involved and engaged in their education. The planning faculty proposed what Alexander Astin has called a "talent development" approach to student learning which is a form of "value added" learning. The focus of this approach is the difference between what the student knows and can do upon entrance to the institution and what he or she knows and can do upon exit. To monitor such student progress, the campus has developed a comprehensive assessment plan that encompasses several components, including a qualifying examination given after about one-third of a student's coursework and a candidacy examination given after about two-thirds of the coursework. Another important component of the assessment process is the capstone activity, a thesis or project to be completed alone or by teams of students that addresses a topic of importance to the local community, state, region, or world, and requires each student to use and exhibit acquired academic experiences.

As these educational goals imply, AIC faculty serve in the roles of mentor, coach, guide, and role model as well as that of a traditional "teacher." The current plan is to appoint faculty to a single rank of, "professor," without any hierarchical distinctions in title and with multi-year contracts (one to five years) instead of tenure. "When tenure, one of higher education's favored sacred cows, went 'on the table,' every faculty member in the state of Arizona learned my name," says Fernández. In lieu of tenure, the faculty committee strongly advised that AIC incorporate mechanisms for faculty feedback and development, binding protection of academic freedom, careful selection of faculty and socialization to the mission, and increasingly long-term contracts after competence has been established. Regarding faculty selection, Fernández says that in addition to reviewing teaching effectiveness, careful attention is being devoted to assessing "quality of character—being smart is essential but not enough. We want a good match between AIC's mission on the one hand, and faculty interests and commitment on the other."

Fernández has worked closely with the business world and Tucson community leaders. He met with his advisory group weekly, engaging them in visioning exercises and asking them questions such as, "If you were starting your business today, would it look like the organization you now run? When you look across the social horizon into the next century, what do you see? How should college prepare students for life and work in the society you've described?" In their responses, the advisers emphasized the skills, competencies and knowledge of well rounded citizens, skills and knowledge of a strong and coherent liberal arts education.

Fernández, a 1976 Stanford PhD, specializes in sociology of education. "Although many academicians dream of having an opportunity to start a new university, I certainly never imagined I would have a Sociology of Education

experience like this," says Fernández. "Starting a university is an exceptional, once in a lifetime opportunity to make real and much needed change in higher education." When asked how his disciplinary expertise guided his work, he noted that it was crucial in planning and development. "Both my background in sociology of education and in organizations were helpful in understanding how organizations resist change. Knowing that upfront and being prepared to deal with the reactions of established organizations has been helpful to me." He also noted the impact of sociological research in undergraduate education on the planning of the new campus curriculum. "I drew heavily on the literature about what matters most for student learning and we have tried to design a program that is founded on the soundest research on what works best in undergraduate education," he added.

This opportunity to build from scratch has not been without its pitfalls. Fernández was surprised by the strength of the opposition to the new campus' plans from some individuals outside the campus. A new campus without tenure, faculty teaching more hours, and interdisciplinary programs were features that some traditional faculty and institutions found threatening. He has been amused at the letters to the editors of local papers, of speeches denouncing him in faculty senate meetings, and in several direct personal attacks. "I see what we are trying to do as a bellwether for what is going on in higher education generally, and some stakeholders will look at that negatively."

In undertaking faculty recruitment, Fernández worked particularly hard at communicating the new institution's mission and assessing the "fit" with candidates. "In the hiring process, we looked closely at what they had done already—what international experience they had, what languages they spoke, and how well they could document their effectiveness as undergraduate teachers. And, the cover letter was a very important indicator of who was a serious applicant versus someone who used a word processor boilerplate letter." He was particularly pleased to be able to hire faculty at all ages and career stages, including several senior faculty who gave up tenure to join AIC.

The student population is also broadly drawn. Recruiting local students was easy. Students from around the state, from other states, and even a student from China have enrolled. The campus draws on collaboration from the University of Arizona main campus, particularly in areas of library support, as it establishes itself as an independent institution.

Scanning Fernández' vita shows a career devotion to issues of education and racial and ethnic relations. Many of his publications and awards are for community service and mediation. No doubt creating change in higher education taps his expertise and commitment to hearing many voices and moving forward to a different way of doing business. □

# ASA Taps into Online Employment Links

by David Waller, University of Texas-Arlington, for the ASA Committee on Employment

Today there are hundreds of online employment agencies and related service providers strategically positioned on the Web and their number is growing. The internet is fast becoming a routine part of our lives and how we do our work. It is also changing the dynamics of how we get work and identify job opportunities.

To ensure that sociologists maintain their competitiveness in today's job market, the ASA provides internet links to academic, corporate and government employment networks.

In an effort to serve its diverse membership, the ASA is pleased to link to

several employment-related Web sites on its Web home page. The list includes links to Web pages for those seeking academic positions, government work, or private sector jobs. As with the entire internet phenomenon, this list likely will grow and change in the future. In the mean time, sociologists on the market for a first job or interested in moving along their career path, should visit the ASA's Employment Links. Sociologists can point their Web browser to the ASA's Homepage (<http://www.asanet.org>) to see for themselves.

Below are a few of the links and a brief description of their contents.

## Academic Employment Resources

- *ASA Employment Bulletin*, in print form by subscription or on the ASA Home-

page (see above); Department Affiliates are mailed a copy automatically.

Still the best for academic employment information in the world for sociologists. Published monthly by the ASA.

- *The Chronicle of Higher Education's Academe Today* (<http://chronicle.merit.edu/~ads/links.html>)

Drawn from the best print source for information and news about higher education today, this source contains advertisements for thousands of jobs in and out of academia. Usually a small number of advertisements for sociologists each week, it is the second best source for academic employment information.

- *Jobs in Higher Education* (<http://volvo.gslis.utexas.edu/~acadres/jobs/index.html>)

This site is a collection of links to internet resources advertising teaching, staff, and administrative positions. While users may spend some time perusing its links, this site should be on every job seeker's short list.

- *Academic Position Network (APN)* (<http://www.umn.edu/apn/>)  
Listings of faculty, staff, administrative, graduate fellowship and assistantship, and post-doctoral positions are available at this site. This appears to be a promising internet site for academic employment.

- *Academic Employment Network* (<http://www.academply.com/>)  
This sites contains advertisements for educational employment opportunities for educators and other school-related positions. This is a potentially useful source for job-seekers, but there are presently very few positions relevant to sociologists listed here.

## Corporate Employment Links

- *Connect-Time* (<http://www.connect-time.com/jan97/job.html>)  
Lot's of information, service, and links to Web sites with much to offer.

- *C'net's Employment Express Search* (<http://www.search.com/Toc/0,30,50066,00.html>)  
This is an excellent point of departure for an internet job search. The employment table of contents contains links to several major online services.

- *Usenet Job Hunter's Companion* (<http://206.117.85.190/jobs/>)  
Unlike the services described above, usenet groups are a bit frustrating and time consuming to sort through because their contents are not controlled as with a Web-site. Yet, they can be a valuable source of information about jobs in and out of academia and about postdoctoral opportunities.

- *Compufact's Employment Opportunities* (<http://www.surf.com/%7Ecfpub/employ1.htm>)  
Although this site contains links mainly to online sites providing employment services to computer information specialists, it also includes a number of potentially useful links to sites with broader appeal.

- *CareerPath.com* (<http://www.careerpath.com/>)  
The help wanted ads from 24 major metropolitan newspapers are compiled into a single database that may be searched from your workstation. Sociologists giving it a try might be surprised by the results!

- *CareerMosaic J.O.B.S.* (<http://www.careermosaic.com/cm/usenet.html>)  
A flexible database that enables the user to search with a job description or job title, by a company name, by state, and even by country.

- *The Monsterboard* (<http://www.monster.com/>)  
Amusing site offers a variety of services to users including resume help, employer profiles, and a job database.

- *On-Line Career Center* (<http://www.occ.com/occ/SearchAll-Jobs.html>)  
Definitely worth the visit.

## Capitol Hill Diary

# Notes Toward an Ethnography

by Nora Jacobson  
ASA Congressional Fellow

The most difficult part of being on the Hill is the strangeness of it. I try to turn disorientation to my advantage, remembering that one of the opportunities that came with this fellowship is the chance to do



Nora Jacobson

participant observation, to learn about an unknown culture from the inside. These are some of my early observations.

I began to understand how things work as the structure underlying the place grew clearer. Visualize a series of pyramids linked at various points to form a web. The Senators are at the top, of course, then chiefs of staff, staff directors, press secretaries. The pyramid broadens, with schedulers, personal assistants or secretaries, speechwriters, and legislative directors. It continues to widen, encompassing legislative assistants (LAs) and fellows. At its base are interns and support staff. (Not every Senator will have a person filling each of these slots, but I believe that each office will have some form of pyramid.) On the periphery, ranked in their own hierarchy, are outside players—lobbyists and advocacy groups, constituents.

The threads of the web are various forms of inter-office contact. Such contact seems to take place horizontally, between staffers on the same level. Occasionally there may be some contact between different levels. For example, an LA may speak to another office's staff director. Some seem to frown on such vertical contact on principle, however.

Within an office (and without), this structure is the conduit through which everything—information, time, products—flows. The structure determines the vagaries of work. What is transmitted downwards grows in urgency, scope,

and imprecision. What is transmitted upwards becomes tighter, refined to its essence. The system of filters creates greater inefficiency for those near the bottom of the pyramid (i.e., tasks must be re-done because of the vagueness of requests), but makes the job possible for those at the apex, who otherwise would be overwhelmed by the sheer volume of demands.

Information may be either factual or contextual. That a bill has been introduced is a fact, easily confirmed by a call to Legis (the Senate Library information service). The likely response to the introduction—who will support and who will condemn, and why and how—is, however, much more useful information, and infinitely harder to obtain. At the bottom of the pyramid, information is diffuse. Information gathering is a matter of personal interaction. (Probably 75% of the job is contacts, knowing whom to call for insight into a particular issue.) Information management is a matter of synthesizing and winnowing. As it works its way up the pyramid, information is condensed. It becomes that which may be conveyed by a one page memo, in bulleted points and stark percentages. In the process, it is short of subtlety.

Time is tight, yet expandable. The staffer's life is a series of crises. These crises result not from any inherent urgency as much as from the inefficiencies introduced by the pyramid structure. Something may sit for weeks on the desk of someone at the wrong level of the pyramid. By the time it reaches the right level, it has become an emergency. I suspect that, among those who make the Hill a career, it is because they are either temperamentally inclined toward this constant crisis state, or because they grow dependent upon it. The siege atmosphere provides motivation and external discipline.

A Fellow from another office told me he had never been any place where people worked so hard and produced so little. Everyone is a workaholic. There's a sort of macho code. Bragging rights accrue to all-nighters and 80 hour weeks. (I think it's a code of the old boys' net-

work, pledged in ivy league schools, during hard nights of drinking and cramming for finals.) Quantity of hours worked is a sign of importance, indispenability.

What are the products of these endless hours? Memos, letters, briefings, speeches, and legislation are tangible results, but seem to drag on indefinitely (moving in fits of crisis, as I have described). It requires an adjustment to see some of the less tangible results as work products. Such products include rumors, strategy, relationships, and policy. These are equally valued, and require more skill to achieve.

Another product, of course, is the conglomeration of statements, positions, and actions that are the Senator. (The cynical view would be that this is the only product that matters.) Day to day, Senators are largely the creations of their staffs, a phenomenon epitomized by the practice of staffers writing—and often signing—every letter that goes out over the Senator's name.

Coming to the Hill involves learning to use and understand a new language. There are new words, of course, jargon particular to any field: "the bag," "bag time," "mark up," "heads-up," "punt," "radar screen." (I'm struck by how many of these words grow from sports metaphors, or from military vocabulary.) There is also a style of communication: Talk fast. Talk fluent. Talk brief. Irony and skepticism are permissible, but only in small doses. Never say I don't know; just find out. Never say no; just don't do it. Be cordial. Remember that seemingly personal questions really pertain to work (i.e., "how are you doing?" means "what are you working on?")

In public there is different language, a rhetoric spoken only by those at the top of the pyramid (although it was likely drafted by someone at a lower level). It is what you hear on C-Span, on the Sunday morning inside-the-Beltway TV talk shows. It incorporates the substance of memos and briefings, modified by political positions. The end result of the structure I have described is this product.

# A Bridge to International Sociology

by Dan Clawson, Editor  
Contemporary Sociology

What are sociologists debating in India and Korea, in Mexico and Brazil? How is sociology organized in Israel or France? The May issue of *Contemporary Sociology* features a dozen essays from around the world, each reporting on influential books and current debates in a single country. A future issue will carry reports on another dozen countries.

## One World?

One of the striking characteristics of the essays is the extent to which at least this highly Westernized set of reviewers share concepts, literatures, and debates. The *Contemporary Sociology* board and I

## Korea--Jeong-Ro Yoon

*Owing to the reputation and influence of sociology as a critical and progressive discipline, the establishment of sociology departments was restricted under successive authoritarian regimes. Throughout the late 1980s, sociology majors took active roles in the student movement for democracy and social justice.*

recognize that we tended to select reviewers with good English, access to fax or email, and U.S. connections; thus, they may not be representative of the "typical" sociologist in their country. (Of course, the reviewers of "most influential" books were not a cross-section of American sociologists.) Perhaps this explains why a number of our reviewers report concerns that parallel those found in the United States: in the United Kingdom disciplinary lines are not clearly drawn, in Sweden the cultural turn is welcomed by the young and resisted by an older generation, in France multi-culturalism is a charged topic, while in South Africa debate centers on the relative significance of race and class.

## Different Countries; Same Concept?

Even when the topic seems the same, however, it takes on a different meaning in each context. "Civil society," for example, is a hot topic not just in Europe and America, but also in India. In an Indian context, not only the broad debate, but even the term itself, takes on a new meaning. In both India and the West, Dipankar Gupta reports, civil society "has roots in a general disenchantment with the state," but in the West this "is largely caused by a surfeit of consumerism" whereas in India "the interest in civil society comes from the state's inability to deliver the fruits of technology and modernization to the

## Argentina--Elizabeth Jelin

*In the '70s, political violence was at its peak in the country. The military dictatorship of 1976 to 1983 killed people and ideas; people disappeared, and so did institutions. Argentina was caught in repression, death, and fear. Even before, but more seriously during the dictatorship, sociology was a target of repression.*

## Mexico--Viviane Brachet-Marquez

*Mexican sociology has labored under the contradictory influences of European (particularly French) and U.S. sociology. From the first, it has inherited a sense of history mixed with a taste for essayism that shuns "serious" scholarly work, and from the second a somewhat plodding capacity for fact finding with only limited and mostly ahistorical theoretical anchoring. Those in the first group hold the limelight ...*

average citizen." In fact, in India one important variant of the concept "becomes identified with tradition and ascriptive bonds ... [T]here is quite a romantic revivalism under the aegis of civil society."

Similarly, Michel Foucault's work is influential in many countries, but each appropriates it in different ways. Foucault receives only passing mention in Michel Wieviorka's report on France, but he is a central figure in Ayşe Öncü's analysis of Turkey and Maria Celia Paoli's discussion of Brazil. "Foucault's analysis of the 'modern' penal system can be read to understand the non-modernity of Turkish

## Sweden--Johanna Esseveld and Joan Acker

*During the last meeting of the Swedish Sociology Association ... [many of the presentations and discussions] focused on changes in the meaning of the political toward an emphasis on identity and body politics. The shift was welcomed by graduate students and younger faculty, while others expressed fear of what was seen as a "cultural turn" in sociology.*

prisons." Foucault lectured in Brazil in the 1970s at the height of its 20-year military dictatorship, "introducing to social science a totally different notion of power." In Foucault's view, "state power was not the constituting center of power relations." *Discipline and Punish*, Paoli writes, "was especially influential in Brazil because in it Foucault demonstrated why a focus on the juridical instance does not illuminate how power operates in modern societies."

## Political Influences

Sociologists around the world are concerned with many of the same issues and theorists, but each country's agenda is also shaped by political context. At the simplest level, state power limits the possibilities for debate. In Argentina during the dictatorship, sociology was repressed; in Korea, universities were prevented from instituting programs in sociology, in part because of the discipline's prestige as an oppositional force.

Politics also shapes the commitments and involvements of scholars. In Palestine, Rema Hammami and Salim Tamari report, "sociology has been enveloped by the incessant intrusions of politics into its agenda, its motifs, and

even its methodology." In South Africa, Eddie Webster notes, the 1980s were a creative and fertile period because of an interaction between "organic intellectuals" outside the university and intellectuals inside the universities." In Turkey, Ayşe Öncü reports, "the landmarks which signal shifts in the trajectory of the discipline are not 'influential' books" but rather "the mesmerizing play of political events, wars, economic crises, military coups, [and] liberalizations."

## Israel--Nachman Ben-Yehuda

*The promotion and tenure of Israeli sociologists throughout the academic ranks depends almost entirely on "external" peer review, meaning, their progress is assessed primarily by Americans ... Most Israeli sociologists find that professional contacts with people who live and work thousands of miles away are much more important and meaningful than contacts with colleagues who are only, say, 45-70 miles away.*

## Sociology's Professional Structure and Style

Many of the reviews discuss the institutional structure of sociology. In Israel, for example, the five major universities contain 120 to 144 sociology faculty--with 80 members of the American Sociological Association. Tenure and promotion depend primarily on external reviews, usually by Americans. "Most Israeli academic sociologists were either trained in the United States or visited there extensively," Nachman Ben-Yehuda writes, and "nearly all publish mainly in English." As a consequence, "there most certainly is no 'Israeli sociology.'"

In Korea, only 34 out of 140 colleges and universities have degree-granting sociology programs, and two-thirds of

## Palestine--Rema Hammami and Salim Tamari

*Palestinian sociologists have an obsessive fascination with quantitative surveys as markers of scientific authenticity. This ... fulfills the need for basic data on Palestinian society and its institutions. Decades of colonial rule by Israel have denied Palestinian researchers access to information from public institutions ...*

these started after 1981. The Korean Sociological Association now has 600 members--up dramatically from the 14 founding members of 1957. Roughly half the sociology faculty hold foreign graduate degrees, usually U.S. PhDs, but unlike Israel, most faculty publish in their native language, not English. Korean sociology, Jeong-Ro Yoon reports, "remains heavily dependent on the West for both theories and methods, though with enhanced sophistication and much reduced time lag in their importation."

"The architect of apartheid, Hendrik Verwoerd, developed his ideas on ethnic separation in the '30s while a professor

of sociology at South Africa's leading Afrikaans university," Eddie Webster notes, and for many years, South African sociology was dominated by a conservative all-white professional association (SASOV). In 1970 the Association for Sociologists in South Africa was formed as a multi-racial break-away. The two organizations merged in 1993 to form the South African Sociological Association--but, ironically, its membership was smaller than that of either of the two predecessor organizations.

In France "there is no integrated professional organization comparable to the American Sociological Association." Moreover, Michel Wieviorka reports, French sociologists "tend not to take part in the large international meetings of the discipline" in part because English is the dominant language at such meetings. Both Wieviorka's essay on France, and Viviane Brachet-Marquez's essay on Mexico (see box quote), emphasize the differences between French and American styles.

## A Caveat

As the editor's introduction to the issue emphasizes, neither I or the *Contemporary Sociology* board intend these essays to be a full, balanced, encyclopedic coverage of world sociology. Far from it. We intentionally selected a mix of countries, rather than attempting to determine the countries that are "most influential" in world sociology. Reviewers were asked to be stimulating, not to provide official reports. Therefore, the reviewer selected influences the picture provided: Readers may conclude that postmodernism dominates country X and empiricist mobility studies country Y, whereas alternative reviewers could easily have left a different impression. □

## Employment, from page 6

- **NationJob Network - Online Job Database**  
(<http://www.nationjob.com/>)  
Easy to use site with lots of services.

### Government Employment Resources

- **FedWorld**  
(<http://www.fedworld.gov/jobs/job-search.html>)  
Updated five days a week, the FedWorld's job announcement service allows you to search a database of about 1,500 US Government job announcements.

- **Federal Jobs Digest (FJD)**  
(<http://www.jobsfed.com/>)  
As the largest employer in the US, the federal government ought to have some positions for social scientists. They are here! This service is provided by a private company. Sociologists may search for themselves or hire FJD's matching service.

*Editor's note: The ASA's book Mastering The Job Market, available for \$6.00 for members and \$10.00 for non-members, includes a section on the electronic job search. The booklet is oriented to sociologists with MA and PhD degrees looking for positions in the academy and in sociological practice. □*

## Toronto, from page 1

(because the others haven't but ought to), and everything that seems to be indigenously Canadian as long as it has been approved by the school boards, the Canada Council, and every commercial operation which is likely to sponsor the show/performance. So High Culture is external culture, as long as it costs a lot, our culture is ours as long as it has the requisite seal of approval, and commercial musical culture is valid as long as Garth Drabinsky and Ed Mirvish put it on and everybody says that this is the real culture of the 21st Century. Toronto's gift to American sports, three European tenors and the rock recording industry is the giant igloo with a retractable roof, constructed under principles derived from Bentham's Panopticon and Speer's Nuremberg, which is commonly known as the Sky Dome, the society of the ersatz spectacle.

Fortunately, not all of Toronto's culture is like that and any claims to cultural pre-eminence must lie elsewhere. Toronto has approximately 150 clubs which provide live music across all the genres, approximately 120 alternative and commercial galleries, 50 live theatres, an uncountable number of cinemas that show first-run movies, ten that show second-run movies, at least 10 video clubs that specialize in foreign and art films, six dance theatres, two regular comedy clubs, and several more irregular ones, two pubs that have regular weekly poetry readings, five cyber cafes, a chain of newspaper cafes, over 200 book stores, over ninety magazines and tabloids published in the city, 40 book publishers, and a range of web sites for which I have seen no figures.

Along-side these visible signs, there is a thriving pub and coffee house culture, and a wide range of restaurants representing most world ethnicities, but notably Italian, Chinese, French, Thai, Indian, and various kinds of Mediterranean. Throughout the year, various festivals provide occasions where the different kinds of culture meet each other. Some of these (like Caravan in mid-summer) are blatantly contrived, others (like Carabana, in late August, the International Film Festival in early September, or Word On the Street in late September) are highly organized commercial events which have taken on a continuity and presence of their own. But there are others (Mardi-Gras in February, the Kensington Market or Cabbagetown festivals in the Fall) where community spirit and organization are evident. For the last two weeks of August, the 100-year old Canadian National Exhibition (complete with Ferris wheels and bumper-cars) takes place at the Exhibition grounds on Lakeshore Boulevard. What takes place at any of these spaces will, of course, vary from week to week, and any visitor's best bet is to pick up a (free) copy of the weekly NOW, which has all the listings, and read it beside the Saturday *Globe and Mail* or that month's *Toronto Life*.

One way to explore Toronto would be to escape from the immediate hotel region by either walking along Queen Street west (that is, west of University Avenue). Here visitors experience several aspects of the culture of the city: the television studios of City TV, Much Music, Bravo!, and the burgeoning empire of Moses Znaimer. Walk west to find dance clubs (on Peter and John Streets which branch south off Queen), antique stores (as you cross Spadina), pubs, bookstores, computer stores, restaurants, boutiques, open air sales-

people, wall murals. Walking for about two miles leads to Parkdale where old industrial buildings are being converted into studios.

To see the commercially driven culture in all its glory, walk south to King Street, turning and continuing west. Here you will behold on your left the Roy Thompson Hall, and on your right the Royal Alexandra Theatre, the Princess of Wales Theatre and, turning south on John Street to Front Street, finally the new CBC building with all of its studios. Along Front Street note the Metro Convention Centre, the CN Tower, and the Sky Dome. Between them, these buildings have the highest concentration of studio space in the city, and buildings that are consummately wired-up for any electronic eventuality that may usher in the 21st century.

Having taken this tour, sociologists will find two apparently diametrically-opposed definitions of culture: creative Toronto and predatorial Toronto. Who is bought and who is the buyer is certainly one of the issues. The marketplace of culture includes the stalls of poets, script-writers, novelists, and many kinds of visual artists. The Big Men with Big Money who cruise by the stalls are interested less in making the stall-holders rich but in manufacturing an imperial spectacle with the stall-holders as extras. The film industry is one example of this phenomenon. But the other issues of time, space, commitment, and the negotiation of culture through their apparent appropriation by others are certainly important ways of examining the culture of the city. But in exploring these issues, you will have to be much more adventurous. If you are in search of people, you might go to Little Italy (on College), the Greek strip on Danforth Avenue, little India (on Gerard St East), Chinatown (on Spadina), the Jewish settlement of Bathurst, the British Leaside or the Beaches, or .... somewhere in between all of this, you might find Marshall McLuhan's house in Wychwood Park, that opulent segment of little England which is, let us say, a globe to itself. And then, there are those two academic enclaves of the city: the University of Toronto wrapped in Gothic and Baroque splendour, and York University, marooned in a suburban world, but somehow dedicated to creative, politically relevant knowledge.

Beyond all these, other sites of culture intersect the city. You will not be able to visit these easily in person. As in every other 'World Class' city, there is a large concentration of well-educated, creative people who sit before their home computers, writing boring stuff for multinational corporations or local banks, but meanwhile negotiating their art, music and fiction/poetry.

Meanwhile, the streets of this city are filmed as if they were Washington, DC, and Starbucks takes over the coffee-shops without any respect for the spaces it has inhabited. And the real streets are filled with people who want to insist on democracy for home-made culture. If Toronto is to be the cultural capital of the 21st Century, it is because it has led the way in defining itself against an imperial appropriation.

*Professor Davies is currently working with colleagues at York, Queen's University, Kingston, and McGill in Montreal on a Comparative Cultural study of three cities in Canada and five in Europe.* □

## Proposals Sought--June 15 Deadline

### ASA/NSF Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline Program

The American Sociological Association invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by the American Sociological Association and the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives, and other important scientific research activities.

FAD awards provide scholars with venture capital for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks for scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

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

The amount of each award shall not exceed \$4,000. Payment goes directly to the

principal investigator. Grant money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or Principal Investigator's salary. Awardees are encouraged to continue the early tradition of donating to FAD any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

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

Please send eight complete application packets to: FAD Awards, ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Applicants are required to notify ASA if other funding is received for the project. For more information, call (202) 833-3410 x312 or e-mail research@asanet.org. □

## Kingsley Davis, from page 4

*— Talcott Parsons.) We remained friends for the next six decades, and I have missed him during these last years of his illness. I mourn his final end.*

*Kingsley was not actually in residence at Penn State in 1940, for he had gone off to Chicago to learn more mathematics for his demographic research. His first edited volume, *World Population in Transition* (1945), was preceded and accompanied by a wide range of articles on other aspects of social or family structure. That double orientation continued for most of his career. His first major monograph was the landmark study, *The Population of India and Pakistan* (1951), which integrated skillfully the technical demographic dynamics of these cultures with their family and social dynamics, over a long historical epoch. For at least three decades, from the late 1940's until the late 1970's, he was an outstanding star among world class demographers.*

*I first observed the Davis style of thinking in a Penn State graduate seminar that met at his home. Each week, he would write what would later become a chapter in his *Human Society* (1949). One of us was also to produce a paper on the general topic, and of course all of us had to master the cross-cultural materials that his comparative theory demanded. The book was never edited into a true textbook, but literally thousands of graduate students first learned their structural sociology, or acquired the materials for the first lectures they themselves delivered, from that volume.*

*I was a left-leaning, knee-jerk liberal, often accused of rejecting authority, and obviously he was a social conservative, but we got along well. We did so because he was not selling any political program in his sociology—not then, not later. He really was trying to understand how the social system worked. Whether his description made the system appear to be inevitable (e.g., the ubiquity of inequality); or instead, it would lead to a perverse self-destruction (the human failure to curb population growth early on)—he was focused almost entirely on whether the analysis was valid.*

*An increasingly politicized cohort of younger sociologists responded with moral indignation to some of his work, without being willing even to consider whether his analyses were factually correct. "Functionalism" thus became so pejorative a*

*term, that we ceased to wonder whether his thesis—that we all do it, in one form or another—might actually be the truth. No one has actually done the historical research needed to reject it. He was skeptical about the power of preaching contraceptive use to people whose lives would not be improved tomorrow if they avoided conception tonight, and very likely he was right.*

*Precisely because he tried to look at social structures and dynamics without blinking, he often saw the world as hilarious, to be enjoyed with whoops of laughter. He knew how free-market economists viewed the social system, but shook his head in amused disbelief at their unwillingness to observe how real markets truly worked. In his writings, lectures, and talk, he was funny, and without question some of his ironies were politically incorrect.*

*He once haled me into his office, to berate me for having canceled my classes for two weeks in order (as I viewed it) to give them time to "catch up" in their reading. He pointed out the gravity of this sin—it was one of the two grounds for dismissal in academia. Incompetence, by comparison, was of no great importance. He explained that he had been trying to improve the department by getting rid of the "incompetents" but had found that you could not fire anyone for mere incompetence in the academic world. You could only let them go if they failed to come to class (my violation), or for "gross public moral turpitude".*

*Kingsley roamed the world intellectually, but physically he was no couch potato, either. When we were at Stanford together, in the early 1980's, when Kingsley was in his late 70's, he continued to ride his bike to school, to climb in the Stanford hills for an hour a day, and to spend at least two nights a week square dancing. His abundant energies flowed into the joy of intellectual creativity, but also into the sheer animal joy of living. He graced our field for over half a century, and some of us were lucky enough to know that was so. We are not likely to encounter another human being of his stature very soon.*

William J. Goode □



# ASA Awards Fellowships for Teaching, Community Research

## Teaching Endowment Fund

Gregory Weiss, Roanoke College, and Emilie Walter Cellucci, Francis Marion University, received the ASA's Teaching Endowment Fellowship Awards in the recent grant round. The Teaching Endowment Fund supports innovative projects on teaching sociology which can be transported to other settings. Weiss' project, "Peer Videos for Research Methods Courses" was highly ranked for its creativity in addressing several tough issues in the required undergraduate methodology course. Cellucci also will develop tapes, using the case study of India to illustrate the science of sociology for high school students.

• Gregory Weiss will produce videotapes featuring current and former Roanoke College sociology students who will discuss a specific research experiences they had as undergraduates. These videos, approximately five to ten minutes in length, can be inserted at appropriate places in the course to illustrate specific concepts or data collection techniques.

• Emily Walter Cellucci's project, entitled "The Sociological Imagination and India" is a multimedia package, using Powerpoint, which will be prepared for South Carolina public school teachers. Each of the 48 social science coordinators in the

public South Carolina secondary schools will receive a copy of the video and multimedia package, with suggestions for its use. The materials will also be available to private school teachers and will use both the video and multimedia formats because of varying technological capabilities in schools.

The next round of applications are due on January 5, 1998. For guidelines on submitting a proposal, contact the ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Program (apap@asanet.org).

## Community Action Research Fellowships

The ASA Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy has announced the 1997 awards for Community Action Research Fellowships.

The fellowships are designed to stimulate and support sociologists engaged in research with community organizations in their community. Each applicant described a proposed project for a community group, the group's need and support, and the intended outcomes. The Spivack Program provides up to \$2500 for each project to cover direct costs associated with doing the community action research. The proposals selected are:

• William R. Burch, Yale University (School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.) Burch will work in Baltimore

with the Parks & People Foundation's Urban Resources Initiative (URI) on a project called *Neighborhood Revitalization through Open Space Restoration*. They plan to develop a city-wide policy for the creative management of open space in Baltimore, specifically the growing number of vacant lots. One goal of the project is to determine how open space areas can be managed to revitalize neighborhoods.

• Charles Kurzman, Georgia State University, *Tracking the Effect of Welfare Reform on the Homeless Population of Atlanta*. Kurzman will work with the Atlanta Task Force for the Homeless to gauge the effect of welfare reform on the homeless population of metropolitan Atlanta through a survey of shelters and other service-providers. Their goal is to understand the linkage between welfare reform and homelessness through open-ended interviews with selected respondents, and to compare the demographics and welfare status of people who call a homelessness hot-line with homeless people utilizing shelters and other services. Students from Georgia State will be included as researchers.

• Darlene L. Piña, California State University-San Marcos, *Evaluating Cultural Competency among Staff in a Non-Profit Multicultural Clinic*. Piña's project evaluates clinicians' ability to deliver culturally competent services at Centro do Ayuda Familiar y de Educacion (CAFE) in north San Diego county.

The evaluation will be followed by the development, delivery, and evaluation of cultural competency workshops for CAFE's staff of service providers in this multicultural region.

• Brett Stockdill, University of California-Los Angeles, *Building a Community Based Health Intervention: Enhancing the Utilization of Services for People Living with HIV/AIDS in South Central Los Angeles*. Stockdill's project will be conducted at the Mental Health SPECTRUM (Services for HIV Prevention, Education, Care, Treatment, and Research for Underserved Minorities), which is the only community-based agency providing comprehensive mental health services to people living with HIV in South Central Los Angeles. The project is a pilot study which will assist in the creation of effective community-based interventions to promote the health-related empowerment of people living with HIV. The study will also evaluate the effectiveness of a community-based intervention which will assist HIV positive participants to access HIV/AIDS-related services.

The next round of applications for Community Action Research Fellowships will be due March 1, 1998. Watch *Footnotes* for the application information, or contact the Executive Office (202) 833-3410 x323 or spivack@asanet.org.

## Special Session on Community Research at the 1997 Annual Meeting

The Spivack Program is sponsoring a panel session at the 1997 Annual Meeting on "Community Action Research." The panelists come from previous cohorts of Community Action Research Fellows who have completed their projects. The panel will comment on what they did, what the pitfalls and opportunities were, the impact of their collaboration with community groups, and no doubt will encourage those attending to undertake such research. Please attend this session to learn about the promise of community action research. □

## Con Artist Targets Sociologists

Several members have alerted the ASA Executive Office about a scam centered on sociologists and sociology departments. A man posing as University of California-Berkeley's Harry Edwards' or Harvard University's William Julius Wilson's "nephew" has been running a scam and has succeeded in getting money from a number of sociologists. He calls sociologists posing as either Edwards or Wilson, saying that his nephew is in town and has had some misfortune (e.g., lost luggage, stolen credit cards) which means he needs some financial help, which Edwards or Wilson will repay. The con artist is extremely knowledgeable about sociology, the work of Edwards and Wilson, and sometimes the work of the person being coned.

Edwards and Wilson are very concerned about this misrepresentation, about harm to sociological colleagues, and about this criminal activity. If you have been approached by this person, whether or not he was successful in his con, you may wish to report this activity to local law enforcement officials. Edwards and Wilson have also requested that they be notified: Edwards by fax at (510) 642-0659 and Wilson by phone at (617) 496-5621, with the particulars of date, time, and place, and events. □

## Smelser, from page 1

was "interdisciplinarity." It revealed the curiosities just mentioned. As might be expected, interdisciplinarity was advertised as a "new academic culture" that is marching ahead and becoming "increasingly common." Yet a certain uneasiness surfaced, as the writers of the outline wondered whether interdisciplinary centers really promote greater awareness of institutional goals or merely "attract an existing constituency of interdisciplinary enthusiasts."

One observation made in the conference outline is that interdisciplinary research presumes a "grounding in a particular discipline." That is to say, one cannot be interdisciplinary unless one first knows a discipline. Unobjectionable on its face, this statement raised a flurry of troubling thoughts in my mind, of which the following two are the most crucial:

(1) What is a discipline in the first place? From an intellectual or scientific point of view, "discipline" implies disciplined thought—a simplified framework consisting of a finite number of organized and internally consistent assumptions, propositions, and methods of verification that are applied rigorously to generate understanding of and predictions about a range of empirical phenomena. By that scientific measure, all of the entities we call disciplines are, in reality, multiple disciplines. Psychology has many perspectives—cognitive, gestalt, behavioral, developmental, psychoanalytic—with identifiable subtypes of all these. Sociology is noted for its multiplicity of both macroscopic and microscopic frameworks which vie with one another in the entity we call sociology. And as Kenneth Arrow has observed, even economics, often thought to possess a unitary disciplinary core, is challenging its traditional emphases on rationality and market

behavior, and is spawning new frameworks, assumptions, and methods. Viewed thus, all those things we call disciplines (including natural and life science disciplines) are themselves multidisciplinary, and, correspondingly, a great deal of interdisciplinary activity goes on within them.

(2) It is also unclear what any given discipline "owns." We find the same concepts and frameworks in many disciplines, as a result of a long history of appropriation, migration, borrowing, and imperialism by social scientists. Consider, by way of example, the widely employed ideas of diffusion, relative deprivation, reward-and-punishment, imitation, institution, rational choice, and (recently) path-dependency. The various research methods—experimental, survey, interview, archival, comparative, ethnographic, and participant-observation—are found in different disciplines to such a degree that one is advised to abandon any search for distinct disciplinary methods. In a word, there has already been so much interdisciplinary activity that the whole idea of "interdisciplinary" becomes difficult to comprehend.

Assuming that these baffling issues might be resolved, we still are confronted with the fact that interdisciplinary activity is not one but many things. The following is a non-exhaustive list:

- One researcher or several researchers from different disciplines using different frameworks to attack some empirical phenomenon or problem.
- Synthetic theoretical activity.
- Building theoretical analogies and metaphors.
- People from different disciplines working on a collaborative research project.
- People from different disciplines placed together in a research setting without specific expectations of con-

crete interdisciplinary results. The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, which I currently direct, is but one example.

Furthermore, we do not know what kinds of results, of what value, result from these different types of interdisciplinary activity. Explaining more? Predicting better? Building more general theory? Producing watered-down, eclectic accounts? Playing word games? In the social sciences, we are often attracted to the idea of evaluation research, but I know of no one who has undertaken a rigorous evaluation of the results of interdisciplinary work.

Finally, I return to our ambivalence about interdisciplinary activity. We smile on it in principle and frown on it in practice. Our reward system discourages it. We are more or less forced to get our degrees in discipline-based academic departments. We are hired as psychologists, sociologists, and economists, not as "social scientists" or "scholars." Our chairs advise us to get recognized in our disciplines. Our deans and chancellors decide to promote or not promote us for research and recognition in our disciplines. Funding agencies often organize their granting programs along disciplinary lines. And many coveted prizes are awarded by discipline-based professional associations. True interdisciplinary activity appears to be a luxury afforded by scholars already established in their disciplines or a risk to be taken by bold junior ones. It is not a safe career route, even though we romanticize it.

My conclusion, I suppose, is that, as a matter of principle, we would do well always to strive for greater consciousness and insight about what we do and what we say we do as social scientists, and this moral applies nowhere better than to interdisciplinary activity.—Neil J. Smelser, ASA President □

## Corrections

The December 1996 Call for Nominations for 1997 ASA Section Awards neglected to state that the Sociology of Computers Section Paper Award is open to students only.

## Call for Papers

### CONFERENCES

**Agnes Scott College** has issued a call for program participation for its Interdisciplinary Symposium in the Celebrated Women Series to be held November 6-8, 1997, in Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Creative Women During the Chicago Renaissance." Deadline for submission is May 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: Calvert Johnson, Music Department, Agnes Scott College, 141 East College Avenue, Decatur, GA 30030-3797; (404) 638-6259; e-mail cjohnson@ness.agnesscott.edu.

**The Center for Millennial Studies** has issued a call for papers for its 1997 International Conference to be held November 2-4, 1997, in Boston, MA. Theme: "Apocalyptic Unbelievers: Millennial Views of Unbelievers among Jews, Christians, and Muslims." Deadline for submission is June 2, 1997. For additional information, contact: Richard Landes or Kristin Solias, Attn: Abstracts, Department of History, 226 Bay State Road, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215; e-mail rlandes@bu.edu; ksolias@bu.edu; http://www.mille.org.

**Columbia University and the Society for Research in Child Development**, in collaboration with The Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, has issued a call for papers for Head Start's Fourth National Research

Conference, to be held July 9-12, 1998, in Washington, DC. Theme: "A Research Agenda on Children and Families in an Era of Rapid Change." For additional information, contact: Faith Lamb Parker, Project Director, Columbia School of Public Health, CPFH, 60 Haven Avenue B3, New York, NY 10033; (212) 304-5251; fax (212) 544-1911.

**The Conference on the History of Women Religious** has issued a call for papers for its conference which will be held June 21-24, 1998, at Loyola University, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Through Multiple Lenses: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the History of Women Religious." Deadline for submission is November 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Florence Deacon, OSE, Department of History, Cardinal Stritch College, 6801 North Yates Road, Milwaukee, WI 53217-3985; (414) 352-5400x287.

**The International Sociological Association Research Committee on the History of Sociology** invites the submission of papers for its sessions at the World Congress to be held July 26-August 1, 1997, in Montreal, Canada. Deadline for submission is November 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Jennifer Platt, Arts E, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN, England; e-mail http://www.ucl.ac.uk/OTROS/isa/rc08.htm.

**The National Social Science Association** is accepting proposals for the Lake Tahoe Summer Seminar to be held August 3-7, 1997. Theme: "Challenges in the Social Sciences." For additional information, contact: NSSA Summer Seminar, 2020 Hills Lake Drive, El Cajon, CA 92020-1018; (619) 448-4709; fax (619) 258-7636; e-mail natssc@aol.com.

**The Organization for the Study of Communication, Language, and Gender** will hold its 20th Annual Conference October 16-19, 1997, in Chicago, IL. Theme: "Contradictions and Tensions." Deadline for submission is April 30, 1997. For additional information, contact: Bren A. O. Murphy, Department of Communication, Loyola University Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626; (773) 508-6891; fax (773) 508-8492; e-mail bmurphy@luc.edu.

### PUBLICATIONS

**The European Journal of Cultural Studies** is a new journal that will adopt a broad ranging view of cultural studies providing a forum for new work both from European and international authors. The journal will promote a conception of cultural studies noted in lived experience. The first issue will be published in 1998. For additional information and submission requirements, contact: The European Journal of Cultural Studies, c/o Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere, P.O. Box 607, 33101 Tampere, Finland; +358 3 2156949; fax +358 3 2156080; e-mail sspea@uta.fi.

**The International Journal of Cultural Studies** is a new journal that will promote investigation of issues of culture and media in a global context and from postdisciplinary perspective, seeks articles for submission. The first issue will be published in 1998. For additional information and submission requirements, contact: John Hartley, Centre for Journalism Studies, University of Wales, College of Cardiff Bute, Building King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff CF1 3NB.

**Race, Gender and Class** invites submissions for a special issue on "Sexuality." Papers are sought that explore how the interlocking, socially experienced categories of race, gender, and class affect the ways in which sexuality is defined and acted upon in various segments of society. Deadline for submission is

December 31, 1997. For additional information, contact: Doris Iwing, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65807; (417) 836-5684; dwe997@wpgate.smsu.edu or Steven P. Schacht; (509) 456-8690; SPSCACHT@AOL.COM.

**Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society** seeks submissions for a special issue on Institutions, Regulation, and Social Control, to be published summer 1999. Deadline for submission is October 31, 1997. For additional information, contact: Signs, Institutions, Regulation, and Social Control, Box 354345, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-4345; (206) 616-4705; fax (216) 616-4756; e-mail signs@u.washington.edu.

**Sociological Imagination**, the official journal of the Wisconsin Sociological Association has issued a call for manuscripts to be published in its 1998 issues. The journal will consider both qualitative and quantitative articles of interest to sociologists. For additional information, contact: Marvin D. Free, Jr. or Bruce Wiegand, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, WI 53190.

**Sociology of Crime, Law, and Deviance** is a new bi-annual series of volumes that publishes article-length scholarly work in the areas of criminology and criminal justice, sociology of law, and sociology of deviance. The first issue will be published in summer 1998. For additional information, contact: Jeffrey T. Ulmer, Editor, Sociology of Crime, Law, and Deviance, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

**Teaching Sociology**, a journal of the American Sociological Association, seeks papers for a special issue on "Great Ideas for Teaching Sociology." The issue, scheduled to appear in early 1999, will focus on pedagogical tools for teaching sociology. For additional information and submission requirements, contact: Kate Flannery, Teaching Sociology, LeMoyn College, Syracuse, NY 13214-1399; (315) 445-4671; fax (315) 445-6024; e-mail TS\_EDITOR@MAPLE.LEMOYNE.EDU.

**Teaching Sociology**, a journal of the American Sociological Association, seeks papers for a special issue on experimental and community-based education. It is scheduled for publication in early 1999. Included in these educational approaches are internships and courses in applied sociology. For additional information, contact: Linda Scheible, Department of Social Science, Alverno College, P.O. Box 343922, Milwaukee, WI 53234; (414) 382-6394; fax (414) 382-6354; e-mail scheible@execpc.com.

## Meetings

**April 18, 1997. The New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology 22nd Annual Meeting**, Salem State College, Salem, MA. The conference provides undergraduate students in sociology and the social sciences with the opportunity to develop research projects that will be presented in their first professional conference. For additional information, contact: Yvonne Vissing, Department of Sociology, MH 335, Salem State College, 354 Lafayette Avenue, Salem, MA 01970; (603) 868-6449; fax (603) 868-1786.

**April 25-26, 1997. Rutgers Symposium on Self and Social Identity**, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. Theme: "Self, Social Identity and Physical Health: Interdisciplinary Explorations." For additional information, contact: Richard D. Ashmore, Department of Psychology, Tillett Hall, Livingston

Campus, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; (908) 445-2635; (908) 445-0036; e-mail ASHMORE@RCI.RUTGERS.EDU; http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~bebe/rutgers\_self\_series.html.

**May 16-18, 1997. The Teaching Family Science Conference 1997 Spring Conference**, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Teaching About Families From a Multicultural Perspective." For additional information, contact: Mary Ann Hollinger, Mount Vernon College, 2100 Foxhall Road, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 625-4569; e-mail dphmah@aol.com.

**May 29-June 1, 1997. The National Multicultural Institute 12th Annual National Conference**, The Westin City Center, Washington, DC. Theme: "Sharing Power and Responsibility: The Transition to Pluralism." For additional information, contact: The National Multicultural Institute, 3000 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008-2556; (202) 483-0700; (202) 483-5233; e-mail nmci@nmci.org.

**July 14-19, 1997. The Evaluators' Institute**, Georgetown University Conference Center, Washington, DC. Courses of the Institute are directed towards those who practice and those who use evaluations. All are intended to help participants hone their skills in diagnosing, analyzing, designing, managing, and implementing. For additional information, contact: The Evaluator's Institute, 401 East Jefferson Street, Suite 205, Rockville, MD 20850; (301) 251-7712; e-mail evalinst@phoenixpp.com.

**September 25-27, 1997. The Southern Demographic Association Annual Meeting**, Orlando, FL. For additional information, contact: Rick Rogers, Population Program, Campus Box 484, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309; (303) 492-2147; fax (303) 492-6924; e-mail Richard.Rogers@Colorado.edu.

**October 5-8, 1997. Scientific Basis of Health Services 2nd International Conference**, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Theme: "The Scientific Foundation of the Content and Delivery of Health Care." For additional information, contact: Bureau PAOG Amsterdam, Tafelbergweg 25, 1105 BC Amsterdam, The Netherlands; +31-20-696-3228; e-mail c.walta.PAOG@inter.nl.net.

**October 8-12, 1997. Cochrane Colloquium Fifth Annual Colloquium**, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Theme: "Using the Evidence." For additional information, contact: Bureau PAOG Amsterdam, Tafelbergweg 25, 1105 BC Amsterdam, The Netherlands; +31-20-696-3228; e-mail c.walta.PAOG@inter.nl.net.

**October 16-18, 1997. The Colloquium on Modern Literature and Film 22nd Annual Meeting**, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV. Theme: "Twentieth Century Retrospective: Critical Theory Examines a Hundred Years of Literature and Film." For additional information, contact: Armand E. Singer, Foreign Languages, Box 6298, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506-6298; (304) 292-2282; fax (304) 293-7655.

**October 16-18, 1997. The Popular Culture Association in the South and The American Culture Association in the South Meeting**, Columbia, SC. For additional information, contact: Jon Crane, Program Chair, Department of Communication Studies, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, 235 Fretwell Building, Charlotte, NC 28223; (704) 547-4005; fax (704) 510-6900.

**November 6-8, 1997. The Georgia Sociological Association 32nd Annual Meeting**. Theme: "Applications in the 21st Century." For additional information, contact: Lana Wachniak, Director, Center for Excellence in Teaching and Learning, Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw,

GA 30144-5591; (770) 423-6306; e-mail lwachnia@ksu.umn.kennesaw.edu.

**November 6-9, 1997. The Education and Employment of Graduate Teaching Assistants Sixth National Conference**, Hyatt Regency, Minneapolis, MN. Theme: "Changing Graduate Education." For additional information, contact: Jan Smith, Center for Teaching and Learning Services, University of Minnesota, 120 Fraser Hall, 106 Pleasant Street SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 625-3389; fax (612) 625-3382; e-mail smith004@maroon.tc.umn.edu.

**November 6-9, 1997. The Association for Humanist Sociology 22nd Annual Meeting**, University Club, Pittsburgh, PA. Theme: "Organize the Unorganized!" For additional information, contact: Frank Lindenfeld, AHS 97 Program Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Welfare, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815.

**November 12-15, 1997. The African Studies Association 40th Annual Meeting**, Columbus, OH. For additional information, contact: africa@emory.edu.

**January 7-10, 1998. State University of New York-Purchase Conference**, Purchase, NY. Theme: "The Future Location of Research in a Triple Helix of University-Industry-Government Relations." For additional information, contact: Henry Elzkowitz, Science Policy Institute, Social Science Division, State University of New York, Purchase, NY 10577-1400; (914) 251-6600; fax (914) 251-6603; e-mail spii@internet.net; or Loet Leydesdorff, Department of Science and Technology Dynamics, Nieuwe Achtergracht 166, 1018 WV Amsterdam, The Netherlands (+31) 20-525-6598; fax (+31) 20-525-6579; e-mail lleydesdorff@mail.uva.nl.

**October 18-19, 1998. The Oral History Annual Meeting**, Hyatt Regency, Buffalo, NY. Theme: "Crossing the Boundary, Crossing the Line: Oral History on the Border." For additional information, contact: Debra Bernhardt, Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012; (212) 998-2640; fax (212) 995-4070; e-mail bernhardt@merli.bobst.nyu.edu; or Cliff Kuhn, Department of History, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303; (404) 651-3255; fax (404) 651-1745; e-mail hismck@panther.gsu.edu.

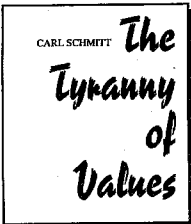
## Funding

**The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation** announces grants to enable anthropologists to "visit" selected demographic centers and demographers to "visit" selected anthropology departments, for the purpose of collaborative research on developing country population questions. The grants may be for a period of up to one year, or two years for postdoctoral candidates, with a start date not later than September 1998. Deadline for submission: August 29, 1997. For additional information, contact: Samantha Wheeler Marrs, The Andrew Mellon Foundation, 140 East 62nd Street, New York, NY 10021; (212) 838-8400; fax (212) 223-2778; e-mail swm@mellon.org. After April 15, 1997, additional information will be available regarding the program and the names of the eligible centers on our website at www.mellon.org.

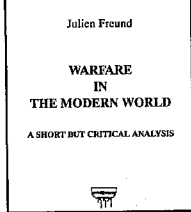
**Child Trends, Inc.** announces the sixth year of its Scholars in Washington program. The goal of this program is to increase the interaction between scholars and federal policy-makers working in areas related to children, youth, and families, with resulting benefits for both scholarship and policy. Selected scholars with a PhD or equivalent are invited to spend the summer working in Washing-

Continued on next page

### INDISPENSIBLE CONFLICT STUDIES



ISBN 0-943045-11-8 (pbk) 44 pp. \$3.95



ISBN 0-943045-07-X (pbk) 102 pp. \$5.95

At bookstores or from:

**PLUTARCH PRESS**  
P.O. Box 39012  
Washington DC 20016

All orders must be prepaid.  
Please add \$2.00 postage for each

## Funding, continued

ton, DC at Child Trends, Inc. Deadline for applications for summer 1997 is April 25, 1997. For additional information, contact: Brett Brown, Scholars in Washington Program, Child Trends, Inc., 4301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20008; (202) 362-5580; (202) 362-5533; e-mail [bbrown@childtrends.org](mailto:bbrown@childtrends.org); <http://www.childtrends.org>.

The International Sociological Association invites submissions for the Leo P. Chall Dissertation Fellowship in the History of Sociology. The fellowship is open to PhD candidates writing a dissertation intended as a contribution to the history of sociology. Deadline for submission is August 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Jennifer Platt, Leo P. Chall Fellowship Committee Graduate Research Centre in the Social Sciences, Arts E, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN, England.

National Endowment for the Humanities fellowships provide support for six to 12 months of full-time work on a project that will make a significant contribution to thought and knowledge in the humanities. These fellowships are awarded through two programs, Fellowships for University Teachers and Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars. The maximum stipend is \$30,000. Deadline for submission is May 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: NEH Fellowships, Room 318, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 606-8466 (University Teachers); e-mail [fellowshuniv@neh.fed.us](mailto:fellowshuniv@neh.fed.us); or (202) 606-8467 (College Teachers and Independent Scholars); e-mail [fellowscollin@neh.fed.us](mailto:fellowscollin@neh.fed.us); <http://www.neh.fed.us>.

Authors are invited to send unpublished essays for an edited volume which will address the continuity of African American women's activism since the Civil Rights Movement. This volume hopes to appeal to, but is not limited to, the following fields: women's studies, african american studies, ethnic studies, american studies, history, sociology, and performance studies. Deadline for submission is August 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: Kimberly Springer, Institute for Women's Studies, 3015 Calloway Center, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322; e-mail [kspring@emory.edu](mailto:kspring@emory.edu).

## Call for Editors

Views in Undergraduate Education in Sociology (VUES), the newsletter of the American Sociological Association Section on Undergraduate Education, announces the search for a new editor. VUES is the primary communication device between the section chair, section council, and the section membership. Editors are expected to publish three, 8-12 page newsletters annually. The editor of VUES serves a three-year term, which begins immediately after the 1997 ASA Annual Meeting. Deadline for applications: July 18, 1997. For additional information, contact: Tom Gerschick, VUES editor; (309) 438-3734; e-mail [tjgersch@ilstu.edu](mailto:tjgersch@ilstu.edu).

## Awards

Constance Ahrons, University of Southern California, received the Outstanding Achievement Award from the Wisconsin Literary Association for her book, *The Good Divorce*.

Kevin Anderson, Northern Illinois

University, received a research grant from the American Philosophical Society and a one-year fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies, both for projects on Marxism, Nationalism, and Multiculturalism.

Lawrence Busch, Michigan State University, was elected president of the Rural Sociological Society for 1997-98.

John Sibley Butler, University of Texas and Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, received the 1996 Political Book Award from the Washington Monthly, and the 1997 National Educator Leadership Award from the James and Giggi Todd Family Foundation for their book, *All That We Can Be: Black Leadership and Racial Integration the Army Way*.

John Brown Childs, University of California-Santa Cruz, received the prestigious Fulbright Thomas Jefferson Chair award for 1997-98. The Thomas Jefferson Chair is awarded to an individual each year with "impressive academic achievement" in both teaching and research. Childs, an expert on contemporary urban issues, will spend a portion of the 1997-98 academic year at the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands. As a visiting scholar, Childs will be an "academic ambassador" to universities and community organizations in the Netherlands, lecturing about issues of urban community and the state of race and ethnic relations in the United States.

Samuel R. Friedman, National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., received a \$2,110,648 grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse to conduct a field research/ethnography on how sexuality, stigma, race/ethnicity, biography, networks, and other processes help explain why women who both inject drugs and have sex with women are at particularly high risk for HIV/AIDS.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University, received a 1996 PASS Award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for his book, *War Against the Poor*.

Lori B. Girschick, Warren Wilson College, received a Mellon Foundation Fellowship to attend the "Race and Ethnicity: Models for Diversity" session of the Salzburg Seminar in May.

Steven J. Gold, Michigan State University is one of the winners of the 1996 Community Economic Development Award presented by the Michigan Partnership for Economic Development Assistance for his paper "Ethnic Social Capital and Urban Development in California."

Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California, was given the Paul Tappan Award for Distinguished Scholarship from the Western Society of Criminology.

Joy Miller, University of Southern California, received the Associates Award for Excellence in Teaching, and the Phi Kappa Phi Faculty Recognition Award, which is awarded to faculty for their contributions to their respective disciplines.

Ewa Morawska, University of Pennsylvania, had her book, *Insecure Prosperity: Small-town Jews in Industrial America, 1890-1940*, selected for the CHOICE list of outstanding academic books in 1996.

Harry Perlstadt, Michigan State University, received a certificate of appreciation for devoted and invaluable service from Advanced Baccalaureate Learning Experience (ABLE), in the Center of Excellence in Minority Medical Education and Health, College of Human Medicine.

Robert P. Wolensky, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, received the 1996 George K. Floro Award for service to the discipline of sociology from the Wisconsin Sociological Association.

## Two Environmental Sociologists Receive Special Honors

Thomas Dietz, George Mason University, was inducted as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) at the 1997 AAAS meeting. Dietz was cited for his "contributions to theory in human ecology and for his activities promoting and contributing to research on the human dimensions of global environmental change." Dietz, who has taught at George Mason University for thirteen years, has published more than 70 scholarly articles examining interactions between humans in the biophysical environment. Much of his writing addresses the tension between science and democracy. He has also served for a number of years as an officer and as President for the Society for Human Ecology, and as a member of a number of National Academy of Science Committees, including the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change, and the Committee on the Value of Biodiversity.

Riley E. Dunlap, Washington State University, was recently appointed The Boeing Distinguished Professor of Environmental Sociology. The professorship, which Dunlap will occupy permanently, was one of several recently endowed by a multi-million dollar gift from The Boeing Company to enhance WSU's educational and research programs, particularly in the area of environment.

## People

Margaret Andersen, University of Delaware, is the interim Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Judith Auerbach, National Institutes of Health, is President-elect of Sociologists for Women in Society for 1998.

Samuel R. Brown, Albertus Magnus College, has been appointed Associate Professor and Director of Library and Information Services.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, was one of small group of scholars meeting in Davos, Switzerland as part of the World Economic Forum's initiative to draft an international agreement of a Declaration of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

Renate Mayntz, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIFG), sociologist and founding director of MPIFG in Cologne, Germany, will be retiring on April 28, 1997. With festivities including guest from Germany and abroad, the MPIFG will pay tribute to Mayntz's achievements as a sociologist and institution-builder.

Mark Oroman, Hudson County Community College, is co-editor of the Journal of Applied Research in the Community College. He was also named the first recipient of the College's Network's Education Professional of the Year.

Ray Rist, is now the Senior Evaluation Advisor for the Economic Development Institute for the World Bank.

Barbara Katz Rothman, City University of New York-Baruch College, is President-elect of Sociologists for Women in Society for 1997.

Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., University of Southern California, retired after 37 years of service.

Robert Zussman, is now at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, in the Department of Sociology.

## Sociologists in the News

Patti Adler, University of Colorado, appeared on CNN's TalkBack Live concerning the JonBenet Ramsey case and the social world of children's beauty pageants.

Peter Adler, University of Denver, was quoted in the January 20, 1997, issue of *Newsweek* in an article about the JonBenet Ramsey case and the social world of children's beauty pageants.

E. James Davis, Emeritus, Illinois State University, is a major participant in *Skin Deep: The Science of Race*, a television documentary in the series called *The Nature of Things*. Produced and broadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, it will be seen on the Discovery Channel.

Marvin D. Free, Jr., University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, discussed his book, *African Americans and the Criminal Justice System*, on the Tom Clark Show on Wisconsin Public Radio, February 13, 1997.

Mark Gaylord, University of Hong Kong, was quoted in the January 18-19, 1997, weekend edition of the Swiss financial newspaper, *Journal de Geneve*, in an article about organized crime in Hong Kong following the change in sovereignty on July 1, 1997.

Kenneth A. Gould, St. Lawrence University, was interviewed on KGNU

Continued on next page

## The Society for Applied Sociology

Learn more about our organization! Join us!

We are an organization of sociologists inside and outside academia who apply sociology. Visit our website at <http://www.indiana.edu/~appsoc/> to find out about:

- ◆ How to Become a Member (on-line)
- ◆ Membership Benefits
- ◆ Becoming an Applied Sociologist
- ◆ SAS Code of Ethics
- ◆ SAS Structure and Bylaws
- ◆ Applied Sociology Publications

You are invited to attend and participate in our annual meeting!

"Bursting the Boundaries: The Use of New Theories and Methods in Applied Sociology" is the theme for our annual conference to be held October 30-November 2, 1997, in Oak Brook, Illinois. You may obtain more information, request membership information or submit a presentation proposal for the meeting through the website or by contacting the business office at:



"We Practice What We Teach"

## In the News, continued

Boulder's "La Lucha Sigue" show on February 17, 1997, regarding the causes and consequences of the recent overthrow of Ecuador's President Abdala Bucaram and Gouid's experience of the anti-government protests while in Ecuador in January.

John Holian, Cuyahoga Community College, was featured in an article in the February 10, 1997, edition of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* regarding his teaching at the National University in Kiev, under a Fulbright scholarship to conduct a pilot study of attitudes toward Jews and Tatars, who are attempting to reclaim their homes after they were expelled by Stalin during the 1940s.

Miguel Madera, William Paterson College, a participant in the American Sociological Association's MOST Program, was featured in an article in the *New Jersey Sunday Record* about his academic success.

Stephen J. Morewitz, Stephen J. Morewitz, PhD and Associates, was interviewed on CNBC regarding the Smith Barney sexual harassment lawsuits.

Paul L. Ranelli, University of Wyoming, was interviewed for the March 6, 1997, edition of *Wyoming Public Radio News* regarding his qualitative research with family caregivers and the medications they monitor and administer for their elder care recipients.

Barbara Katz Rothman, City University of New York-Baruch College and Graduate School, discussed the cloning of a sheep and its implications on public radio and CNN.

Earl Wysong, Indiana University-Kokomo, was interviewed for a story on the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program that appeared in the March 3, 1997, issue of *The New Republic*.

## New Books

Ronald J. Angel and Jacqueline L. Angel, University of Texas-Austin, *Who Will Care for Us? Aging and Long-Term Care in Multicultural America* (New York University Press, 1997).

John G. Bruhn, Pennsylvania State University-Harrisburg and Howard M. Rebach, University of Maryland-Eastern Shore, *Clinical Sociology: An Agenda for Action* (Plenum Publishing Corporation, 1996).

Sheying Chen, City College of New York-Staten Island, *Social Policy of the Economic State and Community Care in Chinese Culture: Aging, Family, Urban Change, and the Socialist Welfare Pluralism* (Avebury, 1996) and *Measurement and Analysis in Psychosocial Research: The Failing and Saving of Theory* (Avebury, 1997).

Laurel R. Davis, Springfield College, *The Swimsuit Issue and Sport: Hegemonic Masculinity in Sports Illustrated* (State University of New York Press, 1997).

Kevin E. Early, Oakland University-Rochester, MI, *Drug Treatment Behind Bars: Prison-Based Strategies for Change* (Praeger Publishers, 1996).

Stephen J. Morewitz, Stephen J. Morewitz, PhD and Associates, *Sexual Harassment and Social Change in American Society* (Austin and Winfield, 1996).

Laurel Richardson, Ohio State University, *Fields of Play: Constructing an Academic Life* (Rutgers University Press, 1997).

Milton Seligman, University of Pittsburgh and Rosalyn Benjamin Darling, Indiana University-Pennsylvania, *Ordinary Families, Special Children: A System Approach to Childhood Disability* (Guilford, 1997).

Lyn Spillman, University of Notre Dame, *Nation and Commemoration: Creating National Identities in the United States and Australia* (Cambridge University Press, 1997).

David Wagner, University of Southern Maine, *The New Temperance: The American Obsession with Sin and Vice* (Westview/Harper Collins Press).

Robert C. Williamson, Lehigh University, *Latin American Societies in Transition* (Praeger, 1997).

## Contact

**SOCIAL-CLASS** is a daily Internet discussion list. It aims to provide an active forum for scholars to discuss ideas and research on the role of social class in contemporary societies. We foster discussions of both class structure and the effects of social class, for instance on politics, lifestyle, or identity. Topics may include: conceptualizing class divisions, stratification, the labor movement or other class-based organizations, class voting, links between class and cultural or consumer habits, class in economically developing countries, and modern class divisions in historical perspective. To stimulate and advance discussion, the editor of SOCIAL-CLASS may periodically solicit full-length scholarly reviews of new books and important new journal articles. For additional information, contact: Michael Rempel, managing editor, (773) 227-8634; e-mail [stdmire@carus.spc.uchicago.edu](mailto:stdmire@carus.spc.uchicago.edu).

We are trying to compile a list of famous sociology graduates (either from undergraduate or graduate programs) to help advertise the major. Martin Luther King is one famous graduate. Is there a list of others? Please send information to: Kate Linenberg, ASA, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIFG) is an institute of the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science (MPG), which maintains some seventy institutes devoted to basic research. While there is a strong emphasis on the natural sciences in the MPG, there are several institutes in the humanities and social sciences as well. At any given time, thirty to forty research fellows, doctoral candidates, scholarship recipients, visiting researchers, and project specialists from Germany and abroad can be found at the MPIFG. In mid-1998, the institute will be moving to a new location near the Uirepforte in Cologne. Like all the other Max Planck Institutes, the MPIFG is autonomous within certain limits defined by the Max Planck Society. It can allocate its budget according to its own needs and is free to acquire additional grant funds. A scientific advisory board made up of experts from Europe and the United States regularly reviews the institute's scholarly activities, and a general advisory board made up of representatives of public life serves as a bridge between the institute's research and the public at large. For additional information, contact: Cynthia Lehmann, Publications and Public Relations, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Lothringer Strasse 78, D-50677 Köln/ Cologne, Germany; +49/2 21/36 05-37; fax +49/2 21/36 05-55; e-mail [public.relations@mpi-ig-koeln.mpg.de](mailto:public.relations@mpi-ig-koeln.mpg.de); <http://www.mpi-ig-koeln.mpg.de>.

*Teaching Sociology*, an official journal of the American Sociological Association, seeks to build its pool of occasional

reviewers of manuscripts. Individuals who teach in all areas of sociology and with all sociological backgrounds are welcome. Occasional reviewers can expect to receive between one manuscript per month to one manuscript every two to three months. Reviewers are expected to complete a review within three weeks of receipt of the manuscript. Materials describing the responsibilities of reviewers and detailing the editorial process will be provided. All reviewers are acknowledged in the October issue. Please send a cover letter and a curriculum vitae to: Teaching Sociology, Le Moyne College, Syracuse, NY 13214-1399. For additional information, contact: Kate Flannery, Managing Editor; (315) 445-4671; fax (315) 445-6024; e-mail: [TS\\_EDITOR@maple.le Moyne.edu](mailto:TS_EDITOR@maple.le Moyne.edu).

## New Publications

*The European Journal of Cultural Studies* is a new journal that will adopt a broad ranging view of cultural studies providing a forum for new work both from European and international authors. The journal will promote a conception of cultural studies rooted in lived experience. The first issue will be published in 1998. For additional information, contact: Jane Makoff, Sage Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU; e-mail [jane.makoff@sagepub.co.uk](mailto:jane.makoff@sagepub.co.uk).

*The International Journal of Cultural Studies* is a new journal that will promote investigation of issues of culture and media in a global context and from postdisciplinary perspective. It will feature contemporary and historical research into everyday practices, text, and cultural forms charting new territories and new concerns for cultural studies. The first issue will be published in 1998. For additional information, contact: Jane Makoff, Sage Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU; +44 (0)171 374 0645; e-mail [jane.makoff@sagepub.co.uk](mailto:jane.makoff@sagepub.co.uk).

*Theoretical Criminology*, a new, interdisciplinary and international journal for the advancement of the theoretical aspects of criminology. The journal is concerned with theories, concepts, narratives, and myths of crime, criminal behavior, social deviance, criminal law, morality, justice, and social regulation. For additional information, contact: Jane Makoff, SAGE Publications, P.O. Box 5096, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359; e-mail [jane.makoff@sagepub.co.uk](mailto:jane.makoff@sagepub.co.uk).

## Summer Programs

The Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research announces the 50th Annual Summer Institute. The Summer Institute is a training program in survey research techniques conducted by the staff of the Survey Research Center and other survey research specialists. The Summer Institute will offer graduate-level courses in two consecutive four-week sessions, June 2-27 and June 30-July 25, 1997. Courses will be offered for graduate credit in eight-, four-, two-, and one-week formats. Course topics include an introduction to survey research, questionnaire design, cognition and survey measurement, survey data collection methods, sampling methods, analysis of survey data, computer analysis of survey data, and analysis of event history data. The Summer Institute will also include an eight-week program for those interested in an in-depth study of sampling methods. For additional information, contact: James M. Lepkowski, Director

of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248; (313) 764-6595; fax (313) 764-8263; e-mail [summers@sr.umich.edu](mailto:summers@sr.umich.edu); <http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/si/>.

**National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipends** for 1998 support two months of full-time work on projects that will make a significant contribution to the humanities. Faculty members of colleges and universities in the United States must be nominated by their institutions. Individuals employed in non-teaching capacities in colleges and university and individuals not affiliated with colleges and university may apply directly to the program. The stipend is \$4,000. Deadline for submission is October 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: NEH Summer Stipends, Room 318, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 606-8531; e-mail [stipends@neh.fed.us](mailto:stipends@neh.fed.us); <http://www.neh.fed.us/stipend>.

**University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill School of Public Health** announces the third annual Summer Public Health Research Institute on Minority Health to be held June 22-27, 1997, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC. Registration is open to researchers, graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and professionals in federal and local agencies and community-based organizations. For additional information, contact: Shelby Taylor, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Department of Biostatistics, CB# 7400 McGarvan-Greenberg, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400.

## Other Organizations

The National Head Start Bureau is expanding its pool of peer reviewers and consultants who will assist with the review of current and future activities, policies, and research. Individuals who are accepted will also receive announcements concerning the availability of funds for the grants, fellowships, and programs. For additional information, contact: Dakota Technologies Corporation, Head Start Reviewers and Consultants, A-A10, Fair Oaks Commerce Center, 11320 Random Hills Road, Suite 105, Fairfax, VA 22030; fax (703) 218-2483; e-mail [dakotacorp@aol.com](mailto:dakotacorp@aol.com).

## Deaths

Conrad M. Arensberg, 87, died in February in New Jersey.

## Obituaries

Alicja Iwanska (1918-1996)

Alicja was the survivor of an extraordinary generation that came of age during World War II and faced the prospect of imminent death with courage and determination. She returned to Warsaw from western Europe as the German occupation was about to begin, in order, in her words, "to be with her people." She became an active member of the Polish underground, serving in the intelligence section of the Home Army and fighting in the Warsaw uprising. Alicja lost her husband, Jan Gralewski, and many of her close friends during the war. Although the

Germans closed the Polish universities, she nevertheless continued to work on a degree from the clandestine University of Warsaw, completing it in 1946.

After the war, Alicja worked briefly as a newspaper editor before fleeing Poland to escape arrest for her political activities. Among the papers that Alicja was able to bring with her was her wartime correspondence with her husband, which she eventually managed to publish in Polish. Once asked whether the letters concerned personal events, Alicja replied, "No, they were about philosophy"—a response that typified the deeply felt Enlightenment humanism by which she lived.

Upon coming to the United States, Alicja resorted to the same strategy as many other immigrants: she cleaned offices, in order, in her case, to fund her studies at Columbia University. She initially worked with Paul Lazarsfeld but gradually gravitated towards anthropology, working also while at Columbia with Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead on contemporary civilizations. She then began a peripatetic early teaching career, stopping briefly at the University of Chicago, Atlanta University, Talladega College, Columbia University, New York University, and Washington State University, before returning to the University of Chicago for a six year stint as a lecturer and research associate. In this period, she also completed her PhD with a dissertation on the surviving inmates of concentration camps and their adaptation to life in the U.S.

Alicja came to the University at Albany from Sacramento State College in 1965 and remained with us, except for sabbatical research trips, until retirement in 1985. She developed and taught courses on social change in Latin America and Eastern Europe, which were popular among students whose ancestors came from these regions, as well as among other students. It is remarkable that she was a competent "area specialist" in regions that are so different and so far apart. Her Eastern-European specialization is readily understandable. As for Latin America, she spoke fluent Spanish, did research in a Mexican village, and spent a year on leave in Chile, studying the role of women under the aegis of UNESCO. After retirement from SUNY, Alicja moved to London and took up an involvement with the Free Polish University there. Although her involvement in things Polish was deep and abiding, she refused to return to Poland while it was under Communist rule. In the last part of her life, she returned for several trips, the final one coming in the summer before her death and, according to her friends, providing her with a sense of closure at last.

Her experiences gave her a sympathy for, and understanding of, exiles and dispossessed peoples; and these concerns dominated her published scholarship. Her books included: *British American Loyalists in Canada and U.S. Southern Confederates in Brazil: Exiles from the United States* (1993); *Exiled Governments: Spanish and Polish, An Essay in Political Sociology* (1981); *The Truth of Others: An Essay on Nationalist Intellectuals in Mexico* (1977); and *Purgatory and Utopia: A Mazahua Indian Village of Mexico* (1971); and other works in Polish.

Alicja also wrote works of fiction and poetry. Her novel in Polish, *Szmit Przetlumnaczony* (Translated World), won a major Polish literary prize, bestowed by the Kosciuszko Foundation in 1974. The novel was published by the Institute Litteraire (Paris), in 1968, and is based on her work among Mazahua Indians. In 1995, the Alfred Jurzykowski Foundation Award was bestowed upon her for her achievements in the social sciences.

Continued on next page

## Obituaries, continued

Alicja's career as a writer and scholar ended only with her death. During her final weeks, she wrote to a friend that two operations were undertaken to lengthen her life, so that she could see her final book of fiction in print and complete the negotiations concerning publication of two other books, one of them being her doctoral dissertation on concentration camp survivors.

We mourn her loss. She enriched our department and our discipline with her humanism and a depth of life experience few can match.

Richard Albu, *Slate University of New York-Albany*

### Solomon Kobrin (1910-1997)

Solomon Kobrin, a pioneer in the study of juvenile delinquency and an emeritus professor of sociology at the University of Southern California (USC), died of complications from heart disease January 15, 1997, in Laguna Hills, CA. He was 85.

Kobrin's research focused on the sociology of street gangs, the study of deviant behavior and methods to evaluate programs for crime control, delinquency prevention and juvenile justice. In 1977, he received the American Society of Criminology's Edwin H. Sutherland Award for his outstanding research achievements.

"Sol Kobrin was one of the true sages in American criminology," said Gilbert Geis, professor emeritus at the University of California-Irvine, and a former president of the American Society of Criminology. "He was kind, thoughtful and burning intelligent. He always sought to reclaim and help young persons who were in trouble. His research, his dedication and his overall goodness will be sorely missed."

Kobrin was president of the Illinois Academy of Criminology (1958) and the California Association for Criminal Justice Research (1975). He was a consultant to the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare during the 1970s and chaired the HEW Task Force on Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration (1973). He was a consultant to the California Council on Criminal Justice (1972), served on an advisory board to evaluate addict-treatment centers for the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity (1971), and served as a member of the President's Committee on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (1955-56).

During the 1940s, Kobrin helped to organize an innovative project at the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research. It worked to mobilize community residents to provide recreational and other constructive activities for youths in Chicago neighborhoods with high delinquency rates.

Malcolm W. Klein, director of the Social Science Research Institute at USC, described Kobrin as "one of the wisest men I have ever known, a genuine scholar and a hard-nosed researcher." Kobrin joined the sociology faculty of the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences in 1967. He also worked as a senior research associate at USC's Social Science Research Institute. After he retired from teaching and received emeritus status in 1975, he continued his research activities at the institute up to the time of his death.

Before joining the USC faculty, Kobrin headed the Division of Social Systems Analysis at the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago.

Kobrin was the author of several influential books on delinquency prevention and crime control including (with Leo Schurman) *Interaction Between Neighborhood Change and Criminal Activity* (1988); and (with Malcolm W. Klein) *Community Treatment of Juve-*

*nile Offenders* (1983). He also contributed numerous chapters to books and articles to scholarly journals.

Kobrin was born on February 5, 1910, in Chicago. More than 30 years after earning his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Chicago, he attended USC on a fellowship from the National Institutes of Health and earned his PhD in 1973.

He was a member of the American Sociological Association, the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the Pacific Sociological Association, the American Society of Criminology, the California Association for Criminal Justice Research and the Law and Society Association.

Kobrin is survived by his wife Charlotte, his daughter Janet, son Michael and grandson Daniel.

A memorial service was held Sunday, February 18, 1997, at the Shakespeare Club in Pasadena, CA.

James Lytle, *University of Southern California*

## Official Reports and Proceedings

### 1996 Editors' Reports

#### *American Sociological Review*

Nineteen ninety-six was a year of transition for *ASR*, with the move of the editorial office from the University of Arizona to Pennsylvania State University. I was selected as Editor-elect in January 1996. The move from Paula England's editorship to my editorship was phased, with the Pennsylvania State office becoming responsible for new manuscripts after July 15 and for resubmitted manuscripts after October 1. Thus the editorial data for 1996 reflect decisions made by both England and me.

The transition was nearly seamless. Karen Bloom continues as Managing Editor, working from her office at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She is responsible for copy editing, desktop publishing, and other production matters. I continue Paula England's policy of broadening *ASR* by selecting Deputy Editors from other academic institutions—a policy facilitated by the ubiquity of e-mail. The new Deputies are Guillemina Jasso (New York University), Rachel Rosenfeld (North Carolina-Chapel Hill), Ann Swidler (California-Berkeley), Alan Sica (Penn State), and Yu Xie (Michigan). At Penn State I am ably assisted by an Administrative Assistant, Anna Chase, as well as by three graduate student assistants: Dana Haynie, Holly Heard, and Susan Singley.

#### 1996 Totals

*ASR* considered a total of 546 manuscripts in 1996 (Table 1). Of those, 94 were carryovers from 1995. So 452 manuscripts were submitted in 1996. Of the 452 submissions, 348 are first submissions and 104 are resubmissions (not shown). The number of first submissions is close to the mean of 357 for the previous four years, but the number of resubmissions is well below the mean of 140 for the previous four years. There were fewer resubmissions in 1996 because there were fewer invitations to revise and resubmit in the previous two years: The data show an average of 40 fewer invitations for 1994 and 1995 compared to 1992 and 1993. (When invited to do so, most authors do in fact resubmit manuscripts to *ASR*. The decline in invitations to resubmit reflects the adoption of an author-friendly policy of restricting resubmit invitations to manuscripts that have a good probability of being accepted in the second round.)

Because the decline in the number of

manuscripts submitted to *ASR* (from 510 in 1995 to 452 in 1996) is due largely to a decline in the number of invited resubmissions in the immediately prior years, the decline reflects a disinclination on the part of editors to give authors false hope, rather than a disinclination on the part of authors to submit their manuscripts to *ASR*. The number of new manuscripts submitted to *ASR* has in fact remained remarkably stable in recent years.

The length of the wait for decisions on *ASR* manuscripts has also remained remarkably stable: the mean was 10.3 weeks in 1996 (Table 1), the same as it was in 1995. Decisions generally are reached within three months of receipt of a manuscript; exceptions occur when there is a breakdown in the review process (e.g., manuscripts fail to reach reviewers who are out of the country, or individuals fail to inform *ASR* when they decide not to review a manuscript). The average wait for publication of an accepted manuscript has increased, from 8.9 months in 1995 to 11.1 months in 1996, reflecting an increase in the number of articles in the production queue (because of the length of the queue, the 1997 volume will contain a large number of articles accepted by Paula England). I hope to reduce the wait to 6 to 8 months over the next two years.

The acceptance rate for manuscripts submitted to *ASR* was down somewhat in 1996. The editors sent out 489 decision letters to authors in 1996. Of the 489 decisions, 56 were to accept the manuscript—an acceptance rate of 11.5 percent (56/489). Calculating the acceptance rate this way can be misleading, however, because the denominator includes decisions that are intermediary, not final (42 "conditional accept" and 64 "revise and resubmit"). Removing the 106 intermediary decisions yields the more telling acceptance rate of 14.5% (56/383).

The 56 articles published in *ASR* in 1996 were substantively and methodologically diverse: Included were articles on post-Communist political culture, the Iranian revolution, the military as a turning point in men's lives, Durkheim's theory of suicide, the corporate merger wave of the 1980s, race riots, the inheritance of religiosity, the use of racial concepts by young children, gender differences in psychological well-being, and the effects of private schools on public schools, to name just a few of the topics. The 1996 volume was also characterized by several lively exchanges, such as one in the

June issue on the economic consequences of divorce.

The two overriding criteria for publication in *ASR* are exceptional merit and general interest (see "Editor's Comment," *ASR*, February 1997, pp. v-vi). I am firmly committed to maintaining *ASR*'s role as a flagship journal in Sociology by publishing the very best sociological work from all areas of the discipline. As *ASR* Editor, I want to publish the best theory, the best qualitative work, and the best quantitative work that our discipline has to offer. I plan to continue Paula England's policy of inviting resubmissions only for manuscripts that have a good chance of being published in *ASR* and I will work with authors, reviewers, and Deputy Editors to resubmit promising but underdeveloped manuscripts to bring them to *ASR* standards.

I am pleased to be serving as *ASR* Editor, even though it is more work than I had imagined. The past six months have been dizzying—and very rewarding. I have benefited from the organizational skills and good humor of Paula England and Karen Bloom, as well as from the modernized operations and desktop publishing that Paula and I inherited from Gerald Marwell. I am also indebted to Susan Welch, Dean of the College of the Liberal Arts at Penn State, for her provision of office space and other material support. We are off to a good start.

Glen Firebaugh, *Editor Elect*

#### *Contemporary Sociology*

The board and I want *Contemporary Sociology* to be the liveliest journal in sociology, and the most fun to read. In 1996, that involved:

- Choosing the ten most influential books of the past 25 years, and getting an all-star cast to discuss their influence. Even if you vehemently disagreed with our choices, we hope the feature led to some lively discussions.
- More than 40 sociologists naming a favorite book of the past 25 years, and explaining its personal appeal.
- A feature on postmodernism, including a set of generally sympathetic reviewers and a couple of critical essays.
- Features on globalism and nationalism in 1996, and every year, *CS* covered an extraordinary range of books—663 of them. The front-of-the-issue features receive the most attention, but at the heart of the journal are the "regular" reviews;

there's no better way to know what's happening in sociology, at least the book-culture part of it, than by reading *CS* cover to cover.

We choose what we think are important books and interesting reviewers; then we try to match them in interesting ways. We are happy to use well-known names in sociology (too many to mention) or other disciplines (e.g., Joan Scott, Ira Katznelson, Benedict Anderson, Mary Douglas, Patricia Williams), but we're also committed to making the journal inclusive. That means not only using graduate students and people at teaching colleges, but featuring some of their essays.

Inclusiveness should also mean that our reviewers represent the discipline. Forty-five percent of *ASA* members are women, as are 40 percent of our reviewers; 12.5 percent of *ASA* members are members of minority groups, as are 12.6 percent of our reviewers. Fifty-seven percent of *CS* board members are women, and 25 percent are members of minority groups.

Here are some of the things we are planning for 1997:

- A list of the best-selling books in sociology, with an analysis and discussion by Herbert Gans.
- Reviews of the Internet and of books about the Net.
- A feature on the politics of parenting.
- Multiple reviews of William J. Wilson's *When Work Disappears*.
- Two issues with features on sociology around the world, including discussions of influential works, stimulating controversies, and the state of the discipline in a score of countries.

Dan Clawson, *Editor*

#### *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*

During 1996 we considered 200 manuscripts, 59 of which were carried over from the previous year. Twenty-nine manuscripts were accepted for publication. Our reviews continue to be completed quickly and final editorial decisions made within an average of slightly over two months. We have continued our efforts to streamline the review and production process at every stage while insuring fair and impartial reviews and a high-quality finished product. I and most authors are happy with our policy of allowing only one revision before I and the Deputy Editor make a final decision. Of course, there are always exceptions that require additional rounds of

*Continued on next page*

## Summer Short Courses

Taught by Paul D. Allison in Philadelphia

### Categorical Data Analysis

July 21-25

A complete course on regression analysis of categorical data. Topics include logit, probit, multinomial logit, cumulative logit, conditional logit, discrete choice, poisson regression, contingency tables, panel data, and log-linear analysis. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS® procedures LOGISTIC, GENMOD, and CATMOD, plus individual consultation.

### Event History Analysis

July 14-18

July 28-August 1

A comprehensive course on regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure time models, proportional hazards models, time-varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, discrete-time methods, and unobserved heterogeneity. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS® procedures LIFEREG, LIFETEST and PHREG, individual consultation, and a copy of Prof. Allison's new book *Survival Analysis Using the SAS® System: A Practical Guide*.

For more information contact Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299, 215-898-6717, allison@ssc.upenn.edu, <http://www.ssc.upenn.edu/~allison/>. Fee for each course is \$800.

Reports, continued

reviews. Currently, our backlog is rather modest and those manuscripts that are accepted appear in print within the year. Although the backlog tends to fluctuate, our standards remain high and only the best work finds its way into print.

The coming year will be the last during which *JHSB* will be edited at Texas. The editorial office will move to the incoming editor's institution this summer. During the transition period we will make every effort to insure that no one falls through the cracks and that those manuscripts that are under review are dealt with fairly. As I reported last year, an ever-growing number of the submissions we receive are from individuals who are not employed in traditional Sociology departments. We welcome submissions from everyone since they provide new and practical insights. We continue to receive submissions from researchers in other countries, although their success in the review process has been disappointing. As I noted last year, in this period of rapid change in the organization and financing of health care, I am particularly interested in articles that apply sociological theory to such topics as managed care, mental health care coverage, the supposed physician surplus, comparative studies, or anything else dealing with the "system." We continue to receive relatively few submissions of this sort and it is clear that our identity is still primarily that of an outlet for micro-level social psychological pieces.

The new editor will usher the journal into the new on-line era. Things are moving rapidly and, although specific plans have not yet been made, trends in publishing make it clear that during the next few years the journal will change dramatically in the way it is disseminated. While we have shifted to requiring that accepted manuscripts be submitted on diskette, even greater innovations will certainly follow. The last three years have been very enjoyable and we all learned a great deal. We look forward to passing the journal along to the next editorial team and wish them all the best of luck.

Ronald Angel, Editor

Rose Series in Sociology

The Rose Series had been in hiatus as the ASA Publications Committee rethought its mission. In spring 1996, it resumed operation with a new editor, George Farkas, of the University of Texas at Dallas. The mission of the series is now to publish short monographs focusing on issues that are central to the discipline and to society and public policy. The goal is produce definitive statements on topics that will be of wide interest both to scholars, practitioners, and students within sociology and also to a wider audience outside of the discipline.

During the spring, I assembled a national editorial board of 28 distinguished scholars from within the profession. They are: Karl Alexander, Johns Hopkins; Elijah Anderson, Pennsylvania; Richard Berk, California-Los Angeles; Lawrence Bobo, California-Los Angeles; Paul Burstein, Washington; Theodore Caplow, Virginia; Daniel Cornfield, Vanderbilt; Paula England, Arizona; Kai Erikson, Yale; Andrew Greeley, NORC/Chicago; Michael Hechter, Arizona; Valerie Jenness, Washington State; Bruce Link, Columbia; Doug McAdam, Arizona; Sara McLanahan, Princeton; John Meyer, Stanford; Marshall Meyer, Pennsylvania; Harvey Molotch, California-Santa Barbara; Francois Nielsen, North Carolina-

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

	ASR	CS <sup>2</sup>	JHSB	SPQ	SM	ST	SOE	TS
A. Manuscripts Considered	546	2487	200	186	40	108	127	182
Submitted in 1996	452	2487	157	147	37	79	102	106
Carried over	94	0	43	39	3	29	25	76
B. Review Process								
1. Screened by editor/accepted for review	489	663	154	184	37	108	116	178
a. Rejected outright	324	1824	82	90	6	43	49	22
b. Rejected-revise/resubmit	64	*	28	34	9	30	23	76
c. Conditional acceptance	42	*	3	12	3	3	10	10
d. Outright acceptance	56	*	22	21	11	6	15	19
e. Withdrawn	1	*	17	1	1	3	3	4
f. Pending	56	*	29	36	10	23	16	47
2. Screened by editor/rejected	3	*	19	2	0	0	11	4
C. Editorial Lag (weeks)	10.3	12.4	9.3	10.9	11.0	22.1	16.8	9.8
D. Projection Lag (months)	11.1	6.2	10.0	6.0	*	5.75	4.7	19.8
E. Items Published	62	--	27	25	17	12	18	192
Articles	56	0	26	16	10	0	18	45
Book reviews	0	543	0	0	0	0	0	37
Symposium reviews	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Review essays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Comments	5	0	0	0	7	3	0	2
Other	1	0	1	9	0	0	0	7
F. Reviewers								
Males	428	331	105	107	36	80	82	*
Females	180	216	95	84	10	32	45	*
Minorities	*	59	*	*	7	*	*	*
G. Editorial Board Members								
Males	32	12	16	11	8	10	9	19
Females	16	16	11	14	3	4	9	16
Minorities	5	7	*	0	2	*	3	4

\*Figures for *Contemporary Sociology* refer to books received and book reviews.  
\*Information not applicable, not known, or not supplied by editor.

Chapel Hill; Gary Sandefur, Wisconsin-Madison; Rita Simon, American; Marta Tienda, NORC/Chicago; R. Jay Turner, Miami; Linda Waite, NORC/Chicago; Andrew Walder, Harvard; Christopher Winship, Harvard; and James Wright, Tulane.

During the spring and summer, this board undertook an extensive e-mail conversation regarding possible monograph topics and authors to begin the series. This has led to the inauguration of nine projects by distinguished scholars in each of the following areas: school reform, political change, prejudice, immigration, incarceration, tracking in schools, hate crimes, health and inequality, and crime and its prevention. Each project is assigned two board reviewers plus the editor, and undergoes an iterative process of revision until a final publication decision is reached. New projects can be proposed by contacting the editor, Farkas@utdallas.edu or School of Social Sciences, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX 75083-0688.

Beginning in the spring, the ASA also sought a publisher for the new Rose Series. During Fall 1996, a contract was concluded with the Russell Sage Foundation to publish the Series. (See December 1996 Footnotes.) Thus, by the beginning of 1997, the Rose Series has been re-launched. Projects currently in the pipeline should begin appearing within a year. After this, we anticipate a steady flow of new monographs.

George Farkas, Editor

Social Psychology Quarterly

This was a transition year for *Social Psychology Quarterly*. Edward Lawler stepped down as editor after four years of excellent stewardship of the journal, and we began receiving new submissions at the University of Arizona on July 1. Ed continued to handle

most resubmissions of revised papers for the remainder of the year and worked closely with us to ensure that authors experienced as little disruption as possible. We appreciate all that Ed and his staff did to make the transition so smooth.

We are pleased to be the first co-editors of an ASA journal and hope that our example will encourage others to consider the many benefits that two people can bring to the job. Joining us are two new Deputy Editors, Jeylan Mortimer (University of Minnesota) and David Snow (University of Arizona). Jeylan's expertise in social structure and personality and survey methods and Dave's expertise in processual symbolic interactionism and qualitative methods will complement our own strengths in important ways.

The change of editorship will not result in any major changes of policy or procedures. Our aims are very much in accord with those of previous editors of the journal: to publish the best work in social psychology, regardless of theoretical or methodological orientation; to represent the full diversity of traditions within sociological social psychology, regardless of the disciplinary affiliation of authors; and to encourage more theoretical development in the field and stronger linkages between social psychology and the larger discipline of sociology.

We are pleased to announce one valuable source of continuity: Jo Ann Beard will continue as Managing Editor of the journal, handling the production aspects of the job and working with authors as their papers go to print. Her office will remain in Ithaca, NY, at the same address. The processing of manuscripts will be handled locally at Arizona, where our office is staffed by two very competent graduate students, Dina Okamoto and Gretchen Peterson. Karen Feinberg will continue as the journal's copyedi-

tor. Thanks to the efforts of another graduate student, David Richmond, we now have a computerized reviewer database that organizes information about reviewer interests, history, and availability. The database, which works with the manuscript tracking program developed by Terry Bloom and Karen Bloom, makes the process of assigning reviewers much easier and, we hope, better. To bring the journal fully into the information age, we also have a new SPQ Web page, located at <http://www.u.arizona.edu/~spq>. Please check it out and give us your comments and suggestions.

From July 1 to December 31, 1996, we made decisions on 46 papers and sent 49 out for review. The manuscript flow for the year as a whole is very similar to 1995 and, in fact, to the last several years. In 1996 the journal considered 186 manuscripts compared with 192 in 1995, 181 in 1994, and 181 in 1993. Of the papers considered in 1996, 100 were first submissions, 47 were revise and resubmits, and 39 were carryovers from the previous year. These proportions are relatively similar to prior years and, especially important, the number of first submissions is comparable to 101 in 1995 (excluding submissions for the special issue on gender) and 105 in 1994. The editors made 159 decisions in 1996, compared to 153 in 1995, 154 in 1994, and 149 in 1993. The flow of new manuscripts continues to vary substantially in the short term (monthly) but to be very consistent over the longer term; the same is true of editorial decisions.

The acceptance rate for 1996 was 19% using a measure favored by ASA editors—accepts (accepts + rejects)—which excludes papers in progress from the base. This acceptance rate compares with 18% in 1995 and an average of roughly 20% over the last

four years. The median editorial lag in 1996 was approximately 11 weeks, the same as in 1995 and one week longer than in 1993 and 1994. Thanks to our prompt reviewers, few papers take longer than three months to review. The publication lag remains 6 to 9 months.

As editors we would like to increase submissions to the journal and, if possible, increase the diversity of quality work published in the journal. The issue of diversity has been a concern for at least the last three editorships. During our first six months as editors, we were pleased to see a fairly even distribution of submissions across the major substantive and theoretical traditions in the field. Methodologically, the results are a bit more skewed. In contrast to the stereotypical view of the journal as the home of experimental social psychology, well over half of the journal's submissions in that 6-month period used survey methods, with the remainder divided fairly evenly among experimental, qualitative, and other methodologies (including purely theoretical papers). One of the hallmarks of sociological social psychology is its methodological diversity, and we want the journal to reflect that. Please help us by sending us your work for review. SPQ is known for its rigorous standards for theory and evidence, but those standards are not the province of any particular kind of work.

We plan to continue the practice, first begun by Karen Cook, of using special issues to signal openness to various kinds of work and to increase submissions in traditionally underrepresented fields. Our first aim is to encourage the submission of papers using qualitative methods and to showcase the excellent qualitative work being done in social psychology. To that end, we have asked David Snow to serve as guest editor for our first special issue, "Qualitative Contributions to Social Psychology." The deadline for submissions is October 1, 1997. Please see the latest issue of SPQ or our Web page for more information.

The journal is ably assisted by an excellent editorial board. To spread the workload a bit more, we are gradually expanding its size to 30 members. We join Ed in thanking those members whose terms ended in 1996: Noah Friedkin, Maureen Hallinan, Jeylan Mortimer, Cynthia Robbins, David Sears, David Snow, and Irving Tallman. And, we welcome the ten new members whose terms began in 1997: Linda Carli, William Corsaro, Viktor Gecas, Cathryn Johnson, Michael Macy, Wayne Osgood, Toby Parcel, Carmi Schooler, Marilyn Whalen, and David Williams. We also appreciate the help of several current members who agreed to extend their terms for an additional year.

We look forward to working with the board, our deputy editors, and the social psychology community to continue the tradition of excellence that has long marked *Social Psychological Quarterly*.

Linda D. Molm and Lynn Smith-Lovin, Editors-Elect

Sociology of Education

I am happy to report that 1996 was a good year for *Sociology of Education*. The journal continues to attract a large flow of very good and interesting manuscripts, and I am very pleased with the quality and diversity of articles that were published in 1996. In addition, during 1996 *Sociology of Education* published a special, additional issue that was distributed at no additional expense to all regular SOE subscribers. This issue, which was guest edited by Peter Cookson, Joseph Con-

## Reports, continued

aty, and Harold Himmelfarb, was the outgrowth of a conference held in June 1993 in Washington, DC on the intersection of sociology of education and educational policy. The conference was funded largely by the U.S. Department of Education, with assistance from the American Sociological Association. The special issue of *SOE* was made possible by the generous support of the Department of Education and Adelphi University. The issue represents an important attempt to bridge the gap that commonly exists between scholarship and practice in education—a gap that I hope the journal will continue to try to bridge in its regular issues. I offer my deep thanks to the guest editors for the time and energy they devoted to this special issue, and to the Department of Education, the ASA, and Adelphi University for their financial support of the conference and the additional issue of *SOE* that followed from it.

*SOE* published a diverse set of papers on interesting topics in 1996. I am pleased to note that *SOE* attracted and published a number of papers that are either methodologically or substantively different from what is usually considered to be "SOE material." In particular, the 1996 issues included a number of articles based on qualitative methods, three on education outside of the U.S., and many on educational experiences of racial and ethnic minorities. In fact, almost half of the articles published in 1996 dealt with race or ethnicity, including three that focused specifically on educational experiences among Mexican-Americans.

The success of *SOE* depends on the efforts and talents of a large number of individuals. First and foremost, I thank Brian Powell, *SOE*'s Deputy Editor, for the enormous contribution he makes to the journal. The office is in the capable hands of Roberta Bell, who took over in August 1996 from *SOE*'s previous editorial assistant, Yolanda Zepeda. I have been fortunate to have their expert assistance. Among other things, it is a considerable bonus to have editorial assistants with expertise in sociology of education!

Sociology of Education could not function without the services of a dedicated and talented editorial board. Kathryn McClelland and William Velez completed three-year terms as editorial board members at the end of 1996, and I thank them for their services to the journal and to the sociology of education community. I welcome to the editorial board for three-year terms starting in 1997 the following individuals: Jaap Dronkers, Bruce Fuller, Guang Guo, Alan Kerckhoff, and Roslyn Mickelson. I feel fortunate to have had throughout my tenure as editor a remarkable editorial board, consisting of individuals who provide thoughtful and knowledgeable reviews and who are willing to come through in a pinch when I ask them for help that really goes "above and beyond."

Finally, *SOE* depends heavily on the services of a large community of scholars who generously serve as ad hoc reviewers. The people who served as ad hoc reviewers for 1996 represent a broad spectrum of subdisciplines in sociology, and I particularly thank those who do not generally consider themselves sociologists of education for the invaluable contributions they made to the journal.

The editorial activity for *Sociology of Education* in 1996 is in most respects a continuation of trends in recent years. In 1996, 102 new manuscripts were considered (compared to 120 the previous year), and an additional 25 manuscripts were considered that

were carry-overs from the previous year (compared to 17 in 1995). A total of 15 articles were accepted for publication during 1996, and 18 appeared in print in the 1996 regular issues. An additional 10 articles appeared in the special issue on sociology and education policy. The acceptance rate for manuscripts considered in 1996 based on the "official" ASA method of calculation was 13.9% (down slightly from the previous year's 16.7%). An alternative way of calculating the acceptance rate, however, is to calculate acceptances as a percentage of all final decisions—which more closely corresponds to the probability that a submitted article will eventually be accepted. This method yields an acceptance rate of 20% for 1996.

Let me close with the observation that the quality of the journal continues to depend to a large extent on the time, energy and expertise freely given by a committed editorial board and a large group of ad hoc reviewers. My appreciation for the careful reviews and thoughtful advice offered by *SOE*'s reviewers only continues to grow.

Pamela Barnhouse Walters, Editor

## Teaching Sociology

This past year, 1996, was an editorial transition year for *Teaching Sociology* (TS). During the months of July through December the editorial duties and office shifted from outgoing editor, Kathleen McKinney at Illinois State University, to incoming editor, Jeffrey Chin at LeMoyne College. Thus, this report comes from both of us.

Along with the transition, we have other exciting activities and events to report for 1996. We put the TS web site on-line at Illinois State and subsequently moved it to Le Moyne. The URL is: <http://www.lemoyne.edu/ts/tmain.html>

In addition, the Teachsoc listserv (not an official activity of the journal or of the ASA) has been active and we have had many wonderful discussions. To subscribe, send the message subscribe teachsoc to the address: [listserv@maple.lemoyne.edu](mailto:listserv@maple.lemoyne.edu)

All messages are archived at the following address: [http://web.lemoyne.edu/mlf\\_root/archives/teachsoc/](http://web.lemoyne.edu/mlf_root/archives/teachsoc/)

The *Teaching Sociology* index was updated to the 23-year index (1973-1995) and is now available (disk and hard copy) for purchase through the ASA. We would like to extend our thanks to Amy Grams for her work on the index. Finally, TS underwent a five-year review by the ASA Committee on Publications. The report of the review subcommittee, discussed at the meeting of the Publications Committee during the 1996 annual meeting, was quite favorable.

Kathleen would like to thank this year's outgoing associate editors for all their work: Bryan Byers, Richard Davis, Gary Hampe, Jean Lynch, Wendy Ng, Gwendolyn Nyden, Diane Pike, Dennis Rome, Kim Schopmeyer, Judith Stull, and Verta Taylor. We would both like to welcome our incoming associate editors: Thomas Gerschick, Jay Howard, Cheryl Laz, David Long, Betsy Lual, Theresa Martinez, Ralph McNeal, Jr, Eleanor Miller, Allen Scarboro, John Sloan, Kathleen Tiemann, and Lynet Utiail. We also want to acknowledge the remaining associate editors and our reviewers-at-large who have served in 1996. Continuing associate editors are: Roger Barnes, Lisa Bond-Maupin, Brent Bruton, Margaret Cassidy, Craig Eckert, John Harms, Stephen Helmericks, Lin Huff Corzine, Kichi Iwamoto, Amanda Konradi, Willie Melton, Krista Moore, Jack Niemonen, Chris Prendergast, Stephen Rosenthal, Linda Scheible, Robert

Schehr, Martin Schwartz, William Smith, Susan Stall, Diane Taub, Donna Trent, Greg Weiss, and Amy Wharton.

In 1996, *Teaching Sociology* reviewed 182 manuscripts. The Editor rejected 4 manuscripts without further review, rejected 22, gave a revise and resubmit decision to 76, gave a conditional accept to 10, and accepted 19 manuscripts. Our TRACKER (journal management program) acceptance rate was 55 percent. Our editorial lag (mean number of weeks between receiving a manuscript and making an editorial decision) was under 10 weeks. Our production lag (mean number of months from acceptance to publication) was under 10 months. At this time we have a backlog of about nine issues.

Last year we published 92 pieces: 21 articles, 24 notes, 2 conversations, 5 short papers in the ISSUES section, 1 comment and reply, 1 review essay, 35 book reviews, and 2 film/video reviews.

Kathleen attempted a special issue on Instructional Technology that did not materialize due to a lack of submitted manuscripts. She urges sociologists using instructional technology to assess learning outcomes and submit manuscripts to the journal.

Jeff's plans for the future of the journal, extracted from the "Editor's Comment" in the January issue of TS, include: 1) continue the tradition of publishing high quality empirical articles on teaching, sociology, notes on teaching sociology, review essays on groups of sociology textbooks and reviews of single sociology textbooks, and reviews of instructional software, films and videos that have applications in the sociology classroom; 2) organize special issues on the introductory course, on teaching techniques (entitled G.I.E.T.s II—Great Ideas for Teaching Sociology), on teaching sociology in ethnic studies programs, on instructional technology, on outcomes assessment, on internships and experiential and community-based learning, and on theory and methods.

Much of the editorial business is conducted via e-mail. The address is: [TS\\_EDITOR@MAPLE.LEMOYNE.EDU](mailto:TS_EDITOR@MAPLE.LEMOYNE.EDU). The phone number is: (315) 445-4671. The fax number is: (315) 445-6024.

In concluding her term as editor, Kathleen wants to thank several people: Amy Grams (Production Manager), Elizabeth Grauerholz (Deputy Editor), Mary Graham-Buxton (assistant to the editor), Karen Feinberg and Laura Pedrick (copy editors), Fatima Rodriguez (assistant to the deputy editor), Karen Gray Edwards (Director of Publications, ASA), and Jane Carey (president, Boyd Printing). As she said in her "Comment From The Editor" (TS, October 1996): "I want to express my profound appreciation for the opportunity to serve my discipline and the profession of teaching as editor of *Teaching Sociology*. It has been one of the most interesting experiences of my career. Being editor is very time consuming and occasionally frustrating, but it is also tremendously rewarding. I have met wonderful people, had the opportunity to read hundreds of manuscripts about teaching, and learned a great deal about editing. I will miss it. Thank you all."

As incoming editor, Jeff thanks Kathleen and welcomes this opportunity.

Kathleen McKinney, Editor, and Jeffrey Chin, Editor-Elect

## Sociological Methodology

*Sociological Methodology* 1996 was published in November 1996, and contains seven chapters. A high point of the volume is "Clifford Collier Clogg, 1949-1995: A Tribute to His Life and Work" by Michael E. Sobel, synthesizing and celebrating the life and scholarly work of our former editor (1985-

1989), who passed away in 1995 at the age of 45, and to whom the 1996 volume is dedicated. The volume features three important chapters on categorical data analysis, and one on multivariate data analysis. Finally, there are two chapters on topics in areas where *Sociological Methodology* is less often represented: macrosociology and model uncertainty, and the structure of social exchange networks. Overall, the contents of the 1996 volume are diverse and of high quality.

During 1996, 40 manuscripts were processed, and 10 were accepted; these will be the chapters of *Sociological Methodology* 1997. It is hoped that this will be published before the annual meeting, a goal that has not often been met in the past, but that seems within range this year. The median time to review was about 3 months, similar to that for other ASA journals.

The 1997 volume will break new ground for *Sociological Methodology*, in that for the first time there will be a group of three chapters on the analysis of qualitative data. There will be several commentaries on these chapters, together with rejoinders. Together, these pieces will constitute a symposium on the rapidly evolving field of formal qualitative methodology, and I hope that they will both advance this area and increase the number of excellent papers in it that are submitted to *Sociological Methodology*.

A second feature of the 1997 volume will be several chapters that expand and apply recently developed Bayesian modeling methods for social research, including the currently "hot" area of Markov chain Monte Carlo and Gibbs sampling methods.

The 1997 volume will also continue the recent tradition of making software to implement the methods proposed available over the Web (in many cases via the StatLib software archive at <http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/general/>), or by e-mail from authors. This is important for making the methods accessible to users.

The *Sociological Methodology* home page, at <http://weber.u.washington.edu/~socmeth2/>, has been a big success, making information about the journal, tables of contents, abstracts, software, and subscription information available easily. The page was visited over 6,500 times in its first year, including visitors from most of the world's countries.

I would like to thank Managing Editor Janet Wilt for doing a superb job in running the editorial office, and our 11-member editorial board for their strong support both in providing insightful and timely reviews and in coming up with ideas (Gerhard Arminger, Mark Becker, Kathleen Carley, Patrick Dorean, Barbara Entwisle, Larry Griffin, Nora Cate Schaeffer, Herbert Smith, Michael Sobel, Xu Yie and Kazuo Yamaguchi).

We would welcome more submissions in all areas of methodology. If you are a prospective author and need advice, please do not hesitate to contact me by e-mail at [socmeth@stat.washington.edu](mailto:socmeth@stat.washington.edu).

Adrian Raftery, Editor

## Sociological Theory

Well, there's good news and there's bad news.

The bad news is that 1996 will go down as the year the editor directly caused the journal's response time to go down, wrought massive upheaval in the office, and stranded some very good assistant editors by deciding to pick up and move after nineteen years at the University of North Carolina. UNC was a fine home to the journal (as to the editor), but new opportunities and family needs called.

The first good news is that New

York University has provided substantial support to the journal, enabling us to greatly improve our operations. Shifting Lenin's metaphor, it was indeed two steps back, but now ten steps forward.

Leah Florence, the journal's previous managing editor also chose to retire. She was magnificent in almost every respect, so much so that I found authors she had never met calling her to consult not just about their manuscripts but about their lives, career decisions, and whether the influence of Habermas was waxing or waning. She is much missed. But she was too nice. We have a new managing editor, Bruce Byers, who is under orders never to sympathize with authors who rewrite in proofs or reviewers who make excuses for tardiness. He has computerized all our records and implemented improved systems for tracking manuscripts, nagging reviewers, and keeping on top of the production process.

Relocation initially knocked our decision speed for a loop. Manuscripts were forwarded less than promptly; file cabinets and computers failed to arrive on schedule; email messages went astray. Not least, the editor was too often overwhelmed by the pace of life in the big city. This is over; we have now worked through the entire backlog of transitional issues and have cut response time in half. But that won't show up until the 1997 report. For now, there is no escaping the conclusion that we are slow.

There's more good news, however. The flow of manuscripts and of good manuscripts has picked up. ST considered 108 manuscripts in 1996, rejecting 43, inviting resubmissions of 30, and accepting 9 with 23 still pending and 3 withdrawn. This is good not just for the journal, but for what it says about the field. Blackwell has even expressed an interest in the possibility of moving from three to four issues a year. If our backlog continues to grow, this may make sense. Certainly, it would make it easier for us to undertake special issues, something we are now exploring with regard to both external proposals and some ideas from within the editorial board.

Substantively, I have pushed in an editorial note and in other ways for a broader conception of sociological theory and its place in the discipline. I hope we will receive proportionately more submissions that seek to advance theory in the case of contemporary sociological research and understanding, as distinct from those which aim mainly at clarifying what others have already said. The latter can be important, and ST will publish them, but they do not exhaust the domain of sociological theory. I have had a couple of letters objecting to my idea that theory ought to be judged largely on whether it helps us to understand the social world better, but quite a bit more social in support. Gratifyingly, some of the latter has come in the form of submissions from authors who said they otherwise wouldn't have considered the journal. There must be more of you out there. Send in the papers.

Craig Calhoun, Editor

## Classified Ads

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, meaning. Twenty years' experience including *ASR*, *SPQ*, *Sociological Theory*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Demography*. Karen Feinberg, 5300 Hamilton Avenue, #1704, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328; 73732.1064@compuserve.com.

## Special Funding Opportunity for Early Career Sociologists

**Editor's Note:** The following program announcement is directed to the support of new investigators interested in undertaking field or laboratory experiments on social or behavioral aspects of drug abuse. Note that the next deadline for such submissions is June 1, 1997.

### Behavioral Science Track Awards for Rapid Transition

#### Purpose

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), through the issuance of this Program Announcement (PA) hopes to facilitate the entry of beginning investigators into the field of behavioral science research. It is well-documented that the number of investigators entering basic behavioral sciences research is declining. This is of special concern to NIDA because understanding behavioral processes is fundamental to curbing drug abuse and addiction.

Because of the importance of this public health mission, the pipeline of behavioral science investigators who will make the next important discoveries in drug abuse must not run dry. Recently NIDA has pursued several initiatives to emphasize its interest in the behavioral sciences. The purpose of this PA is to underscore NIDA's commitment and interest in expanding the scope of basic behavioral sciences research in drug abuse.

NIDA supports both animal and human basic research to elucidate underlying behavioral mechanisms, determinants and correlates of drug abuse (both licit and illicit), and to characterize the harmful sequelae of drug abuse and addiction. NIDA invites newly independent investigators to submit applications for small-scale, exploratory (i.e., pilot) research projects related to NIDA's behavioral sciences mission. The Behavioral Science

Track Award for Rapid Transition (B/START-NIDA) will provide rapid review and funding decisions of applications. Basic science (mostly laboratory) applications are encouraged in a wide variety of behavioral factors in drug abuse, including neurocognitive, cognitive and perceptual processes, psychosocial, and more broadly social and motivational factors in drug abuse. Given the role that drug abuse plays in HIV/AIDS transmission, studies applying basic behavioral science models and methods to address this issue are especially encouraged.

#### Eligibility Requirements

Applications may be submitted by domestic, for-profit and non-profit organizations, public and private, such as universities, colleges, hospitals, laboratories, units of State and local governments, and eligible agencies of the Federal government. Racial/ethnic minority individuals, women, and persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply as principal investigators.

To be eligible for a B/START-NIDA award, the proposed principal investigator must be independent of a mentor at the time of award but be at the beginning stages of her/his research career. If the applicant is in the final stages of training, he/she may apply, but no B/START award will be made to individuals in training status. The proposed principal investigator may not have been designated previously as principal investigator on any Public Health Service (PHS)-supported research project. Previous receipt of National Research Service Award funds (i.e., Institutional Training Grant or Individual Fellowship) is permissible. Foreign organizations are not eligible to apply.

#### Mechanism of Support

The funding mechanism that will be used to support this initiative is the small grant (R03).

Each award is not to exceed \$50,000 in direct costs and is for a period of one year only. The award is not renewable.

#### Application Procedures

Applications are to be submitted on the grant application form PHS 398 (rev. 5/95). Applications kits are available at most institutional offices of sponsored research and may be obtained from the Grants Information Office, Office of Extramural Outreach and Information Resources, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, MSC 7910, Bethesda, MD 20892-7910, telephone 301/435-0714, email: ASKNIH@odrockm1.od.nih.gov.

In FY '97, the regular receipt date of June 1 for R03 applications applies. For FY '98 and beyond, there will be two receipt dates per fiscal year: October 1 and February 1.

#### Award Criteria

It is anticipated that up to \$500,000 for FY 1997 will be available to support projects submitted under this program announcement.

#### Inquiries

Inquiries are encouraged. The opportunity to clarify any issues or questions from potential applicants is welcome. Direct inquiries regarding programmatic issues to:

Division of Basic Research  
National Institute on Drug Abuse  
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10A-31  
Rockville, MD 20857  
Telephone (301) 443-6300  
Fax (301) 594-6043

Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research  
National Institute on Drug Abuse  
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 9A-53  
Rockville, MD 20857  
Telephone (301) 443-6504  
Fax (301) 443-2636

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

NON-PROFIT ORG

U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
ALBANY, NY  
PERMIT NO. 31

*Future ASA  
Annual Meetings*

1997  
August 9-13  
Toronto, Ontario,  
Canada

□□□

1998--August 21-25  
San Francisco, California

□□□

1999--August 6-10  
Chicago, Illinois

□□□

2000--August 12-16  
Washington, DC

## Footnotes

Published monthly with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Subscriptions, \$30.00. Single copies, \$3.00.

Editor: Felice J. Levine  
Managing Editor: Ed Hatcher  
Associate Editor: Carla B. Howery  
Production: Karen Gray Edwards  
Secretary: Teresa A. Sullivan

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. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue).

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410; footnotes@asanet.org. ASA Home Page: <http://www.asanet.org>.

Copyright 1997, American Sociological Association. Third class postage paid at Washington, DC, and additional mailing offices. ISSN 0749-6951.