

Footnotes

MAY/JUNE 1996

VOLUME 24
NUMBER 5

The 1996 Annual Meeting, August 16-20

Look to NYC for the Truly Great Convention!

Democrats will be politicking in Chicago and Republicans in San Diego, but for the truly great convention this August look to New York City as sociologists of all stripes converge in the Big Apple for ASA's 91st Annual Meeting.

"Think of a Broadway Show that satifies the sociological imagination, and you will get a sense of the excitement and significance of this

meeting," said ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine.

Well over 4,000 sociologists are expected for the five-day meeting that begins on Friday, August 16 and takes place in the heart of Manhattan at the New York Hilton and Towers and the Sheraton New York Hotel and Towers.

The Big Apple is Still Fashion Central
Page 5

Dynamic Plenaries
This year's Annual Meeting features three major plenary sessions, reflecting this year's theme of

"Social Change: Opportunities and Constraints." All are must see events.

Yudof and Affirmative Action--August 16

The opening plenary will take place on Friday, August 16, at 8:30 p.m. (the only nighttime plenary). Focusing on critical issues in affirmative action and higher education, the session promises to generate important discussion and debate. The keynote speaker is Mark G. Yudof, Executive Vice President and Provost at the University of Texas, Austin. He will address "The Constitution and Race-conscious Admissions Policies in Public



U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala will be featured at the 1996 ASA Annual Meeting.

See New York, page 7

ASR Features Debate Over Divorce Data

Findings from a well-known study on the economic impact of divorce are incorrect and have distorted policy discussions about no-fault divorce, sociologist Richard R. Peterson contends in the June issue of the *American Sociological Review*.

In her widely quoted book *The Divorce Revolution* (The Free Press, 1985), Lenore Weitzman, now at George Mason University, reported that women's standard of living declined 73 percent one year after divorce while men's standard living improved by 42 percent. The percentages were based on a 1977-1978 Los Angeles sample.

But Peterson, a program officer at the Social Science Research Council in New York, said he has reanalyzed Weitzman's data using the same methods and found a 27 percent decline in women's standard of living and a 10 percent increase in men's within the first year after divorce.

"Many exchanges in the ASR involve researchers who agree on many of the facts, but differ in interpretation," said ASR editor Paula England. "The exchange between Peterson and Weitzman is an instance of another process, equally common in all sciences: excellent researchers sometimes make mistakes that someone corrects. That is how I see this case."

Although scientists have questioned the validity of Weitzman's findings on this issue, *The Divorce Revolution* continues to attract national attention in academic, legal, and popular publications, where Weitzman's figures have been described as "staggering" and "startling."

Some opponents of no-fault divorce

have cited the book's figures to show how the law impoverishes women, especially homemakers and working women who make less money than their husbands.

In her written reply to Peterson--also to be published in ASR--Weitzman acknowledges that "the gender gap is probably less than I reported." She said there was "probably an error in the weighting procedure" used in the calculation on post-divorce standards of living.

Weitzman said she could not go back to the project's original data that were used in the book to replicate the analysis. The master files, she writes, were copied and reformatted to accommodate different computer systems. Somewhere in the process of archiving the files a programming error occurred, causing the ID numbers of respondents to be mismatched. "The second file now stored at the Murray Center, an old 'dirty data' raw data file, is also unusable for replication because it does not include the cleaning and variable construction which was done directly on the system file."

"However, she notes, "neither the scholarly awards nor the legal impact of *The Divorce Revolution* arose from any one table, but rather from my conclusion that the decline in women's standard of living after divorce was (and still is) a major social problem. My book also focused on the direct effects of this decline on the innocent victims of divorce--the children."

In a final written comment, Peterson

See Divorce, page 4

Sociology Job Seekers: The AFL-CIO Wants You!

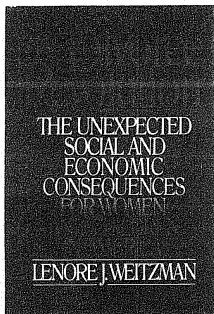
by Dan Clawson, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, and Rick Fantasia, Smith College

Recent changes in the American labor movement are creating a new source of employment for sociologists, especially recent undergraduate majors.

The changes started last fall when the AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations) had its first seriously contested presidential election. To the surprise of some, unionists elected an insurgent leadership team--

John Sweeney, president (former president of the Service Employees International Union); Rich Trumka, Secretary-Treasurer (former president of the United Mine Workers), and Linda Chavez-Thompson, Executive Vice-President (formerly of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees). The spirit and intent of the new leadership is captured in the anthem of the insurgent slate, "Rise Again,"--a song written by sociologist

See AFL-CIO, page 4



ASA's Levine Testifies for Social and Behavioral Research

ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine recently urged two House Appropriation subcommittees to make support for social and behavioral science research a priority--even in periods of scarce resources.

On April 17, Levine testified before the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies and urged the subcommittee to increase its support for social science research within the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs (OJP). In particular, Levine urged expanded research support for OJP's National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. (See story on page 4.)

In May 10 testimony before the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies, Levine similarly urged the importance of increased investments in social and behavioral science research supported by the National Science Foundation. (See "Open Window" column on page 2.)

The hearings are part of the subcommittees' deliberations to consider funding levels for fiscal year 1997, which begin in October. The subcommittees are expected to mark up legislation in June.

In both hearings, Levine said that she appreciated the difficulty subcommittee members faced in the allocating scarce dollars, but added "science is too important to be left on the periphery." □

In This Issue . . .



Sociologists: Call Your Senator

3

H.R. 1271 will hurt important research on minors.



Fashion and New York

5

Ruth Rubenstein gives a nifty tour and explanation.



Teaching and Sociology

6

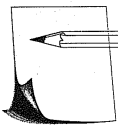
Whatever your interest, it's at the Annual Meeting.



The Best and Brightest

7

Announcing the winners of the major ASA awards.



ASA Gets New Editors

Here are profiles and vision statements for two of them.

8



Ford Has a Better Idea!

The Ford Foundation taps sociologist Mel Oliver as Vice President.

10

Our Regular Features

Departments	11
Obituaries	14
Public Affairs Update	3

The Executive Officer's Column

Advocating Support for NSF Social Science



As ASA members will recall, it was just one year ago that U.S. Rep. Robert Walker (R-PA), Chair of the House Science Committee, questioned the importance of the social and behavioral sciences and signaled an interest in eliminating the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) at the National Science Foundation (NSF). On April 24 of this year, this Committee passed the Omnibus Science Authorization Act of 1996, stipulating that NSF should reorganize from seven to six directorates and report on its plans by November 15, 1996. With opposition from Democrats, the majority report questioned putting a priority on SBE sciences, although the Act leaves discretion to NSF director Neal Lane to make

restructuring decisions.

During this past year, leaders across the science community have expressed their support of the SBE Directorate and the important sciences it funds. While the actions of Rep. Walker and the House Science Committee remain troubling; fortunately, there is also considerable support in Congress on both sides of the aisle for NSF serving to advance all fields of science.

On May 10, I had the opportunity to testify before the Appropriation's Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies on 1997 NSF appropriations. In my statement, on behalf of the American Sociological Association, I sought to underscore the importance of social and behavioral science research and why these sciences are an integral part of the NSF mission. The following are some excerpts from this testimony. The full text is available on the ASA home page (<http://www.asanet.org/>).--Felice J. Levine

■ ■ ■

Mr. Chairman, . . .

The ASA greatly appreciates the opportunity to testify on FY97 appropriations for the National Science Foundation The Foundation plays a critical role in advancing basic science across all fields, including the social and behavioral sciences.

Mr. Chairman, since you assumed chairmanship of this subcommittee, you have continued a tradition of providing NSF with a high degree of autonomy--not only in determining science priorities but also in determining how NSF conducts its overall operations. Since its inception in 1950, NSF has served science and society well in large part because Congress and the Executive branch have generally refrained from partisan politics in relation to this agency. We in the social and behavioral science community applaud that approach and your consistent efforts to reinforce this commitment

Within the scientific community, a recognition of the need for integrated knowledge across fields of science, and for full partnership with the social and behavioral sciences are not new themes. In 1981, Dr. D. Allan Bromley, who was then president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science wrote: "If we are to make progress in addressing . . . national problems, it is essential that we maintain support for excellence in *all* the sciences--social, behavioral, and economic, as well as natural"

What Dr. Bromley wrote 15 years ago is no less true today. The social and behavioral sciences are an essential and integral part of the scientific enterprise at NSF. While these sciences represent only a small percentage of the NSF budget, based on almost 40 years of support, the investment has yielded fundamental knowledge about human beings and human systems

At the National Science Foundation, long-term support for basic research has incorporated three strategies: funding for projects by individual investigators, creation of large-scale studies over wide ranging locations and long periods of time, and data base or data resource efforts that anticipate a wide number of potential users Permit me to cite an example of each strategy and its relevance or benefit:

- Mr. Chairman, recently Alejandro Portes and Ruben Rumbaut surveyed approximately 5,200 eighth and ninth graders of Asian, Latin American, and Caribbean descent in San Diego and Miami. Through this individual-investigator project, these investigators learned that compared to first generation immigrants, the children in the second generation spent less time on homework, watched more television, and obtained lower grades. On a positive note, the survey found that most young immigrants learn English rapidly. More than 90 percent were found to speak English well or very well.

- Mr. Chairman, large-scale projects over long periods of time have also yielded fundamental advances in social scientific methods, data, and theory. [These] surveys not only contribute directly to scientific knowledge, but also stimulate advances in statistical methods The Wisconsin Longitudinal Survey, for example, which followed 10,000 graduating seniors from 1957 for more than 35 years, provides the model for national longitudinal surveys measuring the performance of schools and the transitions of youth from school to college or to the labor market.

- Lastly, Mr. Chairman, permit me to elaborate on one of the major data resource efforts supported by NSF. The General Social Survey (GSS) has been conducted under the auspices of the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago since 1972. The GSS is undertaken for purposes of basic scientific research on the structure and development of American society as well as for up-to-date, important, high quality data (just released on internet) The 1996 General Social Survey includes special modules For example, the market exchange module yields important new data and understandings on employment in family businesses, loans between private individuals, and decisions about economic issues Based on a full probability sample of adults living in U.S. households, such data are both rigorous and exceptionally useful.

Mr. Chairman, the American Sociological Association urges the Subcommittee to approve the FY97 request of \$124 million for the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research (SBE)--a 8.6 percent increase over the FY96 estimated budget. The new budget will allow the SBE directorate to advance in those areas where basic research is underway and to invest in important new initiatives. Major activities include the Human Capital Initiative the Learning and Intelligent Systems Initiative the National Consortium on Violence Research [and] the Digital Library Initiative

[Also] the SBE directorate supports a number of activities designed to enhance the educational opportunities and training of social and behavioral scientists. These activities include site grants and supplemental funding for Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU), postdoctoral awards, undergraduate and graduate students supported and trained under grants; and a very extensive program of support for doctoral dissertation research (e.g., in 1995, \$1.743 million to support 205 students)

[T]he Administration has requested \$3.325 billion for fiscal year 1997. The American Sociological Association supports that request at a minimum. Yet, we also urge the Committee to consider additional support. As we approach the beginning of the 21st century, we face difficult decisions about the allocation of scarce dollars. In confronting these choices, science is too important to be left on the periphery.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman □



Contact Your Senators Now! Defeat H.R. 1271

Your immediate action is needed to defeat Senate passage of a bill that could seriously impede research effort involving minors.

On April 18, the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee approved the Family Privacy Protection Act, H.R. 1271, by a 7 to 5 vote.

The measure, which passed the House last April as part of the Republican's "Contract With America," now goes to the full Senate. Because this measure can be brought up for consideration at anytime, we need you to contact your Senators immediately.

H.R. 1271 requires prior written consent from a parent or guardian for any minor to participate in federally funded survey research, if the survey contains questions in seven categories. These categories include sexual behavior or attitudes, illegal and antisocial behavior, religious affiliations or beliefs, and mental or psychological problems. Currently, Institutional Review Boards may waive written consent provided an appropriate mechanism for protecting the children is substituted and after carefully weighing the nature and purpose of the research and the risk and anticipated benefit to the research subject.

By removing flexibility from the human subjects protection process, this bill will undermine our nation's ability to monitor the level of risk to children and youth from violence, substance abuse, and other risky behaviors.

ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine testified against the legislation at a Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on November 9th on behalf of a coalition comprised of over 35 professional organizations. These groups—which represent interests as diverse as social scientists to parent groups—are united in the belief that less reliable research on high risk youth behavior serves the interests of no one.

Key Talking Points

- ☞ Over the past 20 years, the federal government has approved and strengthened regulations governing parental consent for children who are research subjects. Current regulations, for example, rightly require that a parent or guardian be notified if their child is being asked to participate in federally funded research and that he or she be given the opportunity to refuse the child's participation.
- ☞ Before a study involving human subjects can be funded by any federal agency, it must pass review by an Institutional Review Board. IRBs, which include members of the local community, have the delegated authority to approve, disapprove, or request modification of studies based on the sufficiency of the study's provisions to obtain informed consent, protect privacy, and inform subjects about any risks and benefits. Written consent is the standard for any research with minors, but the IRB may grant a waiver under certain circumstances, or approve other procedures that may be more appropriate to the research or the study population.
- ☞ In place of this set of careful guidelines, H.R. 1271 substitutes a blanket requirement for written parental permission that fails to reflect certain realities. Several recent studies have documented that parents often fail to sign and return written consent forms, not because they object to their children's participation in research, but simply because they do not have the time or take the time to do so.
- ☞ Requiring written permission from parents has been shown to result in insufficient sample sizes and underrepresentation of certain at-risk groups. Not only would critical groups be less likely to participate in research, study costs would soar as researchers attempt multiple follow-ups to improve samples.
- ☞ Informed public policy depends on reliable information. Research data on important issues affecting children, such as substance abuse, violence, and adolescent pregnancy will become more difficult to obtain. Without this research, it will be difficult for families, educators, and policy makers to make informed decisions concerning the safety and welfare of children and youth.

What You Can Do

Consider a letter to your Senators and call the legislative aides who handle the issue. Urge your colleagues, high level administrators, and personal acquaintances of the Senators to do so as well.

To contact your Senator, call (202) 224-3121 and ask to be connected to the office of your Senator. Ask to speak to the staff member who handles the issue.

Letters should be sent to the Senator, c/o the staff member, and mailed to: U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. Letters should include a return address and be written in your own words. If you can give personal examples of how H.R. 1271 would harm your research, do so.

Please send a copy of your correspondence and direct questions to ASA's director of public affairs and communications, Ed Hatcher at (202) 833-3410, Ext. 320; fax 202-785-0146 or by e-mail at hatcher@asnet.org. ☐



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ *Budget Accord Gives Only Slight Boost to NSF* . . . The recent budget accord between Congress and the Administration for spending in fiscal year 1996 provides the National Science Foundation with an additional \$40 million for its research and related activities account. That means research gained \$32.5 million or 1.4 percent above 1995, for a final allocation of \$2.314 billion—still a net loss after inflation. Overall, NSF's dollars were reduced from \$3.27 to \$3.22 billion. The final allocation for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate is not yet known. Meanwhile, the Administration is proposing NSF receive \$3.325 billion for fiscal year 1997, with \$2.472 billion for research (see Open Window column).

✓ *National Endowment for the Humanities Holds On* . . . The National Endowment for the Humanities appears to have navigated a direct assault on the agency with important efforts from the National Humanities Alliance, including ASA. NEH funding for fiscal year 1996 wound up at \$110 million, down from the fiscal year 1995 allocation of \$177 million. State programs suffered the smallest decrease (5 percent); scholarly areas unfortunately underwent the largest cut (60 percent). Meanwhile, 20 House Republicans have written to U.S. Rep. Ralph Regula (R-OH), who heads the House Appropriations subcommittee responsible for NEH's budget, and urged him to fight for at least the same amount for fiscal year 1997. The Administration request is \$136 million for fiscal year 1997. Even if NEH receives the full amount of that request, the agency would have barely three-quarters of the funding it had when the 104th Congress took office in 1995.

✓ *Sociologists Help Prepare New Report On Ethnicity* . . . The National Research Council has released *Spotlight on Heterogeneity*, a new report that reviews current federal policies and practices for classification of ethnic and racial identity and possible changes in the federal standard. The report is based on a 1994 workshop sponsored by NRC's Committee on National Statistics and Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Sociologists Noreen Goldman, Princeton University, and Robert Hauser, University of Wisconsin-Madison, played a key role in organizing the workshop, which involved 78 participants, including 18 sociologists.

The workshop was held at the request of the U. S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which sets federal policy for measuring ethnic and racial identification. Specifically, the workshop reviewed the 1977 OMB directive that required federal agencies to be consistent in their categorization of racial and ethnic groups, either through the use of a fivefold typology: American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, white, and Hispanic or of a fourfold classification of the first four of these groups, plus a distinction between Hispanic and non-Hispanic that cut across the other categories. The growth of racial and ethnic diversity in the U.S. population, along with the mixed administrative and statistical implications of the OMB standard, has made its revision a visible and controversial issue. The NRC report emphasizes the limitations of certain means of categorization and identifies alternative means of measuring and reporting ethnicity. It suggests a number of issues that should be addressed in the development of a revised standard. *Spotlight on Heterogeneity* is available from the Committee on National Statistics, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20418; by e-mail at CNSTAT@nas.edu, or by phone at (202) 334-3097.

✓ *Report Seeks New Research Directions for Head Start* . . . The National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine, meanwhile, have released a new report proposing new research directions needed for Head Start, the federal government's program for low income preschoolers. Entitled "Beyond the Blueprint: Directions for Research on Head Start's Families," the report was based on a series of workshops by the NRC's Roundtable on Head Start Research. ASA member Robin Jarret of Loyola University of Chicago made a presentation to the Roundtable on "Alternative Family Structure Among Poor Families." The report emphasizes the necessity to investigate the diversity of cultural, lingual, and educational backgrounds represented by families enrolled in Head Start. It also emphasizes the need for an accurate picture of parents' employment status and child-care needs as well as the degree to which Head Start children and staff are exposed to domestic and community violence. The study, funded by the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is available by calling 1-800-624-6242. ☐

AFL-CIO, from page 1

Tom Juravich, who sang it as part of the convention's campaign activities.

The new leadership wants to rebuild the labor movement by focusing on organizing the unorganized—especially women and members of minority groups. Many of the new organizers, the leaders say, will come from sociology.

"Recent sociology graduates are one of our two best sources of organizers," according to Richard Bensinger, the AFL-CIO's Director of Organizing. Because of the new leadership's emphasis on organizing, Bensinger said, "We have the money and we have the jobs. Our most pressing need is people. We want to recruit the best young people we can find—many of them sociology majors—for the most exciting job you can imagine, organizing the unorganized."

The AFL-CIO's Organizing Institute (OI) is a program designed to recruit and train union organizers; many sociologists have taken this route to employment. Participants—college graduates, rank and file union members, and community activists—come for an intensive three-day training session, including basic education about organizing and labor law, and focusing on role playing activities that simulate actual organizing campaigns. The second step of the program is a three-week (modestly paid) internship, where interns are trained in actual organizing campaigns. A three month apprenticeship follows the internship; after that, the OI assists with placement.

The Organizing Institute has ambitious plans for the New York ASA convention this August. "We've been sending young organizers around the country to meet faculty and recruit students," said Bensinger. "This summer we're coming to the ASA Meetings, and we'd like to schedule a couple of hundred one-on-one interviews with faculty, so that sociology graduates who are now working as labor organizers can speak with faculty about their experiences. We need sociology faculty to help us identify their best students, and encourage them to work with the labor movement."

Faculty or students interested in meeting young organizers at the convention are encouraged to call Chris Woods, the Organizing Institute's National Recruitment Director, at 1-800-848-3021 (cwoods99@aol.com).

Although it is not certain which organizers will attend this summer's ASA convention, three of the possibilities include:

- Becky Belcore, a recent sociology honors graduate from Smith College, now works as a labor organizer. After completing the Organizing Institute training, she has toured college campuses recruiting other students—especially students of color—to attend the Organizing Institute; spent a year organizing in a Detroit auto parts plant; and is currently part of a multi-union national campaign to organize poultry workers in the South.

- Cedric de Leon, the son of a cook and a clerical worker, was sent to Yale in hopes of future corporate success. Now a senior sociology major, he intends to

become a labor organizer because "I couldn't reconcile my ambition to be a corporate executive with what I see has to be done in the world."

- Angela Hassan, another recent sociology B.A., is now a lead organizer, working directly for the AFL-CIO, organizing poultry workers in the south. She emphasizes that "People have a hard time imagining the day-to-day heroism involved in a typical organizing campaign. When workers try to organize they are often harassed by their supervisors; sometimes skilled workers get reassigned to the most demeaning jobs available, for example cleaning bathrooms."

At one time, union organizing primarily involved straight-forward election campaigning, but because of extended legal maneuvering drives often reached no resolution. According to the new AFL-CIO leadership, new organizers should be prepared to use social movement tactics. "If employer delays make the law unworkable, we'll find other ways to organize," said Steve Lerner, one of the architects of the Justice for Janitors campaign, which used an approach to organizing that may become increasingly common. Justice for Janitors organizes people in their communities as well as their workplaces, and uses massive civil disobedience to pressure corporations to deal with the union.

"The separation between union organizers and researchers is ending," reports Bensinger. "We need organizers who are researchers, and researchers who are organizers." To mount an effective campaign, organizers often need to research a corporation, to discover its links to other companies and individuals, and to find possible pressure points. For example, an organizing campaign at a Los Angeles area shrimp processing factory wanted to avoid a strike, but needed to find ways to exert pressure. Organizers learned that the plant's owner also owned a restaurant, so workers went to the restaurant at a peak period and took a loooooong time ordering and eating their (minimal) meals. Sociology majors report finding their coursework—on how society operates, the sources of social order, the nature of power—useful background for developing creative organizing tactics.

The AFL-CIO, meanwhile, is trying to recruit 1,000 students for three week paid organizing internships in a program modeled on the civil rights movement's Freedom Summer. Full-time organizers are typically recruited from graduating seniors, but others can participate in Union Summer, and the program is looking for faculty assistance. For more information contact Union Summer at 1-800-952-2550.

The revived union movement hopes to work not only with students, but also with faculty. A directory of sociologists available to consult or do research for unions has been distributed to key figures in the AFL-CIO and its member unions. For more information or to add your name, contact Ingrid Semaan (semaan@soc.u-mass.edu). □

Levine Urges Funding for Research at Justice Department

ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine urged a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on April 17 to increase funding for social and behavioral science research with the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

Levine testified on behalf of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), an advocacy organization for the social and behavioral sciences supported by over 90 academic societies, professional associations, research institutes, and universities. ASA is a member of the COSSA Executive Committee.

Testifying before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies, Levine said that COSSA supported the Administration's proposed fiscal year 1997 budget for OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

"Social and behavioral science provides significant insights into the nature of crime, including its causes and prevention,"

"Social and behavioral science provides significant insights into the nature of crime, including its causes and prevention," Levine said. "Unfortunately, however, NIJ funding for social science research has been stagnant for several years."

According to the National Academy of Sciences, crime and criminal justice research receive only seven cents of every \$100 of federal research and development funding, far less support than other threats to life, such as heart disease, AIDS and cancer.

Levine said more research was needed to explain the high levels of violence in American society and recent fluctuations in the levels of violent crime. In 1994, she said, the murder rate was 14 percent above the 1985 level, even though there was a drop between 1993 and 1994.

"We need to know much more than we do about these patterns and their impact. Research, for example, on changing demo-

graphics, more effective policing strategies, and a doubling of the prison population since 1985—can produce information essential to making America safer."

Levine said social and behavioral science has helped to increase knowledge about the demographics of crime, the effectiveness of sentencing alternatives, factors that put youth "at risk," and a variety of such issues as drugs, gangs, family violence, and patterns of victimization. Levine noted that ASA's recently published report, *Social Causes of Violence: Crafting a Science Agenda*, documents the extensive amount of violence research that has been published in recent decades. Yet, she added, the pervasiveness and complexity

of violence require that it be given a "high priority for federal research investment."

Long-Range Plan

The NIJ has developed a long-range

plan to shape its future research agenda around six goals designed to advance our understanding and response to violence and drug-related crime. While these goals have been embraced by a broad community of researchers and practitioners, NIJ now only funds approximately one in five quality grant applications. The Bureau of Justice Statistics, the statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, also suffers from underfunding, despite the importance of its statistical data collections, such as the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), for policymakers and practitioners.

"If we are committed to providing policy makers and law enforcement officials with the tools needed to make our streets safe and our criminal justice system fair and effective," Levine urged, "we must devote more resources to a strong and balanced research and statistics arm of the Department of Justice." □

Divorce, from page 1

said he was able to supplement the Murray data and create a corrected raw data file.

"This corrected raw data file reconstructs the lost 'cleaned' data file Weitzman refers to." Weitzman's claim that errors resulting from mismatched ID numbers cannot be corrected, he adds, is "innaccurate."

"I examined the paper records to determine which ID number was correct and corrected errors that had been created by mismatching files."

Peterson insists it is "unlikely" that an incorrect application of the weights could have caused the discrepancy in their findings. "None of the problems or alternative explanations discussed in Weitzman's comment explains how the erroneous findings were arrived at."

Moreover, he writes, his results lead to different conclusions about the impact of no-fault divorce legislation. "My reanalysis of Weitzman's data shows that the changes in standard of living after divorce in California were similar to those reported in other studies conducted both before and after Weitzman's," he said. "This suggests that no-fault legislation did not increase the gender gap in economic outcomes. Rather, the gender gap remained as serious as it

had been under the fault based system.

"This significantly undermines the argument that specific features of the no-fault legislation resulted in larger declines in women's standard of living after divorce than had been prevalent under the fault-based system," he said.

Peterson also counters Weitzman's argument that the 73 percent figure is only one statistic in a 500 page book.

"These figures are featured prominently on the book jacket, as well as the introduction and the concluding chapter. Most reviews of her book cited the figures as a major finding, as did Weitzman herself in testimony at a Congressional hearing."

Weitzman and Peterson write that they strongly agree with each other that the decline in women's standard of living after divorce remains unacceptably high. Even if Peterson's lower figures are correct, Weitzman writes, "that is still a 40 percent difference between the two—and that outcome is unconscionable for a legal system and a society committed to fairness, justice, and equality." □

At the Annual Meeting: A City of High Fashion Awaits

Editor's Note: This article is the sixth in a series of articles to be published on New York in anticipation of the 1996 Annual Meeting.

by Ruth P. Rubinstein

SUNY-Fashion Institute of Technology

Fashion is a product in which art and commerce unite to create clothing that conveys a new spirit. As an international center of fashion, art, and design, New York exhibits fashion in a multiplicity of ideas and colors. New York's retail shops display styles and sensibilities found in London, Paris and Milan. The fashions which will be on view this August are based on 1970's styles, though richer in color and texture. The new styles reflect optimism despite the fact that clothing sales are stagnant. A period's fashion often reflects economic and political expectations. Today, we see in fashion the belief that the American economy is poised for growth.

On Sixth Avenue, south of 23rd Street, a new retail area has developed which reflects both the hope and the style. *Fitz and Fitz* was recently opened by the English designer Barbara Hulanicki. In the 1960's and early 1970's she invented the Biba look, which was a definitive part of English street fashion for young people. Here she is offering inexpensive, simple, playful clothes.¹ *Today's Man* is here too. It offers trendy clothes for men who like to appear at ease, open to interaction. *Filene's Basement*, a branch of the Boston store which offers designer closeouts and lower price clothing, is located this area under *Bed and Bath*.

Consumption has always suffered the moralist's invective. Through the centuries religious and secular thinkers have condemned the consumption of clothing in particular. They often saw it as an obvious demonstration of a lack of substance. Today's fashion shows are portrayed in the media as vacant, frivolous, the ultimate expression of waste. Yet, contrary to those who believe that it is our market economy that creates a false demand for new images, goods and services, in real life, matters of dress and appearance are taken quite seriously by nearly everyone. Contemporary patterns of merchandising tell the story.

Department Stores Dwindle

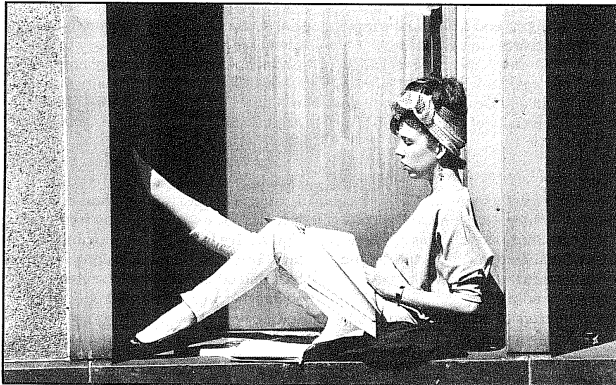
A visit to New York in 1996 quickly reveals that many of the familiar and established department stores no longer exist. Despite heavy advertising, past success, efficient public transportation, and easy accessibility by walking, neither advertising nor fame guaranteed their future. The factors that once made them desirable have vanished. Department stores became important at the turn of the century when the city was dense enough and affluent enough to create a demand for a wide variety of types of clothing. The diverse needs of the growing urban population were met by the department stores and each developed around a particular social class or level of taste: Bonwit Teller, a Fifth Avenue institution with white-glove service that appealed to the carriage trade; Altman's, the most conservative of the city's major stores; and Alexander's, where middle-class shoppers bought discounted imitations of expensive originals. They are

no longer with us.² Abraham and Strauss, which once inhabited Brooklyn's toniest shopping district, moved to Manhattan and its atrium became a shopping mall for the specialty consumer.³

Economic and political change made many of the department stores irrelevant. The changing realities required that retail stores create clothes around a particular merchandising focus, to identify a need, an attitude, or a mood.⁴ Too big and slow, the large stores couldn't respond. They offered merchandise no longer relevant to their customers. *Bloomingdale's* and *Saks Fifth Avenue* survived. They honed their fashion image by offering particular designer lines. They also used economies

and the well-to-do. As a result, staid Madison Avenue now pulsates with merchandise that is diverse, multicultural and decidedly modern. Choices on the avenue range from the 'minimalist' Calvin Klein, the 'aristocratic cowboy' Ralph Lauren, the deceptively serious Giorgio Armani, the outrageously colorful and sexy Gianni Versace, to playful designs by Issye Miyaki.

Women clothing producers have also taken this route. Liz Claiborne was the first to open her own boutique; Nicole Miller followed, and Tahari too. They claim that having their own stores allows them greater control. They are better able to oversee what they produce and sell.⁵



In New York City, matters of dress and appearance are taken seriously by almost everyone. (Photo by John Senzer)

of scale and merchandising. They installed eye-catching fixtures, creating what is known in the industry as the "shopping experience."

The fact that consumer response is no longer the force that determines fashion can be best seen on Madison Avenue, which used to be the traditional home of fashion. In 1996, "Quick Response," the system used to react quickly to consumer desires, is no longer useful. Responsiveness to perceived consumer needs has fragmented the market. Consumers search for styles which most meet their individual needs.

Retail shops offer clothing created around a particular point of view, a niche, to create a particular genre, perhaps. Each has its own structure and meaning which reflects internal and external dialogues, giving voice to the specific attitude, value, or mood.

Stroll Madison Avenue

The artistic legacy of the monarchic past, represented in finely crafted objects, ornate jewelry, and sumptuous clothes, are still on Madison Avenue. Beautiful clothes in a traditional style are there. Clothing by the Italian designer Valentino and the ready-made attire of Liberty of London are examples of high quality fabric and fine design. They are characterized by structure and restraint and are considered classic.

Some high fashion stores have given way to boutiques, stores owned the manufacturer and known for a particular style. The contemporary boutiques inhabit a twenty block area from 59th to 79th street. These stores are designed around the ideas and needs of the young, the style conscious,

from Brazil. Some proffer colorful, hand-embroidered shirts, belts, skirts and knapsacks, all from Ecuador.

Design Smart Furniture

A variety of "design smart" furniture stores also made their home in SoHo. Some stock is expensive, what is called "high-end merchandise." Others, however, specialize in inexpensive objects. Some of the better known are: Alan Moss, Sammy's End, and 41 Wooster.

Along Broadway, between Houston and Canal Streets, galleries, cafes, restaurants, and shops have infused more than six block neighborhood with new life.⁶ About a dozen young art dealers have clustered together on the southern edge of SoHo, around Grand and Green Streets and other are planning to move there.

The East Village, center of punk culture, where one's particular subjective experience was displayed, has calmed down as the ideas, colors, and styles of this counterculture became familiar and ceased to attract. The shocking became boring. The disaffected youth moved on. Members of the counterculture, clothing stores, clubs, and galleries for the most part, were replaced by hip thrift shops that offer "cool" clothing. They make it possible for individuals to create their own particular style. The East Village is now a tourist attraction.

Religious iconography and body piercing are the new expressions popular among today's youth. This summer you can go to Alphabet City either to buy a "Jesus Loves Me" T-shirt or to have your nipples pierced.

New York City, the nation's capital of fashion, has changed dramatically since the 1980s when the last ASA meeting was here. One thing hasn't changed. In New York city *whatever* it is that you want you can probably find. Music-videos, bright-color photographs, and late-night live music inform passers-by of exciting new styles. The city is now a place that is more encouraging of diversity, and personal expression. Retail stores enable individuals to acquire or affirm a desired identity.

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Sociology and Education at ASA's Annual Meeting

ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP) is sponsoring four special events to assist colleagues in academic settings build stronger programs and courses, and enhance the education of their students. The Annual Meeting venue is a capstone for ongoing efforts of the Program, including written resources, special meetings, outreach to community college colleagues, and involvement in higher education more generally.

Third Annual Chair Conference

Chairs are the on-campus leaders of the discipline, the person who represents sociology to the institution. The significance of the chair role internal to the department and in the external community led the ASA to begin an annual chair conference. On Thursday, August 15, the day before the Annual Meeting officially begins, the Third Annual Chair Conference will bring together department chairs to share information and perspectives on important issues facing sociology departments. On Friday, panel sessions will focus on: Preparing Your Department for a Program Review; Evaluating Faculty Work for Promotion and Tenure; and Effective Chair Leadership in Times of Retrenchment.

The second day of the Conference (the first full day of the 1996 Annual Meeting) begins with a discussion of National Issues and Trends in Higher Education Affecting Sociology Departments. The ASA's Research Program on the Discipline and Profession will share data on Faculty Salaries and Working Conditions in Sociology. Each panel includes time for questions, discussion, and commentary from the assembled chairpersons on the implications of the information for their department.

The chair conference includes break out sessions for chairs from different types of institutions. Katherine O'Donnell, Hartwick College and Arnold Silverman,

Nassau Community College will convene the AA and BA-granting institutions. The MA-granting institutions group will be led by Judith Lasker, Lehigh University and Dwayne Smith, University of North Carolina-Charlotte. Barry Glassner, University of Southern California and Felice J. Levine, ASA, will facilitate the discussion of the PhD granting departments. These discussion groups are electric with ideas, advice, challenges, and strategies which chairs share with colleagues in similar institutional contexts.

At lunch, the group will take up a topic about which many departments have expressed concern: the articulation between sociology programs at the AA, BA, MA, and PhD levels. What is or should be the alignment between these degree transitions and what are the implications for departments in order to enhance the student pipeline in sociology? The featured speaker is Teresa A. Sullivan, Vice President and Dean of the Graduate School at University of Texas-Austin and ASA Secretary.

Directors of Graduate Study Convened

Intersecting with the Chair Conference, ASA is convening a meeting of Directors of Graduate Study as well. This role is also critical within graduate departments and for undergraduate students who are applying for admission.

The Directors of Graduate Study will attend workshops and discussion groups on Friday, August 16. The morning will feature two teaching workshops which synthesize past initiatives of the ASA Committee on Graduate Education. The workshop on Preparing Graduate Students to Teach will share approaches departments use to prepare future faculty for their teaching roles. The second workshop focuses on Models of Placement for Graduate Students and will showcase programs departments have intentionally developed and implemented to help place

their graduates.

As part of this special program, the Directors of Graduate Study (DGS) will also join the chair conference for the luncheon discussion on program articulation. Following lunch, they will meet as a group to discuss the role of the DGS, issues and activities that should be pursued, and how different departments manage their graduate programs.

There is a fee for both the Chair Conference and the Directors of Graduate Study meeting, to defray the cost of materials, meals, and refreshments. Pre-registration is required; use the registration form in the Preliminary Program, or the ASA homepage at asanet.org.

Focus on Introductory Sociology

What course is more important to our discipline than the introductory course? And what course is more challenging to teach? New or seasoned faculty members will benefit from the events on Monday, August 19 *Focusing on Introductory Sociology*.

The day begins with a panel on "How Sociology is Portrayed in Introductory Textbooks: Views from Authors and Publishers." The second session focuses on "Innovative Ideas for Teaching Introductory Sociology." Poster sessions, roundtables, and other means will be used to share what works in the introductory sociology classroom.

This special focus on introductory sociology includes an emphasis on the effective uses of technology. The session on "Computer applications and Pedagogy", coordinated by Josephina Card, Sociometrics, includes demonstrations of software in use in and relevant to the introductory course.

In the afternoon, the popular teaching workshop on "Teaching Introductory Sociology for the First Time" features strategies for making the first teaching experience something other than a trial by

fire. Veteran introductory sociology faculty Brent Bruton, Iowa State University and Jerry Lewis, Kent State University, will lead the workshop.

More and more introductory sociology courses include hands-on "doing sociology." To reflect this new emphasis, another session will organize a set of presentations on research projects, community projects, critical thinking and skill building exercises pertinent to the introductory student.

Throughout the meeting, the ASA Exhibits feature book and software displays very relevant to this focus on introductory sociology.

Focus on Graduate Education

The ASA's Committee on Graduate Education has been working to identify "best practices" in our graduate departments and to disseminate those exemplars to others. Sunday, August 18 is the *Focus on Graduate Education*, where a series of sessions, workshops, and receptions bring together the community to talk about graduate education. Directors of Graduate Study and chairs, and graduate faculty generally will learn a great deal from tapping these special events on graduate work. Also, advisors to undergraduates and students considering graduate work in sociology should benefit from these events.

Three teaching workshops, all scheduled in a series on August 18, will showcase the reports of the Committee on Graduate Education. The workshops topics include: "Professional Socialization of Graduate Students"; "Effective Strategies for Preparing and Using Teaching Assistants"; and "Effective MA Programs in Sociology."

An important new feature of the Annual Meeting this year is a major poster session featuring graduate programs in sociology. Graduate departments will have exhibits with handouts and representatives to acquaint students and their advisors with their programs. The poster session will allow for browsing and questions, and follow-up appointments.

The evening of August 18 provides opportunity for informal exchange with two receptions. From 6:30-8:00 p.m., the ASA Student Reception will give undergraduate and graduate students a chance to meet one another. Undergraduate and graduate advisors as well as department chairs are also encouraged to attend. At 9:30, the Department Alumni Night kicks in. From start to finish, the cerebral, the informal, and the social sides of focusing on graduate education should be a must on the Annual Meeting calendar.

ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP) is working with departments to enhance the teaching of sociology from the first course through graduate education. Building strong departments with well-thought curricula requires effective leadership from chairs, directors of graduate study, as well as faculty. These events at the Annual Meeting reflect the importance of developing and supporting departmental leaders. For more information, contact APAP at APAP@asanet.org or (202) 833-3140 x318. □

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New York, from page 1

and Private Universities." The two respondents are Marta Tienda, chair of the University of Chicago's Department of Sociology, and Joyce Justus, Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Science in the Office of the White House Science Advisor.

President Hallinan Brings Fresh Perspectives--August 17

Count also on a packed ballroom for the second plenary--the occasion of the ASA Presidential Address and Awards Ceremony--which will take place on Saturday, August 17, at 4:30 p.m. Just look back over the past two years since President Maureen Hallinan was elected to see how important the theme of "social change" is to social policy. The winners of the 1996 ASA awards will also receive a well deserved moment of appreciation from meeting participants (see story on this page).

Secretary Shalala Holds Town Meeting--August 18

Not to be outdone, the third plenary is a capstone event. The Honorable Donna Shalala, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is the featured speaker at a Town Meeting plenary on Sunday, August 18, at 12:30 p.m. Building on social science knowledge and implications for policy, the Town Meeting will focus on current debates relating to welfare reform, health, and social well-being. After a brief talk by Secretary Shalala, a "meet the sociologists" panel (Robert M. Hauser, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Sara McLanahan, Princeton University; and Melvin L. Oliver, The Ford Foundation) will ask questions and "open microphones" will draw meeting participants into probing conversation and exchange. The Town Meeting will be moderated by Sam Roberts, urban affairs columnist for The New York Times.

Taking Stock of the Contract

For sociologists with an eye to public policy, the 1996 Annual Meeting provides countless opportunities.

In the 1994 mid-term elections, House Republicans proposed their own theme of "social change"--largely through their well-known "Contract With America." In a special series of five innovative sessions, scholars will provide a sociological perspective on the Contract and its potential legacy in the areas of immigration, children, welfare, education, and health. Team leaders for these sessions are Frank Bean, University of Texas, Austin (immigration); Brett Brown, Child Trends (children); Gary Sandefur, University of Wisconsin, Madison (welfare); Peter Cookson, Columbia University Teachers College (education); and Ron Angel, University of Texas, Austin (health). At each session, panelists will examine the empirical assumptions underlying relevant Contract legislation and whether or not it aligns with what we know about human social behavior.

The Program Committee, meanwhile, has also planned two "Great Debates" with leading scholars exchanging pros and cons of "The Privatization of Prisons" and "Desegregating Southern Higher Education."

Spotlight on New York

New York City, says ASA President Hallinan, "will provide an appropriate forum for collective reflection on social change."

"The city provides a dramatic example of change in demographic composition, health care delivery, education, religion, and technology, as well as in the economic structure and the political and social culture of a

metropolis," she adds. "We are fortunate to have this opportunity to share with, learn from and play in this wonderful city."

The Meeting provides a sociological exploration of the Big Apple with 10 special sessions, twelve tours of special sites and neighborhoods, and a special book display--all designed to discover new viewpoints and interesting aspects of the City.

"New York Culture: Beyond 'High' and 'Low,'" "The Changing New York Metropolis: Immigration, Race, and Ethnicity," and "The New York Intellectuals" are but a sample of the special sessions. As for the tours (all led by local sociologists), one can explore an historic African cemetery, walk the old and new ethnic neighborhoods of the Lower East Side; and visit one of the finest and most comprehensive collections of Indian cultural materials in the world. And that's just for starters.

Fifth Annual Research Support Forum

The Fifth Annual Research Support Forum is an important opportunity for new and more experienced researchers (including graduate students) to learn about research support and federal science policy affecting social science. The Forum runs from Saturday, August 17 through mid-day Sunday, August 18.

The Forum starts with two substantive sessions on research and research support. The first is a professional workshop--"Opportunities for Federal Funding and the Development of Competitive Research Proposals"--and includes representatives of key federal agencies offering practical advice on the research funding process. The second brings high ranking science policy leaders to consider "Social Science as a Science Priority." Wendy Baldwin, Deputy Director for Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health; Joyce Justus, Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Science, Office of the White House Science Advisor; and Barbara B. Torrey, Executive Director, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of the National Research Council will address the contemporary environment for the social and behavioral sciences and strategies for moving ahead.

The Research Forum also features two important poster sessions. At "Opportunities for Research Support," Annual Meeting participants can talk one-on-one with more than 20 public and private funding officials about funding priorities, application procedures, and specific issues of concern. The other poster session, "Data Resources," is an exhibit of approximately two dozen data sets available for secondary analysis. This session allows individual discussion with principal investigators, researchers, and managers of these large-scale data sets.

Everything You Want to Know About the Internet

On a related front--and by popular demand--the Meeting will offer a wide assortment of Internet-related sessions to help the novice and veteran Internet user locate and utilize resources pertinent to sociological work as well as some helpful tips on Home Page creation and management. Several paper sessions will present research on the impact of electronic communication and access.

The Internet is not the only way to discover cutting edge developments in research, teaching, practice, and theory. A useful guide, of course, are the Meeting's many professional workshops, didactic seminars, and teaching workshops.

Sociologists, Books, and Exhibits

Sociologists with important and recent book titles to their name will square off with their critics at eleven book panel sessions. Robert Connell, Demie Kurz, Terry Arendell, Seymour Martin Lipset, Melvin Oliver, and Stephen Steinberg are only a few of the authors participating in these important sessions.

For that matter, look to the Annual Meeting to provide the largest exhibit of sociology publishers. Visits to the exhibits offer opportunities for Annual Meeting participants to speak to publishers about their work, see important new releases, update their textbook lists, and discover specialized programs and publications. This year ASA expects almost 100 exhibits, with Cafe ASA readily available as a place to eat and meet.

Schmooze, Socialize, and Have Fun

Miss the 91st Annual Meeting and miss the chance to network, make new friends, and socialize with your colleagues. Receptions and parties help to make it happen.

All meeting attendees can join the fun at the Welcoming Party, a celebration of the meeting's opening day on Friday, August 16, from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. Newcomers and repeat players mix and meet at this kick-off event. This year a special orientation is being held for first timers just prior to the Welcoming Party at 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. New members and first time attendees at the Annual Meeting are urged to attend and to meet ASA officers, members of the Membership Committee, and staff for informal talk.

There is also the Honorary Reception immediately following the Presidential Address and Awards Ceremony on Saturday, August 17. Express your appreciation, congratulations, and best wishes to President Hallinan and to the major ASA award recipients on this festive occasion.

A "happening" not to be by-passed is the 23rd annual Department Alumni Night (DAN), where sociologists from around the world meet to reminisce about graduate school days, create new coalitions, and catch

up on the latest news.

DAN kicks off at 9:30 p.m. on Sunday, August 18, and is worth staying up for! Students are encouraged to come to DAN, but also to be sure to attend at 6:30 p.m. on the 18th the Student Reception--a wonderful gathering of undergraduate and graduate students. ASA officers, staff, and a host of department chairs and graduate advisors will also be on hand.

Important Information

All of the usual services provided by ASA at the Annual Meeting will be available and are being planned with polish and precision. The Employment Service, Paper Sales, Accessibility Resources and Services, and Child Care are all regular features of the meeting and back this year.

Two important notes:

(1) Meeting attendees need to make their hotel reservations directly with the hotels. For the New York Hilton and Towers, call 212-586-7000 or 800-445-8667; for the Sheraton New York Hotel and Towers, call 212-581-1000 or 800-223-6550.

(2) The Town Meeting Plenary with HHS Secretary Donna Shalala on August 18 is over the luncheon hour. Reservations are required for admission. There is no charge for attending and participating in this event, but reservations need to be made in advance. Those wishing to order a box lunch will need to pre-pay the lunch in addition to reserving a seat. See the *Preliminary Program*.

Preliminary Programs were mailed to all ASA members and Annual Meeting program participants in May. For general inquiries about the meeting, call 202-833-3410, ext. 305 or e-mail: meetings@asane.org. Also, look for program highlights and additional information on ASA's home page: <http://www.asa.net>

Mark your professional and personal calendars for a very special meeting. Curtains up and light the lights with ASA this August! □

ASA Announces Major Award Winners

With pride and celebration, ASA will recognize some of sociology's best and brightest at the Annual Meeting's 1996 Awards Ceremony on Saturday, August 17 at 4:30 p.m. ASA Vice President Myra Marx Ferree, University of Connecticut, will preside over this important session.

The Awards Ceremony will immediately precede President Hallinan's Presidential Address. All registrants are invited to the Honorary Reception immediately following the Address to congratulate President Hallinan and the award recipients.

We announce the winners here so that friends, family, and colleagues can make plans to attend.

Most importantly, ASA extends our heartfelt congratulations to the following honorees:

1996 Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award--Peter M. Blau, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

1996 Jessie Bernard Career Award--Judith Lorber, City University New York-Brooklyn College and Graduate Center

1996 Jessie Bernard Book Award--Diane L. Wolf, University of California-Davis for *Factory Daughters* (University of California Press, 1992)

1996 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology--Albert E. Gollin, Columbia University

1996 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award--Vaneta-marie D'andrea, Roehampton Institute (England)

1996 Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award--Murray Milner, Jr., University of Virginia, for *Status and Sacredness: A General Theory of Status Relations and an Analysis of Indian Culture* (Oxford University Press, 1994)

1996 DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award--Edgar G. Eppert, University of Chicago

1996 Dissertation Award--Recipient to be announced

The winner of the Dissertation Award will be announced in New York. Footnotes' coverage of the occasion, with biographical profiles of awardees, will appear in October 1996. □

New ASA Editors: Profiles, Missions, and Goals

In January 1996, ASA Council appointed new ASA editors based on recommendations from the Committee on Publications. Glenn Firebaugh, Pennsylvania State University, will be the new editor of the *American Sociological Review*. George Farkas, University of Texas-Dallas, will lead the Rose Series as it inaugurates its new focus and mission. Linda Molm and Lynn-Smith Lovin, University of Arizona, will co-edit *Social Psychology Quarterly*. Jeffrey Chin, Lemoyn College (Syracuse, NY), will serve as the new editor of *Teaching Sociology*.

Farkas commenced his term on appointment by Council. Although the other new journal editors' terms begin officially in January 1997, the new editorial offices will begin receiving manuscripts in mid-1996. See the box at the end of this article for specific transition dates (after which manuscripts should be sent to the new editor) and editorial addresses.

Profiles of Farkas and Firebaugh are included here. In addition, *Footnotes* has asked them to provide a brief statement to help familiarize ASA members and potential authors with their mission and goals as they embark on their important new role as editor. In the next issue, *Footnotes* will present profiles of Molm, Smith-Lovin, and Chin.

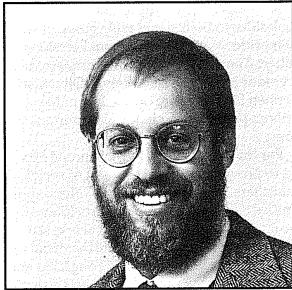


Farkas Brings Energy, Enthusiasm, Commitment to Rose Series

by Paula England
University of Arizona

When George Farkas assumed the editorship of the Rose Monograph Series in 1996, he started the series in a new direction. The ASA Publication Committee and ASA Council recently decided to reorient the series to experiment with a new concept. The plan is for the series to publish lively, short books on the state of our knowledge in important areas. Many will involve controversial topics or policy matters. Broad dissemination is envisioned, among sociologists and beyond the discipline. George Farkas has been named the editor to launch this new Rose series. His unique career has been ideal preparation for taking the series in this new direction. He has long worked at the boundaries that the new Rose series is aimed at crossing: those between disciplines, between academia and policy makers, and between theory and practice.

Farkas received his BA in Mathematics from Columbia (1967) and his doctorate in Sociology from Cornell (1973). From 1972-1978 he served on the Yale Faculty. As an Assistant Professor at Yale, he held joint appointments in Sociology and the Institution for Social and Policy Studies, participating in seminars with economists and political scientists. He later worked at Abt Associates in Cambridge, Massachusetts, evaluating the Youth Employment programs of the Carter administration. In 1982, he became my colleague at the University of Texas-Dallas, where he is Professor of Sociology and Political Economy in the interdisciplinary School of Social Sciences and Graduate Program in Political Economy. We teamed up to write on labor markets and households, criticizing eco-



George Farkas

nomics as well as integrating insights from sociology and economics. We coauthored *Households, Employment, and Gender: A Social, Economic, and Demographic View* (NY: Aldine, 1986). We also co-edited *Industries, Firms, and Jobs: Economic and Sociological Perspectives* (NY: Plenum, 1988; expanded edition published by Aldine in 1994). Our joint papers included a 1988 *ASR* piece on occupational sex segregation and wages.

More recently, Farkas has worked in the sociology of education. He is Founder and Director of the Center for Education and Social Policy at University of Texas-Dallas. He has been studying determinants of students' academic performance in the Dallas Independent School District. He created a tutoring program for grade school students in 1991, called Reading One-One, which has now cumulatively served over 4,000 low-income students, provided over 250,000 hours of one-on-one instruction, and has been adopted by four other school districts. He has been conducting evaluations of the tutoring program. He has also been conducting research showing that cognitive skills affect labor market earnings, even net of educational credentials. His forthcoming book, *Human Capital or Cultural Capital?* (NY: Aldine, 1996) is the culmination of a decade of work on these topics. You may wonder, given the book's title, which he says is important. Having read the manuscript, I take his answer to be "both, but each view needs some revision." (Read the book.)

George has long had an interest in research and statistical methods, and a commitment to rigorous empirical research. He has taught methods sequences at Yale and at the University of Texas-Dallas. I have been with him at professional meetings when former students come up to him and attribute a good share of their success to his teaching of methods. I use him as a resource on such questions because of his ability to explain complicated technical matters in a user-friendly way. The diversity of Farkas' academic work is matched by the diverse journals in which his work has appeared, including *ASR*, *AJS*, *Social Forces*, *Journal of Human Resources*, *American Educational Research Journal*, *Econometrica*, *Journal of Labor Economics*, *Evaluation and Program Planning*, *Demography*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, *Sociological Methods and Research*, among others. He is one of only a few people who has published in both *Econometrica* and *ASR*!

In addition to books on important social problems or policy issues, the

revamped Rose series is also intended to tackle theoretical or other broad intellectual debates. I predict that George will handle this side of the job with aplomb as well. Indeed, he plans to soon begin teaching one of the theory courses for PhD students at UT-Dallas. As his good friends know, he frequents book stores, browsing widely and buying wildly eclectic items to read. One week it will be the history of slavery, a psychologist writing on love, maybe some Goffman, a book on culture by an anthropologist, then something on macroeconomic debates. He once joked to me that he always hates to stop browsing because he cannot shake the idea that the meaning of life may be found in the next book he picks up.

Farkas brings plenty of editorial experience to the job. He has served on the editorial boards of *ASR*, *Sociological Forum*, and *Evaluation Review*. With Kevin Lang and me, he co-edits a book series for Aldine de Gruyter called "Sociology and Economics: Controversy and Integration." He also brings what I think characterize him most: high levels of energy, enthusiasm, and a commitment to excellence.



Re-Establishing the ASA Rose Series

by George Farkas

(Note: This is an abridged version of the statement provided to the ASA Committee on Publications in November, 1995.)

The April, 1995 *Footnotes* reported that "the ASA Council has approved the Publication Committee's recommendation to overhaul the Rose Monograph Series. The new Rose Series will be a series of high visibility, short books that integrate areas and raise controversies across the broad sociological audiences. The books will be accessible, but at the front of sociological knowledge. They will be lively and often involve controversial topics or policy matters. The Committee envisions broad dissemination, both throughout sociology and to broader intellectual and professional communities beyond the discipline."

This vision for the Rose Series promises to perform a great service to the profession. Sociology is the broadest intellectual discipline, positioned as it is between the humanities and the sciences. The most interesting humanistic discussions often involve controversy: new ways of seeing and/or a clash of viewpoints. The most interesting science often emerges from the attempt to solve a practical problem and/or to understand an anomaly. Thus controversy, competing viewpoints, and social problems in need of solution should provide a source of much that is alive and interesting in sociological work. Yet, the professionalization and specialization of the discipline have tended to push such work out of the major journals, which currently constitute the only center of attention for the discipline as a whole. As editor of the new Rose Series, I will seek to establish the series as serving this professional need.

There is a second professional need

which the Series should also serve—that for accessible, up-to-date, integrative surveys of the state of knowledge in sub-areas of the discipline. This goal is compatible with, and indeed is almost necessary for, the first goal of adequately examining controversial topics, competing viewpoints, and social problems in need of solution. When the two goals are combined, they promise to enliven the discipline and speed the evolution of paradigm competition and development. Centrality and dissemination will be enhanced by producing a series of short (80 - 150 pages), accessible monographs, covering a wide range of topics and written at a level useful for scholars while still being appropriate for course assignment. (The monographs will be distinguished from Annual Review of Sociology pieces in being longer, more focused on controversy and public policy, and being more useful for course assignment. Free-standing, fuller treatments of a single topic are also more saleable to individuals whose need is for information only on that topic.)

Finally, we should seek to disseminate the series quite widely beyond the discipline. Because of our profession's imperial stretch across topics, we have something to say to a very broad array of readers. Unfortunately, our lack of a central source for disseminating the profession's accumulated wisdom on these topics has made it easy for journalists and others to usurp the territory. At least one consequence is the lowered prestige of sociology, reflected in the oft-articulated critique of the discipline, "Sociology is no more than common sense." If the Rose series is well written, well edited, and appropriately disseminated to a wide audience, it may serve to raise the professions' visibility and reputation with its many (potential) publics.

Editorial Challenges

Stated in these terms, the Rose Series editorship promises to be a fascinating, but certainly challenging task. Much of the challenge arises from the assignment to publish monographs which collectively cover a broad array of controversial topics and policy issues so that each volume is accurate, lively, and accessible. It will be my responsibility to meet the relevant challenges creatively, while not undermining the strengths of topical openness and scholarly accuracy. At least three issues may be identified.

First, the success of the series depends upon an appropriate selection of topics. As editor, I expect to have final say on this matter. However, a broad-based mechanism for collecting suggestions, and collegial, consultative decision-making with an editorial board created for the purpose of collecting ideas, deciding which projects to pursue, and reviewing submitted manuscripts to guarantee quality, are essential if the promise of the series is to be fulfilled. Wide coverage of the field, and an eclectic definition of what is "happening" and what is "important" will be central to topic selection.

A second challenge concerns the selection of authors and the editing of their pieces so that controversy does not become scandal. Here I will strive to live

New Editors, from page 8

up to the admonition: "The editor of such a series will need to be proactive yet careful, capturing writers who are bold but not foolhardy, controversial but not extreme, synthetic but not superficial" (*Footnotes*). In particular, the quality and good sense of the editorial board, and my fostering a collegial working relationship with this board as we consider submissions, both solicited and unsolicited, will be necessary to achieve the liveliness tempered by scholarly caution that the series will strive for.

Finally, the series will succeed only if its products are widely purchased and discussed. The format discussed above, and the editor's ability to sign up high quality contributions, will be crucial to success. Yet, this must be accomplished without favoritism or the restriction of authorship to a networked social group. I plan to deal with these issues by utilizing entrepreneurial energy and enthusiasm and a wide-ranging and eclectic editorial board to reach out beyond my own strong and weak ties within the profession. If we expect to publish four to five volumes per year, the need to commission a larger number of projects to initially fill the pipeline should permit initiation of approximately ten projects during an extended start-up period. If these projects and their authors are sufficiently eclectic, while promising high quality and high interest, the series will have a strong foundation upon which to build. Then, as these volumes are advertised and appear, the visibility of the series to its audience, and the interest of potential authors, should increase.

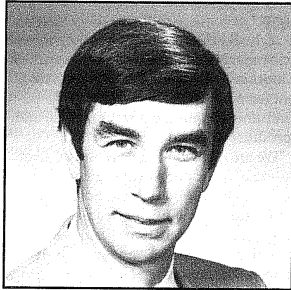


Firebaugh: The Right Choice to Lead ASR

by Barrett A. Lee
Pennsylvania State University

Glenn Firebaugh, Professor of Sociology at Penn State and incoming editor of the *American Sociological Review*, does not think that he knows it all. This may sound like faint praise when compared to the adulation customarily heaped on editors-elect of ASA-sponsored journals. But the observation contains a strong dose of reassurance, particularly for those of us concerned about the narrow way in which the discipline can be defined by gatekeepers' decisions. Glenn's own research has ranged widely enough to convince him that "human behavior is a complex product of culture, biology, and situation-specific stimuli, and we have barely scratched the surface in the study of that complexity." He sees ASR as an appropriate vehicle for advancing sociological knowledge through publication of innovative, high-quality theory and research. Put more bluntly, in a field where nobody knows it all, good new ideas should always be welcomed.

The openness of Glenn's editorial policy will surprise some who regard him primarily as a quantitative methodologist. In fact, he is difficult to pigeonhole professionally. The Firebaugh oeuvre exhibits remarkable substantive breadth, with papers on such diverse topics as the gender gap in voting, village-level fertility differences in India, the impact of foreign



Glenn Firebaugh

investment on developing countries, and trends in church attendance and in racial and environmental attitudes. What motivates much of his work is a desire to understand social change however it manifests itself. Toward that end, he has used data of virtually every stripe (historical, areal, simulated, etc.) and has embraced multiple analytic strategies. Perhaps his most valuable contribution in recent years has been to refine procedures for decomposing change into its intra-individual and cohort succession components.

Describing Glenn at a personal level poses an even greater challenge than does the task of locating him in the disciplinary landscape. One's first impression is of a modest, sensible Midwesterner, but there is more depth to Glenn than meets the eye. His roots are in Ohio, where his paternal grandparents lost their farm during the Depression, and in West Virginia. Born in Charleston in 1948, he moved with his family to a farm in the Wooster, Ohio area when he was in elementary school. Glenn's passion for clear thinking, nurtured by his parents, served him well as a member of his high school debate team, which advanced to the state finals. He also distinguished himself as a middle infielder on the baseball squad. (His attachment to the sport persists today; he is among the oldest players in our county softball league.)

Glenn took an initial step along his career path while a student at Grace College in Indiana. After sampling the various social sciences, he decided that sociology was for him, both more encompassing and less restrictive than its counterparts. During the academic year, he kept busy with campus affairs and served a term as student body president. During the summers, he paid for college by traveling throughout the South as a door-to-door book salesman. Graduating summa cum laude from Grace in 1970, he accepted an NIMH-funded quantitative methods fellowship to attend Indiana University in 1972. Phillips Cutright was an important influence on Glenn's intellectual growth in the sociology program at IU. However, Judy Rae—whom he married prior to starting graduate school—has proved the more enduring influence. Twenty-five years later, she continues to keep Glenn in line as both friendly critic and ethical anchor.

By the time I joined Glenn at Vanderbilt University in 1980, he had completed his Ph.D. (1976), and he and Judy were already busy rearing Heather (now a junior at Wheaton College), Joel (a freshman at Case Western Reserve University), and Rosie (a high school sophomore). He had

also published two sole-authored articles in ASR, on inferences from aggregate data (1978) and cross-national determinants of urbanization (1979), and a lengthy comment on a previous ASR piece (1980). In light of what has unfolded since those early appearances in the journal, it is tempting to assert that Glenn has been preparing for the editorship his entire career. He still publishes regularly in ASR and in other top journals, has served on the ASR editorial board, and for the past two years has been a deputy editor to Paula England.

Such formal credentials are nice, of course, but the real story is how one acquires them. In Glenn's case, they have been earned through his efforts on behalf of the collective good as well as through pursuit of his own research interests. Journals and funding agencies frequently call upon him, recognizing that he is a shrewd judge of the quality of scholarship. (They also recognize his self-admitted "compulsion to review every manuscript I'm sent.") Colleagues at Vanderbilt and more recently at Penn State—where he moved in 1988—seek him out as a collaborator and consultant because of his ability to formulate problems in a provocative fashion and to develop novel means of addressing them. Among students, he is much in demand as a mentor, although he has a well-deserved reputation for high standards. One former PhD student laments that "Glenn never hesitated to suggest that I really needed to rerun my analysis for my dissertation despite the fact that it had taken me two months to do it the first time." But the same student also notes that "the end result was a better product" and that criticism was always delivered in a gracious and encouraging manner.

This example is representative; most people who come into contact with Glenn, whether professionally or personally, feel that they benefit from the experience. In its wisdom, the ASA has selected an editor who has a powerful mind and who also happens to be an individual of compassion, integrity, and reason (rare descents into Hoosier basketball lunacy notwithstanding). What to anticipate during Glenn's tenure? That he will treat contributors to ASR with respect. That he will push them to produce their very best work. That his commitment to the well-being of the discipline will ensure a fair evaluation for all styles of sociology. And that he will never pretend to know it all. In short, we can be confident that ASR will prosper under his leadership.



Nothing But the Best is Good Enough for ASR

by Glenn Firebaugh

(Note: This is an abridged version of the statement provided to the ASA Committee on Publications in November 1995.)

The ASR should publish the very best that sociology has to offer: the very best theory, the very best qualitative research, the very best quantitative research. "Very best" refers to more than technical virtuosity. Papers in the ASR should demon-

strate exceptional merit in conceptualization and exposition, and should address an issue or problem of general interest in sociology.

The ASR as Standard-Bearer

Like it or not, the decisions of the ASR editor have ripple effects, to some extent setting the agenda for sociology. I am excited by that challenge. If sociology in the 21st century is to be the vibrant enterprise that we all believe it can be, the ASR must serve to pull the field forward by the publication of significant contributions to knowledge. The nature of the best demands it: human behavior is a complex product of culture, biology, and situation-specific stimuli, and we have barely scratched the surface in our study of that complexity. Our theories, data, and methods often are quite blunt for the tasks at hand, and the ASR must push the envelope in those areas as well. Among the trends I will encourage are: the use of multiple methods and multiple datasets in a single analysis; the use of multilevel data and methods; the use of biological data along with more standard survey data; the analysis of policy-relevant "natural experiments"; and the use of robust methods and diagnostic tests.

Special Challenges for an ASR Editor

ASA sponsorship carries with it obligations that pose special challenges to an editor. The ASR must be sensitive to the concerns of ASA members—members everywhere, not just those in large research universities—while simultaneously maintaining the highest standards of quality. The challenge is for the ASR is to be an elite journal without being elitist in the way it treats people.

In contemplating the challenge of being elite without being elitist, I thought of the respondent who wrote, in response to a survey about what the ASA could do for her/him, "publish my papers in ASR" (cited in *Footnotes*). Obviously publication in ASR cannot be promised as a benefit of ASA membership. But as ASR editor, I can promise to do my best to ensure that those who submit papers to the ASR will receive timely, courteous reviews; that papers will be judged on their own merits rather than on the reputations of the authors; and that the ASR will be a big tent that is open to sociology of all stripes and methodologies.

The chief complaints I have heard about ASR over the years are that it publishes too much quantitative research and not enough theory, and that it publishes too much esoterica that is decipherable only to narrow specialists. The "theory versus methods" complaint is shorthand for saying that the reach and power of ideas takes a back seat to the adequacy of the evidence adduced. To state it in the most negative light, there is a tendency to publish powerful tests of trivial ideas. This complaint spans editors, suggesting that the problem is not solved merely by the good will of editors.

To the extent that the reach and power of ideas are sacrificed at the altar of evidential adequacy in the ASR and other

New Editors, from page 9

sociology journals, the problem must lie in the fact that there is greater agreement over what constitutes defensible evidence than over what constitutes a good idea. It is usually easier to agree on whether or not a coefficient is statistically significant than it is to agree on whether anyone should care if the coefficient is or is not significant. Because adequacy of the evidence is often the least controversial way to judge a paper, it can become the overriding criterion for publication.

To check the tendency to privilege evidence over ideas, I will insist that authors spell out why their paper is of interest to a general sociological audience; try to ensure that most reviewers for a paper are not in principle hostile to the paper's premises or methods; and publicize that the ASR will publish pure theory papers, though it typically does not publish pure methods papers.

Author-Friendly, Reader-Friendly

My intent is to continue and fine-tune Paula England's author-friendly, reader-friendly policies.

Author-friendly

A triage situation inevitably exists for papers submitted to the ASR. The majority of papers do not meet the journal's standards of excellence and are rejected in the first round. A very few gems are clear-cut decisions the other way, and are accepted after perhaps a round of revisions. Those are the easy decisions. The tough decisions are the "maybe" papers, the 20% or so of ASR submissions that might be publishable with revision. The "maybe" papers are the ones that absorb most of the time of the ASR Editor and Deputy Editors. Because most of the papers eventually published in the ASR were a "maybe" in the first round, it is important that consistent criteria are used in judging and dealing with the "maybe" papers, that these criteria are clear to authors, and that authors believe the process is fair.

Authors do not believe the process is fair when they revise their papers to satisfy the objections of one panel of reviewers and resubmit it at the invitation of the editor, only to have the paper rejected because of contradictory objections from a completely new panel of

reviewers. This is not to say that a revise and resubmit is a contract in which an editor is bound to publish papers where serious flaws are discovered upon further review—far from that. It is to say, however, that I believe editors can avoid problems later by spending more time seriously considering the strengths and weaknesses of respective papers before inviting resubmissions. I will invite a resubmission only after I or one of the Deputy Editors had read the paper and the reviews carefully and was convinced that the paper had a 50-50 chance or better of eventual publication in ASR (On rare occasions I will relax that criterion for rough but innovative papers.)

Because an author-friendly policy means relying heavily on the advice of Deputy Editors, the selection of good deputies is critical. Deputies must be able to give me sound advice outside my areas of expertise, and must be able to serve as Editor in the case of papers that present a possible conflict of interest for me (e.g., papers submitted by colleagues, or papers that bear closely on my work).

Reader-friendly

Most PhD sociologists should be able to find comprehensible articles in the ASR. A good copy editor helps, of course. But often bad writing is symptomatic of "fuzzy thinking." Though authors might like us to think that tortuous exposition reflects "deep thoughts," in my own experience I have found that muddled writing very often simply reflects muddled thinking. If you do not know what you are trying to say, you generally fail to say it very well. Like Stinchcombe (*Constructing Social Theories*, p.6), I would "prefer to be wrong rather than misunderstood."

In addition, most sociologists should be able to find articles in the ASR, which they want to read. The key is to publish the very best in all areas of sociology (except perhaps pure methods papers, as noted earlier): the best biosociological theory and research, the best social movements theory and research, the best criminology theory and research, the best critical theory and research, the best theory and research on gender, the best theory and research on family, the best theory and research on the sociology of emotions, and so on. The litmus test must always be quality, not orthodoxy. □

Melvin Oliver Tapped As Vice President at Ford Foundation

The Ford Foundation has named sociologist Melvin L. Oliver, University of California-Los Angeles, to be vice president for work in the areas of poverty, community economic developments, and reproductive health.

"We are thrilled to have Melvin Oliver leading a major portion of the Foundation's program activity," said Ford Foundation President Susan V. Berresford. "He brings a rare combination of outstanding research skills, teaching and community interests. We are certain he will add to the development of new approaches and ideas and bring a fresh perspective to the Foundation's work."

While at UCLA, Oliver has directed work at the Center for the Study of Urban Poverty, served as faculty associate for the Center for Afro-American Studies, and received numerous campus teaching awards. Oliver first joined the department in 1978 after receiving his MA and PhD in sociology from Washington University in St. Louis. In 1994, the Carnegie Founda-

tion for the Advancement of Teaching named Oliver the 1994 California Professor of the Year.

Oliver has been an active member of the American Sociological Association for many years, serving on the Committee on Freedom of Research and Training in 1987, organizing a session on "Social Networks" at the 1989 Annual Meeting, and participating in two special sessions at the 1994 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles. In this year's annual meetings, Oliver will preside over the "Constructing Race" session, and will participate in a special "Authors Meet Critics" session, responding to assessments of *Black Wealth/White Wealth*, which he recently co-authored with Joel Shapiro. □



Melvin Oliver

Marta Tienda Elected Trustee to Carnegie Corporation

Sociologist Marta Tienda, University of Chicago, has been elected trustee to the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The four-year appointment begins January 11, 1997.

"We are most fortunate to have Dr. Tienda join the corporation's board," said Corporation President David A. Hamburg. "She is an exceptional leader in her field and will bring fresh perspectives to the foundation's policies and programs."

Carnegie Corporation of New York is a philanthropic foundation created by Andrew Carnegie in 1911 to "promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States."

Tienda, who is the Ralph Lewis Professor and chair of the sociology department at the University of Chicago, previously taught at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She is a member of the Binational Study on Migration for the U.S. Commis-

sion on Immigration Reform, the Child Health and Human Development Council of the National Institute of Health, and the advisory board of the National Academy on Aging. She serves as a trustee of the Russell Sage and Kaiser Family foundations.

She is the immediate past-chair of the National Science Foundation's Advisory Committee for the Social Behavioral and Educational Directorate. Tienda has written numerous books, monographs, and articles on migration, employment, and poverty among Latinos.

She is an active member of the American Sociological Association, having served on the Committee on Executive Office and Budget and currently as chair-elect of the Section on International Migration. She received both her MA and PhD in sociology from the University of Texas-Austin. □

Section on Sexualities Proposed

by Gilbert Zicklin, Montclair State University, and Steven Seidman, SUNY-Albany

In the last decade or so, the study of sexuality has emerged as a vibrant interdisciplinary field of social analysis. For many years, sexuality was approached as an individual, biological, or physiological phenomenon. Today, the idea of sexuality as social fact and as construction is the point of departure for much of the most exciting scholarship in the area.

The recent prominence of the social study of sexuality and the evident increase of sociologists working in the area provide the crucial justification for creating an ASA Section on Sexualities. Currently, there is no section that captures anything approaching the range of new work in the area of sexuality. The Sex and Gender Section emphasizes the sociology of gender, treating "sex" primarily as a gender status, not as "sexuality." The study of sexuality

should not be an appendage of gender scholarship; it merits a location of its own, a venue where scholarly work can be presented and new avenues of research discussed. One way to advance the study of sexuality is to support the establishment of an ASA Section on Sexualities.

The group proposing the establishment of a section on sexualities, under the leadership of co-organizers Steven Seidman and Gilbert Zicklin, will meet on August 18 from 6:30 p.m. - 8:15 p.m. during the ASA Annual Meeting in New York. A formal statement of intent and petition with at least 50 signatures will be presented to the Committee on Sections and Council. Seidman, currently at SUNY-Albany, may be reached by e-mail at ss@cnsvox.albany.edu or phone (518) 442-4666; and Zicklin, currently at Montclair State University in New Jersey, may be reached by e-mail at zickling@alpha.montclair.edu or phone (201) 655-4168. □

☞ American Sociological Review

Transition date: July 15, 1996

New submission address: Glenn Firebaugh, Department of Sociology, 206 Oswald Tower, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

☞ Rose Series in Sociology

Transition date: Immediate

New submission address: George Farkas, School of Social Sciences, University of Texas-Dallas, Box 830688 (GR.3.1), Richardson, TX 75083-0688

☞ Social Psychology Quarterly

Transition date: July 1, 1996

New submission address: Linda D. Molm and Lynn Smith-Lovin, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

☞ Teaching Sociology

Transition date: July 1, 1996

New submission address: Jeffrey Chin, Le Moyne College, Syracuse, NY 13214-1399

Corrections

The February issue of *Footnotes* incorrectly listed the dates of the World Congress of Violence and Human Coexistence, which will be held August 17-21, 1997.

The February issue of *Footnotes* incorrectly listed Jack Nusan Porter's affiliation by including Northwestern University. Dr. Porter is a graduate of Northwestern, but is affiliated with The Spencer Institute, an independent think-tank.

The February issue of *Footnotes* incorrectly listed the ranking of Indiana University in the article, "Ranking Sociology Departments: A Different Perspective." Indiana University was ranked #3 (with 27 articles) during the 1986-90 period.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Georgia Sociological Association Annual Meeting, November 7-9, 1996, Carrollton, GA. Theme: "Identity: The Profession in Change." To organize a session, present a paper, serve as a discussant, and/or participate in a committee roundtable, contact: N. Jane McCandless, Department of Sociology, West Georgia College, Carrollton, GA 30118; (770) 836-6505; e-mail jmcandl@westga.edu. Deadline is September 27, 1996.

Mid-South Sociological Association Meetings, October 30-November 2, 1996, Little Rock, AR. Theme: "Sociology, Public Health, and Quality of Life: Creative Approaches for the 21st Century." Organizers are sought for paper sessions, panel sessions, and workshop sessions. Contact: Thomas J. Durant, Jr., Department of Sociology, 126 Stubbs Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; (504) 388-1645 telephone/fax; e-mail socdua@lsuvm.snc.lsu.edu.

Nineteenth Annual North American Labor History Conference, October 23-25, 1997, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI. Theme: Workers and the City." Submit panel and paper proposals (including 1-2 page abstract and curriculum vitae for all participants) by March 1, 1997, to: Elizabeth Faue, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525.

University of Memphis Conference on Sport in the City: Cultural, Economic, and Political Considerations, November 9-12, 1996, Memphis, TN. Submit abstracts (300 words or less) of current unpublished work by August 1, 1996. Include full name(s) of author(s), mailing address, e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers. Selected papers will be included in a volume to be published following the conference. Contact: Sport in the City, Department of Human Movement Sciences and Education, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152; (901) 678-4165; fax (901) 678-3591; e-mail rcwicox@cc.memphis.edu; URL: <http://www.hmse.memphis.edu>.

PUBLICATIONS

Historical Encyclopedia of World Slavery is a two-volume reference work targeted for publication in early 1997. It will offer a comprehensive assessment of the complex institution of slavery across cultures and throughout time. To receive a topics list for possible submission, send a letter of inquiry and a curriculum vitae to: Junius P. Rodrigues, General Editor, Eureka College, 300 East College Avenue, Eureka, IL 61530; fax (309) 467-6386; e-mail jrodrig@eureka.edu.

Journal of Emotional Abuse welcomes submission of manuscripts for review and possible publication. Manuscripts should be 20-30 pages, in APA style. Submit five copies of manuscripts along with two self-addressed stamped envelopes to: Robert Gefner, Co-Editor, Family Violence and Sexual Assault Institute, 1310 Clinic Drive, Tyler, TX 75701; (903) 595-6600; fax (903) 595-6799.

New Solutions: A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy invites manuscripts for a special issue on "The Asian Tigers: The Political Economy of Workers' Health and Environmental Pollution." Four copies of submissions should be received by September 1, 1996. Contact: Meei-shia Chen, Guest Editor, Center for Health Administration Studies, University of Chicago, 969 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; e-mail mchen@chias.uchicago.edu.

Oxford University seeks authors to provide biographical sketches on famous Americans for *The American National Biography*, to be published in 1998 as a 20-volume reference set comprising more than 19,000 articles on historical figures from all fields. To obtain a list of unassigned subjects and additional information, contact: Available Subjects, American National Biography 2001, Evans Road, Cary, NC 27513; e-mail anbvt@oup-usa.org.

Race and Society, the new official journal of the Association of Black Sociologists, is a refereed journal devoted to the study of race as a fundamental

dimension of social structure and organization in modern society. It will be published twice a year. High quality manuscripts are being sought for the inaugural issue. Submit four copies of manuscripts to: Ronald L. Taylor, Editor, Department of Sociology, U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-2162; (203) 486-4426; fax (203) 486-3083.

Social Compass: International Review of Sociology of Religion is planning a special issue on "Religion and Environment." Articles are sought in English or French that provide a sociological analysis of some aspect of the link between religious belief or practice and sociological issues. Potential authors should submit a statement of interest by October 1, 1996, to: Madeleine Cousineau, Mount Idea College, 777 Dedham Street, Newton Center, MA 02159-3310, fax (617) 492-9922, e-mail cousineau@wumbusky.cc.emb.edu; or Jean-Guy Vaillancourt, Département de Sociologie, C.P. 6128, Succursale A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7, Canada, fax (514) 343-5722, e-mail vaillje@ere.umontreal.ca.

Sociological Research Online welcomes papers across the entire range of sociological concerns and interests. Submissions can include full-length articles of 5,000-8,000 words, plus hypertext attachments; and shorter articles for contribution to the "debates" section of the journal. For further information, see the journal website at <http://www.soc.surrey.ac.uk/socresonline>, or contact: Stuart Peters, Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guild-

ford GU2 5XH, United Kingdom; e-mail socres@soc.surrey.ac.uk.

Twenty-five Years on East African Asians will be published to coincide with the 25th anniversary of the expulsion of Asians from Uganda in 1977. Essays are invited from social scientists on the subsequent fortunes and experiences of the Asians in countries in which they settled. Contact: John Mat- tausch, Royal Holloway College, University of London, Department of Social Policy, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, United Kingdom; phone 01784-443143; fax 01784-34375; e-mail j.mattausch@rhnc.ac.uk.

Meetings

June 20-22, 1996. Midterm Conference of the International Sociological Association Research Committee on Sociology of Education, Los Angeles, CA. Theme: "Urban Education: Challenges for the Sociology of Education." Contact: Nina Moss, 10343 Bunche Hall, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024; (310) 825-4571; e-mail kmclaff@ucla.edu.

June 20-23, 1996. North American Society of Adlerian Psychology 44th Annual Convention and Workshops, Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Social Equality: Advancing the Dream." Contact: Bonnie Wallsh, (718) 979-1012; fax (718) 351-3598; e-mail 74117.355@compuserve.com.

June 21-23, 1996. What Works II: Postsecondary Education in the 21st Century, Uni-

versity Park, PA. Contact: Chuck Herd, Conferences and Institutes, Pennsylvania State University, Edward Building, University Park, PA 16801-2765; (814) 863-1738; fax (814) 865-3749; e-mail cch1@cde.psu.edu.

August 15, 1996. Miniconference on Problems of Culture, New York, NY. Themes: "Culture/Multiculture?" and "The Abandonment of Culture?" Contact: Vera Zolberg, fax (212) 229-5595, e-mail zolberg@newschool.edu; or Jeffrey Goldfarb, (212) 229-5737, fax (212) 229-5595, e-mail goldfarb@newschool.edu.

September 19-21, 1996. Sixth International Conference on Applied and Business Demography, Bowling Green, OH. Contact: K.V. Rao, Department of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403; (419) 372-7240; fax (419) 372-8306; e-mail adcon196@bgsuvax.bgsu.edu.

September 19-21, 1996. American Psychological Association Second Interdisciplinary Conference on Women's Health, Washington, DC. Theme: "Psychosocial and Behavioral Factors in Women's Health: Research, Prevention, Treatment, and Service Delivery in Clinical and Community Settings." Contact: Women's Health Conference, American Psychological Association, Women's Programs Office, 750 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242; (202) 336-6070; fax (202) 336-6117; e-mail whc-apa@mail.apa.org.

October 24-27, 1996. World Foundation for Medical Studies in Female Health Second Annual Conference, San Antonio, TX. Contact: Lucy Rosen, World Foundation for Medical Studies in Female Health, 405 Main Street, Port Washington, NY 11050; (516) 944-3192; fax (516) 944-8663.

Funding

University of Wisconsin-Madison invites applications for an interdisciplinary postdoctoral training program in mental health services research. Training focuses on the functioning and effectiveness of mental health delivery systems in meeting the needs of vulnerable populations. NIMH stipends range from \$19,600 to \$32,300 per year depending on years of postdoctoral experience. For more information, contact: Joye Newmann, School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1350 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 263-3836.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, DC, awards approximately 35 residential fellowships each year for advanced research in the humanities and social sciences. Applicants must hold a doctorate or equivalent professional experience. Fellowships are normally for the academic year. In determining stipends, the Center follows the principle of no gain or loss from a Fellow's previous year's salary, with a maximum of \$61,000. The application deadline is October 1, 1996. For application materials, contact: Fellowships Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW, SI MRC 022, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-2841; fax (202) 357-4439; e-mail wcfellow@siwm.si.edu.

Competitions

The ASA Section on Marxist Sociology invites nominations for two awards. Nominations for the Marxist Scholarship Award, recognizing outstanding work in the field, can be sent to Stephanie Shanks-Meele, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Indiana University Northwest, 3400 Broad-

s o c i o l o g y

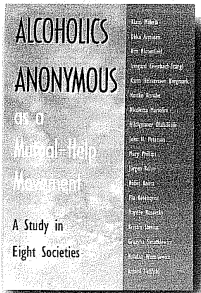
Contested Meanings

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In *Contested Meanings*, Gusfield emerges as a thoughtful and realistic proponent of looking beyond analyses of drinking as pathological behavior to consider the place of alcohol in American popular and leisure culture.

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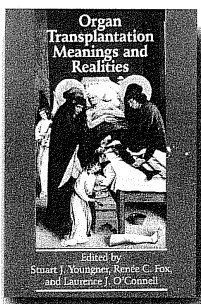
A Study in Eight Societies

Alcoholics Anonymous as a Mutual-Help Movement

A Study in Eight Societies
Klaus Mäkelä et al.

This collaborative study offers the first comprehensive look at AA as a social movement, a belief system, and as a model for small group interactions. The book draws on an abundance of data, including surveys, observation, in-depth talks with members, and a wealth of unpublished documents pertaining to AA in Austria, Finland, Iceland, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

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Organ Transplantation

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"The diverse contributors illuminate the personal, religious, cultural, and other dimensions of organ transplantation experienced by donors, recipients, and other participants in the process, as well as by the larger society. I enthusiastically recommend it."—James E. Childress, University of Virginia and Virginia Health Policy Center

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Competitions, continued

way, Gary, IN 46408; e-mail sshank@unhawi.indiana.edu. Nominations for the Szymanski Award, recognizing excellence in graduate student papers, can be sent to Martin Murray, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13901. Deadline for submission to either award is June 25, 1996.

The ASA Section on Urban and Community Sociology is seeking nominations for the 1996 Robert Park Award for an outstanding book in urban and community sociology published in 1995. Nominations are welcomed from any ASA member or publisher. Self-nominations are also welcomed. Include the name and address of the publisher with nomination. Nominations should be sent to Philip Kasnitz (see address below) or by e-mail to pkasnitz@shiva.hunter.cuny.edu. Authors and publishers should arrange for a copy of each nominated book to be sent to each member of the Park Award Committee: Philip Kasnitz, Department of Sociology, Hunter College, CUNY, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021; Nestor Rodriguez, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204-3474; and Stella Capel, Department of Sociology, Hendrix College, 1601 Harkrider Avenue, Conway, AR 72032.

Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) invites sociology students to enter the SAS Student Paper Competition, intended to recognize student contributions to the field of applied sociology. Winners receive \$100 and recognition at the SAS annual meeting to be held October 17-20, 1996, in Atlanta, GA. Submissions are invited on the meeting theme, "United through Diversity," or on any aspect of applied research. Papers will be judged based on the use of applied social research methods, the integration of theory and methods, and clarity of organization and organization. Papers must be authored by student(s), and are limited to 25 pages, including tables, notes, and references. Submissions must include the author's name, address,

affiliation, phone number, e-mail address (if available), and a statement of student status signed by a faculty member. Deadline for submissions is July 15, 1996. Send four copies of submissions to: Catherine Mobley, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315; (301) 405-6419; e-mail s-cmobley@bss1.umd.edu.

Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) invites submissions for the 1996 Cheryl Allyn Miller Scholarship for the Study of Women and Work, designed to recognize a sociology graduate student or recent doctorate who has made an outstanding contribution to the field of women and work. The contribution may take the form of scholarly or policy research or activism. The winner will present her/his paper or project at the 1996 SWS meeting in New York City, and will receive a \$500 award. Applicants must be graduate students or 1995-96 PhDs, and must belong to SWS. Application deadline is June 15, 1996. Submissions must include a 2-3 page vita, a paper of no more than 10 double-spaced pages, abstract, and cover page. Send three copies of submissions to: Barbara Reskin, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 300 Bricker Hall, 190 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

Summer Programs

Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection, July 6-August 17, 1996, University of Essex, United Kingdom. Approximately 30 two-week courses will be offered at introductory, intermediate, and advanced levels. Courses will be offered on regression, dimensional analysis, multi-level analysis, data visualization, linear structural equations, interviewing techniques, content analysis, event history analysis, correspondence analysis, rational choice models, and discourse analysis. In addition, two data confrontation workshops will focus on the Eurobarometer surveys and the British Household

Panel Study. For further information, contact: The Organising Secretary, 29th Essex Summer School, University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ, United Kingdom; 44-1206-872502; fax 44-1206-873598; e-mail sum_sch@essex.ac.uk; URL: <http://www.essex.ac.uk/social-science-methodology-school/>.

People

Rosa Haritos, former Mellon Fellow at Stanford University, is now at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

Richard O. Hope, Woodrow Wilson Foundation and Princeton University, has been elected to the Council on Foreign Relations.

Ray Olson retired from the College of DuPage in June 1995. Since retiring, he participated in a five-week Fulbright-sponsored Group Studies Abroad trip to China, and spent the fall 1995 semester at Middlesex Community College in Lowell, MA. In the Spring 1996 semester, he and his wife Bonnie are teaching at Zhengzhou Institute of Technology in Henan Province, China.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Institute, attended a three-day workshop in New York City in March sponsored by the Spielberg Foundation, a visual history project, to learn how to interview survivors of the Shoah.

Barbara Katz Rothman, Baruch College and CUNY Graduate School, will present the keynote address for the

British Medical Sociology Association in Edinburgh, Scotland, September 1996.

Marilyn Schmit has retired from Cardinal Stritch College.

Kenneth Tucker, Jr., Mount Holyoke College, was promoted to tenured Associate Professor.

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, had an exhibit on "The African American Press Since Reconstruction" on display in the Peal Gallery of the University in March-April.

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University, was a featured speaker at Franklin Pierce College for Black History Month. Willie's lecture was on "Martin Luther King, Jr.: His World Mission for Peace."

Sociologists in the News

Judith Huggins Balfe, College of Staten Island, Rolf Meyersohn, New York University, and Richard A. Peterson and Darren Sherkat, Vanderbilt University had their research on arts participation by baby boomers reported in the *New York Times*, *Los Angeles Sunday Times*, *Bloomington (IN) Herald Times*, and *Back Stage*. In addition, Balfe and Peterson were interviewed by NPR and other media.

Scott Coltrane, University of California-Riverside, was quoted in a February 20 *Los Angeles Times* article, "The

New Fatherhood."

Hien Duc Do, San Jose State University, was quoted in a front page *New York Times* article on March 12 about FBI advertisement in Vietnamese American communities.

Michael Hood, Mercer University, was interviewed on Fox 24 News in a special report on "Violence on TV," which aired February 26. He was also quoted in a December 26, 1995, feature article in the *Macon Telegraph* on "Black-on-Black Violence."

Azmy Ibrahim, San Jose State University, was quoted in a April 1996 *Self Magazine* article on virtual sex.

Carole Joffe, University of California-Davis, authored a "Viewpoints" article in the February 29 issue of *Newsday* titled "MDs Failing on Abortion Access." She also discussed her new book, *Doctors of Conscience: The Struggle to Provide Abortion Before and After Roe v. Wade*, on public radio stations in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Donna Lee King, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, was quoted in the February 27 *Washington Post* about activist adolescents.

Gertrud Lenzer, City University of New York, was mentioned in a March 22 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article about the children's studies program she leads at Brooklyn College.

Clifton Marsh, Morris Brown College, was quoted in a September 1, 1995,

Continued on next page

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- Data Extract** software for building SPSS and SAS system files for these pre-selected variables

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For further information or to request free catalogs, please contact:
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In the News, continued

Atlanta Journal/Atlanta Constitution article on the return of controversial preacher Khalid Abdul Muhammad's return to the top echelons of the Nation of Islam.

Francie Ostrower, Harvard University, authored a January 11 *New York Times* op-ed piece, "The Rich Don't Give Black Grants," based on material from her recent book, *Why the Wealthy Give*. The book was profiled/reviewed in the *Wall Street Journal*, *Chronicle of Philanthropy*, and *The Forward*, and was mentioned in a *New York Times* article on arts attendance. Ostrower was interviewed about the book on CNN Financial Network's "It's Only Money" on March 26.

Laura O'Toole, Guilford College, was interviewed about women in non-traditional work roles on the WBGH (Fox) Morning Show, High Point, NC, on March 6.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Institute, was quoted in the *Boston Herald* about the recent terrorist bombing in Israel. Also, during a tour to promote his recent book, *Women in Chains*, he spoke at bookstores including Borders in Evanston, IL, and Audubon Court in Milwaukee, WI.

James D. Preston, University of Memphis, served as a consultant to ABC's Good Morning America for a recent segment on the effects of casino gambling in Tunica, MS.

Jerome Rabow, University of California-Los Angeles, authored an article on "Genetic Engineering and Narcissism" in the Spring 1996 issue of *Children*, the *Westside Parenting Magazine*.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in a *Los Angeles Times* article on preparing the military for the next decade.

Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, co-authored an op-ed article dealing with the Fair Housing Act in the March 18 issue of the *National Underwriter*. Squires also authored a commentary in the March 1

issue of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on "Erasing the Lines of Discrimination."

Louis A. Vitt, Institute for Socio-Financial Studies, was quoted in the April 1996 issue of *Cosmopolitan* in an article on financial planning for a secure future.

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, was interviewed in March for *Women's History Month* by WLEX-TV (NBC) and WUKY Radio (PBS).

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University, was featured in a March 26 *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review* article about desegregation, "Harvard Professor Advocates 'Controlled Choice.'"

Awards

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, and Melvin P. Sikes, formerly of the University of Texas, received the Gustavus Myers Center Human Rights Book Award for *Living with Racism: The Black Middle Class Experience* (Beacon, 1994).

Hallie J. Kintner, General Motors Research Laboratories, received the Charles L. McCuen Special Achievement Award for developing "The Bill of Materials Workload Model," which quantifies the workload for critical engineering disciplines in the product development process for motor vehicles.

David H. Lempert, Washington, DC, received an honorary degree from the International Academy of the Authorized Education (the Moscow External University of the Humanities) for innovation in social science theory, education, law, and development.

Scott Myers, PhD candidate at Pennsylvania State University, received the 1995-96 College of Liberal Arts Award for Excellence in Research for his article, "An Interactive Model of Religious Inheritance: The Importance of Family Context," forthcoming in the *American Sociological Review*.

Karen Oppenheim Mason, East-West Center, has been elected President-Elect of the Population Association of America.

Karen Pike, University of Southern California, received the 1995 Jessie Bernard Award from the National Council on Family Relations for an outstanding contribution to feminist scholarship.

New Books

Madeleine Cousineau Adriance, Mount Ida College, *Promised Land: Base Christian Communities and the Struggle for the Amazon* (State University of New York Press, 1995).

Dennis Ahlburg, University of Minnesota, Allen Kelley, Duke University, and Karen Oppenheim Mason, East-West Center, *The Impact of Population Growth on Well-Being in Developing Countries* (Springer-Verlag, 1996).

Joan Aldous, University of Notre Dame, *Rethinking the Developmental Perspective* (Sage, 1996).

G.H. Amber, *Blood Kin and "In-Laws": A Complete Handbook of Recognition and Nomenclature* (Evanton Publishers).

William Bogard, Whitman College, *The Simulation of Surveillance: Hyper-Control in Telematic Societies* (Cambridge University Press, 1996).

Dean J. Champion, Minot State University, *Probation, Parole and Community Corrections* (Prentice-Hall, 1996).

Scott Coltrane, University of California-Riverside, *Family Man: Fatherhood, Housework, and Gender Equity* (Oxford University Press, 1996).

J. Kenneth Davidson, Sr., University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, and Newlyn B. Moore, Southwest Texas State University, *Marriage and Family: Change and Continuity* (Allyn and Bacon, 1996).

Joe Feagin and Herman Vera, University of Florida, and Nikitah Imani, James Madison University, *The Agony of Education: Black Students at White Colleges and Universities* (Routledge, 1996).

Nora Federici, University of Rome, Karen Oppenheim Mason, East-West Center, and Solvi Sogner, University of Oslo, *Women's Position and Demographic Change* (Clarendon Press, 1993).

Claude S. Fischer, Michael Hout, Martin Sanchez, Samuel R. Lucas, Ann Swidler, and Kim Voss, University of California-Berkeley, *Inequality by Design: Cracking the Bell Curve Myth* (Princeton University Press, 1996).

Frances K. Goldscheider and Calvin Goldscheider, Brown University, *Leaving Home Before Marriage: Ethnicity, Familism, and Generational Relationships* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1996).

David J. Hanson, State University of New York-Potsdam, *Preventing Alcohol Abuse: Alcohol, Culture, and Control* (Praeger, 1995).

Lawrence C. Hamilton, University of New Hampshire, *Data Analysis for Social Scientists* (Duxbury, 1996).

David Jacobsen, *Rights Across Borders: Immigration and the Decline of Citizenship* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996).

Clinton J. Jessor, Northern Illinois University, *Fierce and Tender Men: Sociological Aspects of the Men's Movement* (Praeger, 1996).

Reuven Kahane (editor), *Educational Advancement and Distributive Justice: Between Equality and Equity* (Magnes Press, 1996).

Arne Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, David Knoke, University of Minnesota, Peter Marsden, Harvard University, and Joe L. Spaeth, *Organizations in America: Analyzing Their Structures and Human Resource Practices* (Sage, 1996).

Demie Kurz, University of Pennsylvania, *For Richer, For Poorer: Mothers Confront Divorce* (Routledge, 1995).

Leslie S. Laczko, University of Ottawa, *Pluralism and Inequality in Quebec* (St. Martin's Press/University of Toronto Press, 1995).

David E. Lavin and David Hyllegard, City University of New York, *Changing the Odds: Open Admissions and the Life Chances of the Disadvantaged* (Yale University Press, 1996).

Carole-Lynne Le Navene, University of Toronto, and Tina Vonhof, Calgary (Canada), *One Day at a Time: How Families Manage the Experience of Dementia* (Auburn House, 1996).

David H. Lempert, George Washington University, *Escape from the Ivory Tower: Student Adventures in Democratic Experiential Education* (Jossey-Bass, 1995); and *Daily Life in a Crumbling Empire: The Absorption of Russia into the World Economy* (Columbia University Press, 1996).

Helena Z. Lopata, Loyola University-Chicago, *Current Widowhood: Myths and Realities* (Sage, 1996); and, co-edited with Anne Figert, Loyola University-Chicago, *Current Research on Occupations and Professions: Getting Down to Business* (JAI Press, 1996).

Kate Lorig and Associates, *Patient Education*, second edition (Sage, 1995).

Clifton E. Marsh, Morris Brown College, *From Black Muslims to Muslims: The Resurrection, Transformation and Change of the Lost-Found Nation of Islam in America, 1930-1995*, second edition (Scarecrow Press, 1996).

Karen Oppenheim Mason, East-West Center, and An-Magrit Jensen, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional

Research, *Gender and Family Change in Industrialized Countries* (Clarendon Press, 1995).

Philip McMichael, Cornell University, *Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective* (Pine Forge Press, 1996).

Dennis McNamara, Georgetown University, *Textiles and Industrial Transition in Japan* (Cornell University Press, 1995).

Robert L. Miller, Richard Wilford, and Freda Donoghue, Queen's University of Belfast, *Women and Political Participation in Northern Ireland* (Avebury, 1996).

Ewa Morawska, University of Pennsylvania, *Insecure Prosperity: Small-Town Jews in Industrial America, 1890-1940* (Princeton University Press, 1996).

Francie Ostrower, Harvard University, *Why the Wealthy Give: The Culture of Elite Philanthropy* (Princeton University Press, 1995).

Gerardo Otero, Simon Fraser University, *Neoliberalism Revisited: Economic Restructuring and Mexico's Political Future* (Westview Press, 1996).

Mostafa Rejai, Miami University, and Kay Phillips, *World Military Leaders: A Collective and Comparative Analysis* (Praeger, 1996).

Laura I. Rendon, Arizona State University, and Richard O. Hope, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (editors), *Educating a New Majority: Transforming America's Educational System for Diversity* (Jossey-Bass, 1995).

Victor N. Shaw, University of California-Los Angeles, *Social Control in China: A Study of Chinese Work Units* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996).

S. Giora Shoham, J.J.M. Ashkenasy, G. Rahav, F. Chard, and A. Addi, Tel Aviv University, and M. Addad, Bar Ilan University, *Violence: An Integrated Multivariate Study of Human Aggression* (Dartmouth Publishing Company, 1995).

Shlomo Giora Shoham, Tel Aviv University, *Valhalla, Calvary, and Auschwitz*

Continued on next page

A One-Day Course on Hierarchical Linear Models

- Date:** August 15, 1996 (the day before the ASA meeting)
- Location:** New York Hilton & Towers, New York City, NY
- Time:** 9 a.m.-4 p.m.
- Instructor:** Stephen Raudenbush, School of Education, Michigan State University
- Fee:** \$125 (discounts for Methods Section members & students)
- Application:** Contact the Meeting Services Dept. of the ASA (202/833-3410)
E-mail: meetings@asanel.org

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Acculturation Theory and Research A Technical Assistance Workshop

In response to the increasing racial and ethnic diversity in the U.S. and a concern with factors relating to cultural experience that affect mental health, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Behavioral, Cognitive, and Social Sciences Research Branch is conducting a technical assistance workshop on "Acculturation Research: Theories and Methodologies," scheduled for September 9-10, 1996, in Rockville, Maryland.

The workshop will bring together senior scholars in the areas of culture, acculturation, and varied qualitative and quantitative methodologies, plus approximately 15 junior investigators committed to research in this area and who show promise of a productive research career.

Participating scholars thus far include Michael Agar, John Berry, Janet Helms, Janis Jenkins, Spero Manson, Jean Phinney, Lloyd Rogler, and Joseph Trimble.

Partial support (up to \$300) is available for 15 junior postdoctoral investigators. To be considered for inclusion, send a vita, a three-page outline of the proposed project related to acculturation, and a supporting letter from a department chair or senior colleague, to:

Edison J. Trickett, Program Chief
Sociocultural and Environmental Processes Program
Behavioral, Cognitive, and Social Sciences Research Branch
National Institute of Mental Health
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 11C-16
Rockville, MD 20857

For further information, call Dr. Trickett at (301) 443-9400 or e-mail etricket@nih.gov. The deadline for submission of materials is June 15, 1996.

New Books, continued

(B.C. Academic Publishing/Ramot Publishing House).

A. Javier Trevino, Wheaton College, *The Sociology of Law: Classical and Contemporary Perspectives* (St. Martin's Press, 1996).

Lois A. Vitt, Institute for Socio-Financial Studies, and Jurg K. Siegenthaler, American University, *Encyclopedia of Financial Gerontology* (Greenwood Press, 1996).

New Publications

Social Insight: Knowledge at Work, published by the Society for Applied Sociology, is a new magazine of articles on how individuals and organizations can apply sociological tools and perspectives to real-life social concerns. For information on subscribing, contact: Richard Bedea, Society for Applied Sociology, Anne Arundel Community College, Division of Social Science, 101 College Parkway, Arnold, MD 21012; (410) 541-2835; fax (410) 541-2239; e-mail rbedea@clark.net

Contact

Homeless is a global electronic discussion list with approximately 350 subscribers focused on the interdisciplinary subject of homelessness. In addition to the discussion list, it also maintains a global electronic archive of information relating to homelessness. To subscribe to the discussion list, send the message "Sub Homeless

Yourfirstname Yourlastname" to list-serv@csf.colorado.edu. Contact the list coordinator, Dee Southard, at southard@oregon.uoregon.edu with technical problems in subscribing. The archive is available via ftp and gopher at csf.colorado.edu and is posted on the world wide web at <http://.nfs.colorado.edu/homeless>.

Deaths

Harsja Wardhana Bachtiar died following a kidney transplant on December 18, 1995.

Earl W. Crichlow, Rochester, NY, died March 23, 1995.

Mythili Haq passed away in Houston on October 12, 1995.

Obituaries

Clarence Elmer Glick (1906-1996)

Clarence Elmer Glick, 89, emeritus Professor at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa passed away on January 10, 1996. He was born in Columbus, Indiana, received the Bachelor of Arts Degree from DePauw University in 1927, the Master's Degree in Sociology in 1928 and his Doctorate in Sociology in 1938 from the University of Chicago. Clarence had a distinguished and productive career in the world-wide study of the sociology of race relations and found Hawai'i to be a congenial base from which major works and field studies in Hawai'i, in Asia (especially Guangdong, China, India, Malaysia), in the Caribbean, and in South Africa). In the publication of *Sojourners and Settlers: Chinese Migrants in Hawai'i* (1980; Hawai'i Chinese History Center and the University of Hawai'i Press), Clarence's mastery of ideas, methods of study, and ability to draw upon original materials in a wide socio-historical sweep was clearly demonstrated.

With Rockefeller Research Fund support from 1929 to 1932, Clarence worked with Professors Romano Adams and Andrew W. Lind as pioneers in the development of the sociology of race relations at the University of Hawai'i. Between 1932 through 1935, he served as Assistant Professor of Sociology the University of Cincinnati and as Adjunct Professor of Sociology at the University of Texas. Clarence returned to Hawai'i as Assistant Professor of Sociology from 1935 to 1937. Upon completing his Ph.D. in Sociology (Chicago, 1938) on *The Chinese Migrant in Hawai'i: A Study in Accommodation*, he taught at Brown University from 1938 through 1942 and served as Research Director of the Rhode Island Commission on Employment Problems of Negroes. During World War II between 1942 and 1946, he served in the Research Division of the Office of War Information, with the Research Branch of the Information and Education Division of the War Department. He became Head of the Research Unit to conduct opinion research studies for the Biarritz American University with the European Occupation Forces.

Between 1946 and 1949, Clarence served as Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Tulane University. With Carnegie Foundation support, Clarence pursued research, published major papers, gave numerous talks, and served on committees related to the challenge of race relations in the South. Clarence became a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council and was asked to address Alpha Kappa Mu, the national honor society of Negro Colleges, and spoke on "The Role of the Scholar in Interpreting Civil Rights in the American Democracy."

Clarence assisted UNESCO programs on the social sciences and on the study

race relations. As a Ford Foundation Fellow he reviewed the nature and direction of race relations in Southern Rhodesia and became a charter member of the African Studies Association. As a Fulbright Fellow to India he served as contact and coordinator on the development of social science and sociology in South India. He enriched the Peace Corps training program in Hawai'i by providing his knowledge and wisdom about India. He also was a key organizer of the major international conference on race relations held in Hawai'i in 1967.

Although Clarence retired in 1969, research, writing, and service to the larger community continued unabated. In many of these efforts, his spouse, Doris Lourden Glick, PhD, served as collaborator. Doris preceded him in death in 1994. At every station he had served over his life-time, in traversing the United States as a whole as well as across Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean, Clarence pursued research, reviewed community issues, and brought diverse parties together to solve problems. Clarence served in numerous capacities for national commissions, the American Sociological Association, as chair of the Department of Sociology, and for numerous committees within the University of Hawai'i. Although demanding cross-national development work on both the social sciences and studies of race relations consumed his efforts, Clarence Glick enjoyed his teaching. The co-publication with students of research conducted by and with students in the methods and related sociol-

ogy courses indexed this high commitment. Students quickly and fully learned in such classes the specific techniques and procedures for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data in a very disciplined manner and not to leap too far from received data. More importantly, he wove his global work into the assignments and work with students in and out classes to inspire them to conduct local research in Hawai'i. Former students and colleagues have benefitted much from having worked together with Clarence Glick.

Clarence Glick is survived by daughter, Elizabeth G. Ulrich, grandchildren Heidi and Stephen Ulrich, Rebecca and Martin Glick, nieces and nephews, brother Paul C. Glick and sister Mary Leonard.

Kiyoshi Ikeda, University of Hawaii

Scott Greer (1922-1996)

Scott Greer, Distinguished Professor Emeritus in Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, died on January 25, 1996, from complications of cancer of the larynx, at home with his wife and son. On the day before his death, Scott, despite his frail condition, was as his friends will always remember him, witty and optimistic, even cheery. Open next to his favorite chair he had left a volume of D.H. Lawrence's essays along with an issue of *Crescendo*, a literary magazine he had edited during his undergraduate days.

Scott was born in Sweetwater, TX, and grew up eating chicken every Sun-

day. In Texas, he acquired a life-long dislike not only of chicken, but also of pretentiousness, snobbery, and tyranny. He acquired, too, a love of learning, especially of literature, and a caring, yet droll, nature. In 1946, he graduated from Baylor University, where he received a BA in both Sociology and English Literature, and he published his first book of poems, *The Landscape Has Voices*. Then, he hit the open road and, for a time, became an itinerant artist, traveling here and there, letting his hair grow long (well before the 1960s), and working at odd jobs while he wrote poetry.

Legend has it that one such odd job was working either on the grounds crew or in the library at the University of California-Los Angeles. Overhearing a sociology lecture one day, he decided that there were easier ways to make a living than doing odd jobs. He talked to the professor, then to the chair of the department, Leonard Broom, who quickly concluded that this young man had brains. A short time later, Scott became a graduate student, and, some years later, in 1952, Scott and I shared the honor of receiving the first PhD degrees in sociology ever awarded at UCLA.

While teaching at the University of California-Santa Barbara, Scott had finished his dissertation. Eventually, it was published under the title *Last Man In: Racial Access to Union Power*. In it, Scott, as he was to do in most of his sociological work, explored the human condition in ways that made personal contact with

Continued on next page

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Obituaries, continued

personal contact with the careers and moral dilemmas of real people. His gifts for empathy and understanding, sociological and otherwise, as well as for critical thinking, were clearly visible in this early work. Not incidentally, one of his labor union informants, a closet poet as it turned out, became his lifelong friend.

Scott's rise in sociology was little short of astonishing. This young man not only had brains, but he was also a prodigious worker. He joined the faculty of Occidental College where he directed the Laboratory for Urban Culture and plunged into the study of the city. His work led him to become chief sociologist with the Metropolitan St. Louis Survey and then to a position at Northwestern University where he served from 1957 to 1974 and directed the Center for Metropolitan Studies. He became nationally, then internationally, known as he published book after book, both alone and with his co-authors, including *The Emerging City: Myth and Reality, Governing the Metropolis, Metropolitanities: The Study of Political Culture, Urban Renewal and American Cities: The Dilemma of Democratic Intervention. The Concept of Community, The New Urbanization, and The Urban View: Life and Politics in Metropolitan America*.

On and on the words flowed, jargon-free, research-based, theoretically relevant, and always true to the hopes and fears of ordinary people. With both brilliance and audacity, Scott examined the fabric of urban life, not only in the small communities of urban neighborhoods, but also in the increasing scale of the growing regional and worldwide social networks of which cities were part. Doing so, he anticipated the trends toward globalization of society and culture which now confront us as we enter the 21st century. By now, Scott was recognized as one of the leading urban sociologists in the world. For a time, he burned the candle at both ends, working too hard, playing too hard, and drinking too much. Yet he somehow found time to write another book of poetry, *Via Urbana and Other Poems*.

In 1974, he moved to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, where he remained until his retirement in 1993. There, he continued his work in urban affairs, founding a PhD program in Urban Social Institutions and publishing (with others) *Accountability in Urban Society: Public Agencies Under Fire; Ethnicity, Machines and the Future of the American City; and Cities & Sickness: Health Care in Urban America*. Also, he continued to honor his commitment to spreading the sociological perspective among students and the public both by his teaching and by contributing to *Understanding Society and The Structure of Society*. His first book, in fact, had become a short and highly readable textbook on *Social Organization for Random House*.

Despite his sweet disposition, artistic inclinations, and his complex view of the world, Scott was a hard-headed sociologist. He wanted the facts, and he worked hard to get them. In 1969, he wrote *The Logic of Social Inquiry* in which he spelled out his views on research and methodology. Although getting the facts straight was an important aspect of all his sociological work, Scott typically aimed to make the world—especially the urban world—a better place to live, where ordinary people could exist in peace and have an equal and fair chance of achieving fulfilling lives. For him, sociology not only was the pursuit of knowledge, but also was a road to empowerment, so people could live meaningful lives of their own choosing.

In 1979, it was invited to introduce Scott's presidential address at the Midwest Sociological Society and I asked him what he would like me to say. He thought for a moment and then said, "Why don't you simply say that he has

written a log of short books that are interesting, instead of long, dull ones the way some sociologists do?" Indeed, he did. And, surely, those books will be a lasting legacy to his memory. But we will also remember more: his unselfish encouragement and constant affection for his friends, the help he gave to his students and colleagues, his warmth and wit, his original thinking, the strikingly apt and compelling images his words created, his concern for human betterment, his old-fashioned sense of duty and honor, his life for his family, and, at last—if, dear friend, it must be at last at last—one more book of poems yet to be published, *Crescendo: Selected Poems of Scott Greer*.

Memorial contributions can be sent to the Scott Greer Memorial Fund, UJWF Foundation, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 3230 E. Kenwood, Milwaukee, WI 53211.

Wendell Bell, Yale University

Solomon Kobrin
(1910-1996)

Solomon Kobrin, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Southern California, died in his sleep in Laguna Hills, CA, on January 13, 1996, at the age of 85, after suffering for several years from heart ailments. A memorial service honoring him on February 18 in Pasadena packed a large hall, and including prominent individuals from several professions.

Kobrin received his BA in political science in 1937, and an MA in sociology in 1939, both from the University of Chicago. In 1940-65, he worked with Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay in the Illinois State Institute for Juvenile Research, which promoted the Chicago Area Projects and studies urban delinquency, emphasizing ecological analysis. During 1948-58, he was also a Lecturer in Sociology at Roosevelt University in Chicago.

In 1965-67, Kobrin was an NIMH Special Fellow in sociology at the University of Southern California, and in 1967-73 served as an Adjunct Associate Professor there, which also conducting research at its Youth Studies Center. In 1973, he received a PhD and was made a full professor. Although he became emeritus in 1975, he continued as a Senior Research Associate of the University's Social Science Research Institute.

Kobrin published 18 articles or chapters in books, notably his 1951 *American Sociological Review* essay, "The Conflict of Values in Delinquency Areas," a seminal analysis of the oversimplifications in labeling areas of individuals "delinquent" or "non-delinquent." His also co-authored two books, *Community Treatment of Juvenile Offenders*, with M. Klein (Sage, 1983); and *Interaction Between Neighborhood Change and Criminal Activity*, with L. Schuerman (University of Chicago Press, 1988).

In 1977 Kobrin received the Sutherland Award from the American Society of Criminology, for distinction in criminological theory and research. He was president of the Illinois Academy of Criminology in 1958, and of the Association for Criminal Justice Research (California) in 1975. In addition, he held offices in the Pacific Sociological Association and the Society for the Study of Social Problems, was an associate editor of *Youth and Society*, and was a consultant or member of advisory boards for many government agencies.

Kobrin is described by all who knew him as exceptionally wise and kind. He was helpful to innumerable individuals, and was an unpretentious but highly influential participant in committee discussions. If disagreements intensified in these or other groups, Sol's comments were likely to clarify the issues and lead to consensus. We miss him greatly.

Daniel Glaser, University of Southern California

James Andrew Palmore, Jr.
(1940 - 1996)

James "Jay" Andrew Palmore, Jr., Professor of Sociology at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, passed away at the age of 56 on February 20, 1996. He was born in Birmingham, Alabama, grew up in the Philippines and was valedictorian of the Class of 1957 at Brent School, Baguio, Philippines. Jay received his BA in Sociology and Psychology from Antioch College in 1962, his MA in 1964 and his PhD in sociology in 1966, both from the University of Chicago. Honored as a LaVerne Noyes Scholar and research assistant to Donald Bogue, Jay reflected a life-long practice of collaboration with students and with colleagues.

In 1965 Jay began as an Assistant Professor in Sociology at the University of Michigan. Serving for two years as Senior Demographic Advisor to the National Family Planning Board at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, he had a major role in the first West Malaysia Family Life Survey. At Michigan, Jay became a Research Associate in the Population Studies Center and in the Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies.

In accepting a joint appointment in 1970 as Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Hawaii and Research Associate at the East-West Center in the newly established Population Institute, Jay made major contributions to teaching, research, program development, international technical assistance, and service. Given his record of productivity, Jay was promoted to Full Professor within four years. As a member of the Department of Sociology, Jay taught at all levels of instruction and was key to the development of population studies offerings. He served as Director of the Population Studies Program at the University of Hawaii at Manoa from 1976 to 1991, and was as a member of the Center for Korean Studies and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies.

At the East-West Center, Jay served as Assistant Director for International Cooperation and later for Research at the East-West Population Institute as a Senior Fellow in the East-West Center's Program of Population. He was lead organizer of numerous conferences, workshops, and seminars at the East-West Center, the University of Hawaii and other settings in the United States, Fiji, Indonesia, Korea, and India. He also presented numerous papers, and served as discussant and as chair of sessions at the East-West Center, in the U.S., and in conferences organized in the Philippines, Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, China, and India. Jay served in consultancies for agencies such as the United Nations, the U. S. Agency for International Development, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the American Public Health Association, and Asian governments.

Jay's publications reveal the extent to which he gave to others. Most notable perhaps, is *Measuring Mortality, Fertility, and Natural Increase: A Self-Teaching Guide to Elemental Measures* written with Robert W. Gardner and now in its fifth edition at the East-West Center. This work is required reading for students of population at key U. S. universities and has been translated into Indonesian and Chinese for use in their teaching programs. The development of technical manuals and leadership in workshops, conferences, and seminars was among a much broader range of contributions. Jay's publications reflect his strength in methodological innovation and his driving interest in country programs and the resulting fertility changes, most notably the programs in Malaysia, Korea, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Jay was an active member of many professional societies including the American Psychological Association; the American Sociological Association; the Population Association of America, where he was a member of the Board of Directors between 1979 and 1981; the American Statistical Association; the

Philippine Sociological Association; the Hawai'i Sociological Association; and Alpha Kappa Delta. Jay served as editorial consultant and special reader for numerous refereed publications in demography, family planning, population and environment, sociology, social psychology, intercultural relations, health, and area studies. He served as reviewer for private and public funding agencies such as the Population Council, the various institutes of the National Institutes of Health (National Library of Medicine, the Center for Population Research, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development), the National Science Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, among others.

Jay Palmore will be remembered most for patient, supportive, and incisive work with students and colleagues at the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center, and with many others in far-flung areas of Asia and the Pacific. The number and quality of joint publications with graduate students reflects Jay's life-long commitment to patient and timely mentoring. The gratitude shown by his students for such mentor-

ship and tutelage is deep and extensive.

James Palmore is survived by two daughters, Tara Grey Coste of Hancock, Michigan and Jennifer Grey Palmore of Chapel Hill, North Carolina; his granddaughter, Cassandra Grey Coste of Hancock, Michigan; his father James A. Palmore, Sr. of Dumaguete, Philippines; two sisters, Billie Grey Bell, of Salt Lake, Utah, and Shelley Ruth Sierra of Dumaguete, Philippines; and two brothers, David Alan Palmore of Fresno, California and Paul Duncan Palmore, of Mililani Town, Hawaii.

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Call for Computer Demos
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Background and Rationale

The use of computers for sociological teaching and research has burgeoned in recent years as revolutionary changes in microcomputer hardware and software have put computers within the reach of most schools, classrooms, research laboratories, and even homes. It is difficult to fully appreciate a computer resource from a traditional "paper session," even with the help of printed handouts, overheads, or slides. Rather, a live, hands-on computer "demo" session, in which participants can see a program on action and possibly even interact with the program, has greater potential for resulting in a user's understanding of (1) the nature and capabilities of the resource, and (2) the potential of the resource for meeting the individual's teaching or research needs.

Description of Innovative Session

In response to this need, the Program Committee of the American Sociological Association has approved two sessions for ASA's forthcoming 1996 Annual Meeting. Both sessions will consist of refereed demos of computer applications of interest to sociologists.

1. The first session will focus on "Computer Applications for the Teaching of Introductory Sociology." This session will be held on Monday, August 19, from 12:30 to 2:15.

2. The second session will be held either immediately before or after the first session. It will focus on computer demos dealing with sociological "Data, Documentation, and Analysis." Both text-based as well as survey- or numbers-based data and analysis will be included in the second session.

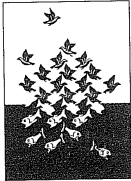
A one hour and 45 minute time slot will be allocated to each session. For each session, up to eight simultaneous demo presentations, each speaking to the session's theme, will be accepted. Each presenter will be expected to bring his/her own computer, monitor, sign, hand-outs etc. (as much as can fit on a 3 ft. by 8 ft. table). The table, two chairs, and an electrical outlet will be provided by ASA. ASA cannot pay for a telephone line. Therefore, demos needing a telephone connection (e.g., to the Internet) will need to bear the cost of the telephone connection (\$200/day). Each demo will be short—no more than 10 minutes in duration—thus allowing several repetitions of the material within the 1 3/4-hour time slot and permitting spectators to roam the eight simultaneous demos in any order they choose. It is expected that the sessions will be informal and that much of the time will be devoted to answering question from spectators and showing aspects of the program of interest to the particular spectator group at hand.

Information About Proposal Submission

Submit an application of no more than three single-spaced pages describing the computer software/application to be demonstrated, its current capabilities, and its contribution to sociological teaching and/or research to: Dr. J.J. Card, Sociometrics Corporation, 170 State Street, Suite 260, Los Altos, CA 94022; (415) 949-3282; fax (415) 949-3299; e-mail xb.h33@forsythe.stanford.edu

Criteria for acceptance will be the usefulness and interest of the computer resource/software for sociological teaching (session 1) and research (session 2).

Deadline for submission is June 25, 1996.



1996 Combined Book Exhibit Space Reservation Form

The American Sociological Association invites publishers and authors to join the ASA-sponsored Combined Book Exhibit, to be held during the 1996 Annual Meeting in New York City.

For only \$60 per book, we will display each book face out, and include information on the book in our Combined Book Catalog. The Catalog will include special order forms for attendees to use following the Annual Meeting. The ASA Combined Book Exhibit will be located in a prominent booth in the Exhibit Hall.

To include your book(s), please fill out the form below (you may use photocopies if necessary) and return it with two copies of each book and prepayment by July 1, 1996, to: Nancy Sylvester, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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The following ASA products are under development or revision during 1996 and early 1997. If you have pertinent teaching materials, please contact the appropriate editor. They are interested in course syllabi, class exercises and assignments, examinations and evaluation instruments, computer software and film reviews, and essays on pedagogical challenges and opportunities involved in teaching those courses.

Please do not write requesting these products. As materials are completed, they will be announced in *Footnotes* and distributed through the Teaching Resources Center.

- *The Small College Experience*, Eric Godfrey, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Ripon College, P.O. Box 248, Ripon, WI 54971.
- *Learning Group Exercises in Political Sociology*, Ted Sasson, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT 05753.
- *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Appalachian Studies*, Chris Baker, Department of Social Sciences, 304 COBE, West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery, WV 25136-2436.
- *Syllabi Set for Courses in Collective Behavior and Social Movements*, Kelly Moore, Department of Sociology, Barnard College, Columbia University, 3009 Broadway, New York, NY 10027-6598.
- *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Law*, Shannon Griffiths, Department of Sociology & Social Work, Hood College, Rosenstock Hall, Frederick, MD 21701.
- *Teaching the Sociology of Peace and War*, John MacDougall, 15 Old Lowell Road, Westford, MA 01886.
- *Teaching Race and Ethnic Relations*, Donald Cunnigen, Department of Sociology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.
- *The Sociology of Sexuality and Homosexuality: Syllabi and Teaching Materials*, Paula Rust, Department of Sociology, Hamilton College, 198 College Hill Road, Clinton, NY 13323.
- *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Social Statistics*, Louis R. Gaydosh (William Paterson College of New Jersey), 18 Leigh Drive, Florham Park, NJ 07932.
- *Teaching Resources for the Sociology of Work and Occupations*, Carol Auster, Department of Sociology, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, PA 17604-3003.

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

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410; executive.office@asanet.org.

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