

Footnotes

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Add Health Findings Released

Sociologists are accessing the first two phases of data from Add Health, the largest, most comprehensive survey of adolescent health ever undertaken in the United States.

"We have sent out dozens of data sets," said sociologist and Add Health Principal Investigator J. Richard Udry of the Carolina Population Center of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. "Sociologists and psychologists are the primary consumers right now."

Initial findings from the survey—the federally-funded National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)—were released in the September 10 issue of the *Journal of American Medical Association (JAMA)*.

Adolescents who reported a "connectedness" to their parents were less likely to engage in risky behavior . . .

The Add Health survey was conducted in phases. In the first phase, roughly 90,000 students from grades 7 through 12 at 145 schools around the U.S. answered brief questionnaires about their health, friendships, self-esteem, and expectations for the future. In the second phase of the study, interviews were conducted with roughly 20,000 students and their parents in the students' homes.

A final phase of the study, not yet reported, repeated the home interviews with the students a year later. The article appearing in *JAMA* examined a sample of 12,000 of these in-home interviews.

According to the *JAMA* article, adolescents who reported a "connectedness" to their parents were less likely to engage in risky behavior, such as cigarette, alcohol, marijuana use, violent behavior, suicide, and sexual activity. These young people felt close to their parents, felt their parents and families cared about them, and were satisfied with their family relationships. To a lesser extent, adolescents were also protected from risky behaviors by their parents being present at key times during the day.

Udry said that most of the data collected so far is helping to "confirm" current sociological research about adolescent health. He also notes that analysis of survey data will be a decade long process and that the design of the study will greatly assist researchers in probing the relationships between peer, family, school and community environments and the behaviors and well being of adolescents.

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The 1997 Annual Meeting

It Was a Feast for Mind and Spirit

Ask any Annual Meeting aficionado, and they will tell you the same thing. For the blue ribbon, Class A, top of the heap meeting, you need more than chocolates on your pillow. For the *truly great ones*, other ingredients are required—an undercurrent of excitement, a touch of controversy and conflict, and a delicious stew of provocative ideas and personalities.

Oh Canada!

For five days in August, more than 4,700 sociologists converged on Toronto and made ASA's 92nd Annual Meeting one of the greats. "Quite simply, it was a feast for mind and spirit," said ASA executive officer Felice J. Levine.

With the theme "Bridges for Sociology" and under the guiding hand of President Neal Smelser, the Meeting brought together international scholars from a range of disciplines.

International linkages were especially evident at the plenary sessions where one could hear papers by Ulf Hannerz, University of Sweden, on "The Global Reorganization of Culture"; Roger Bartra, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, on "The Bridge, the Border, and the Cage: Cultural Crisis and Identity in the Post-Mexican Condition"; and Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania, on "March of Folly: U.S. Immigration Policy Under NAFTA."

The international flavor was further enhanced through thematic and special sessions and by the special emphasis given to Canada as this year's host of the Annual Meeting. Numerous sessions (as well as nine walking and sightseeing tours) were devoted to issues of relevance to Canada

with a rich menu of choices to enhance their understanding and roles as scholars, teachers, and practitioners. New and innovative teaching and professional workshops, didactic seminars, and poster sessions were featured. This year, for the first time, a special poster session focused on the work of recent PhDs. The ASA Chair Conference, now in its fourth year, has become an important institution at the Annual Meeting.

The Meeting also captured widespread media interest. The Annual Meeting was covered by C-SPAN, National Public Radio, *Time* magazine, *USA Today*, the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Knight Ridder, United Press International, and more than 50 other media organizations. Annual Meeting participants appeared on the *Today Show*, and on numerous Canadian radio and television shows—several that were broadcast nationally. For



Neil Smelser bestows the presidential gavel on Jill Quadagno.

and to Canadian sociologists.

Before turning over his gavel to incoming President Jill Quadagno, Smelser delivered his Presidential Address on "The Rational and The Ambivalent in the Social Sciences," which will be printed in the February 1998 issue of the *American Sociological Review*.

Smelser's profound and well-received Address reflected the Meeting's emphasis on the need to break new ground in sociological thinking and theory.

But the Meeting also provided socio-

logical thinking and theory. For four days, sociologists at the Annual Meeting were featured on the front page of the *Toronto Star*—Canada's largest daily newspaper.

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Profile of the President

"Mission Control: Quadagno Now in Charge"

by John Myles, Florida State University

Watching Jill Quadagno is a bit like watching a space launch at Kennedy Space Center. The result leaves you breathless, and it all seems deceptively simple: You complete your PhD, publish eight books and over 50 articles, win some book awards, get elected to a series of leading offices in your profession, spawn a flock of adoring graduate students, and 20 years later you are elected President of the American Sociological Association. Along the way, you raise two children and become an accomplished amateur painter. And you do all this with a degree of grace and charm that leaves your colleagues and friends feeling they are God's gift to the profession. What the viewers of the space launch miss,



Jill Quadagno

of course, are the years of preparation, painstaking scholarship, and sheer love of one's

craft that lie behind the final performance.

Since completing her PhD at the University of Kansas in 1976, Jill has become one of the nation's leading historical sociologists, a major authority on American social policy and a preeminent scholar in the field of aging studies. Her *Transformation of Old Age Security* (1988) is the standard reference on the development of U.S. Social Security. Her award-winning *The Color of Welfare: How Racism Undermined the War on Poverty* (1994) revises traditional understandings of the roots of American "exceptionalism" and is now required reading for students of American social politics. As she was writing these major works and numerous other articles, Jill served as Vice-President of the ASA and chair of no less than three sec-

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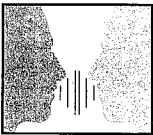
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The Executive Officer's Column

ASA and the President's Initiative on Race



The American Sociological Association (ASA) has worked diligently to bring research and the sociological imagination to bear in the production of sound policy. ASA's work on *The Social Causes of Violence* and our initiative on affirmative action in the workplace are just two recent examples of our efforts to link sociological knowledge to social policy and to provide timely and relevant research knowledge. We hope that ASA's efforts will help reinforce a practice of looking to the social sciences when hard questions are being asked or answered.

Over recent weeks, the Association has been presented with an unusual opportunity. The White House Office of Science Technology Policy (OSTP) has asked the ASA to take a leadership role in helping to "educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race." This effort is part of President Clinton's Initiative on Race, "One America," and his effort to undertake a national examination of racial reconciliation. Working in coordination with the OSTP, ASA is launching a project to examine and report on social science knowledge on race, racism, and race relations. The goal of this effort is to look broadly across relevant arenas of research, to explicate what we know, to dispel myths and misconceptions where they exist, and to identify research gaps. OSTP and ASA plan to provide the results of this work to the President's Advisory Board for this Initiative and to disseminate this knowledge widely to relevant publics and policy communities.

With its history of path-breaking research on race relations, sociology is well positioned to disseminate key findings that can shape future dialogue, study, and action. In bringing together social science knowledge on race, ASA aims to be inclusive of diverse strands of work. For example, research on social stereotypes and tolerance, social and spatial distance, institutional racism and the functions of discrimination, social movements, and the structuring and restructuring of inequalities can all contribute to our knowledge of race and racism in society. Studies from these areas can enhance the public's understanding of why race continues to matter and what efforts could help bring about racial reconciliation.

As was widely publicized, the five goals of the President's year-long Initiative are: to articulate a vision of racial reconciliation; to help educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race; to promote a constructive dialogue, to confront and work through controversial issues surrounding race; to recruit and encourage leadership at all levels to help bridge racial divides; and to find, develop, and implement solutions in critical areas such as education, economic opportunity, housing, health care, crime and the administration of justice. While these are challenging goals, the mission of this Initiative is worthy of the ambition.

As part of our Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, ASA will be actively reaching out to sociologists and other social scientists to map the knowledge base on race. In addition to announcing the project in this column, we are developing a "call for help." Using this "call," we will cast a broad net to researchers in order to identify topic areas, concepts, studies, indicators, and findings that will allow us to map the domain of race relations and what is known about the causes and consequences of racism in society. To cast the widest possible net and to pull in key researchers, we intend to use proactive strategies that put a premium on rapid communication. Through the use of *Footnotes*, e-mail, listservs, the ASA's home page, and ASA section home pages, we hope to connect with ASA members and others doing relevant research. In addition, we will pursue outreach to other scientific societies and organizations (such as the Association of Black Sociologists and the American Political Science Association). We will urge our "colleague" organizations to identify key members who work on race relations and to direct these researchers to ASA's home page where they can respond to the call for help.

We have already made substantial progress in our planning and in our work with OSTP. Daryl Chubin, Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Sciences, is working closely with us in framing the scope and strategy for undertaking this task. In this project, I will be joined by Patricia White (ASA Visiting Sociologist from the National Science Foundation) and Roberta Spalter-Roth (Director of ASA's Research Program on the Discipline and Profession). We hope that resources will permit convening a research workshop in order to actively involve field experts in determining the state of social science knowledge. We see the product of this effort to be a research monograph, with ASA providing a draft to the OSTP and publishing and disseminating the report under the ASA imprimatur.

This project should be completed early in 1998. To make this target date, we have in place a challenging time schedule. Therefore, we need your help to succeed. Please check the ASA home page (<http://www.asanet.org/>) for the "call" and share with other colleagues the messages you receive via e-mail, fax, or "snail" mail. Effective communication about this effort requires building upon ASA's networks and yours. We seek to be inclusive as we study inclusion in America. A special e-mail address has been established solely for this activity at race.project@asanet.org. Please respond as quickly as you can.

Sociology has a tradition of enhancing the public good and getting our message out with solid scholarship. Let's not let this opportunity pass us by. --Felice J. Levine □



Suggestions Solicited for 1999 Annual Meeting Program

The 1999 Program Committee announces the meeting theme and cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for topics and organizers for thematic and special sessions and for the regular sessions of the 1999 Annual Meeting to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on August 6-10. Suggestions for book sessions, didactic seminars, and workshops consistent with the theme are requested as well.

Session proposals should provide the following information:

- working title for the session,
- brief description of the substantive focus,
- rationale for inclusion of the session on the 1999 program,
- designation of the session as open for submissions (Regular Session) or by invitation only (Thematic or Special Session, author meets critic or book panel, seminar or workshop),
- recommendation(s) for session organizer, and
- a list of potential participants if the session is to be an invited panel.

Proposals must be typed or printed and should be no more than two pages in length.

Those submitting suggestions for organizers to deal with paper submissions should be aware of the organizer eligibility policy of the Program Com-

mittee. Any member who organized an open submission session for the 1997 program or who will review papers for the 1998 program is considered ineligible to be nominated as an open submission session organizer for 1999. This eligibility restriction spreads the benefits and burdens of organizing across the membership and helps ensure that no one individual affects general program access for an extended period of time.

Session proposals should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than February 1, 1998. A long lead time in planning is needed in order to publish the names of organizers and regular session topics in the fall of 1998 to allow members time to prepare their papers. Proposals postmarked by November 10 or faxed by November 14 will be considered during the December meeting of the Program Committee; those postmarked or faxed between November 15 and February 1 will be reviewed at the February meeting. Consideration of late proposals (any suggestion postmarked or faxed after February 1, 1998) is at the sole discretion of the Program Committee Chair.

Program suggestions should be sent to the attention of: Janet Astner, Meeting Services Director, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, USA; e-mail: meetings@asanet.org; fax (202) 785-0146. □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ *New Study On Legal Immigration Released . . .* Two sociologists are among the authors of a new federal study showing that legal immigrants are more educated as a group than native born U.S. citizens. Sociologists Guillermina Jasso, New York University and Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania, are two of the researchers for The New Immigrant Survey, funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development with support from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the National Science Foundation (NSF). The preliminary study also finds that legal immigrants are better schooled, on average, than the native-born U.S. population; initial earnings of new immigrant women are higher than those of the native-born; and, the major mechanism by which illegals acquire an immigrant visa is marriage to a U.S. citizen. For information and a copy of the results of the New Immigrant Survey, call NSF's Office of Legislative and Public Affairs at (703) 306-1070.

✓ *New Data Available on Women's Health . . .* The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has released both the Public Use data file and the first report from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). In-person interviews averaging 103 minutes were conducted between January and October of 1995 with a national sample of 10,847 women from ages 15 to 44. The data file (accession number PB 97-50154) is available on magnetic tape by calling the National Technical Information Service at 703-487-4650. The NSFG report, "Fertility, Family Planning and Women's Health," contains 91 tables on of topics ranging from child care to pelvic inflammatory disease. For a copy, contact the National Center for Health Statistics at 301-436-9731, ext. 125. Further information about the NSFG can be obtained through its home page: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/nchshome.htm>.

Explaining the "Feminization" of ASA Elections, 1975-1996

by Glenn Firebaugh, Editor
American Sociological Review

The sex ratio has changed dramatically in sociology. In 1972, only about 15 percent of the members of the American Sociological Association (ASA) were women. Today, about 45 percent of ASA members are women.

In an article to appear in the October issue of the *American Sociological Review* ("American Sociological Association Elections, 1975-1996: Exploring Explanations for 'Feminization'"), Rachel Rosenfeld, David Cunningham, and Karthryn Schmidt show that the "feminization" of ASA governance positions has outpaced the "feminization" of ASA membership over the past 20 years. Though women constitute less than half of the ASA membership, more than half of the current ASA officers and Council members are women. The Rosenfeld et al. study attempts to explain why "female candidates for office and Council have been overrepresented and generally have higher odds of winning" by focusing on the possible impact (1) of the women's movement in general, (2) of the more specific influence of Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), and (3) of the effect of a shift in the Association itself from a disciplinary focus to a more professional focus that perhaps results in "elite dilution" as scholarly achievement is de-emphasized as a criterion for leadership. Of these possibilities, the "elite dilution" thesis receives the least support in the analysis. Rosenfeld et al. find no evidence of decline in the scholarly achievement of candidates for ASA office or Council over this period. Nor do they find sex differences in the scholarly achievements of candidates: Male candidates tended to be at a more advanced career age (a median of 24 years since PhD versus 18 years for woman candidates); yet, scholarly achievement—as measured by rate of publication of journal articles and books, membership on editorial boards of major sociology journals, and so on—was equivalent.

SWS membership improved one's election chances during the period. Candidates who were SWS members were elected over 55 per-

cent of the time; for nonmembers the election rate was 36 percent. However, this SWS effect benefited only women. Men who ran—whether SWS members or not—had an election rate of 34 percent. Since the election rate for female SWS members was 68 percent, a woman candidate who belonged to SWS was twice as likely to be elected as a man candidate. A woman candidate who was not an SWS member was also more likely to be elected than a man candidate, but the difference was not as great (50 percent versus 34 percent). So the election probability was highest for women who belonged to SWS, followed by women who did not belong. Men had the lowest election probability.

As the above comparisons suggest, the best predictor of election to ASA office or Council over the past two decades is gender, not SWS membership. Of the 214 men who stood for election during this period, 73 were elected (34 percent). Of the 112 woman candidates, 67 were elected (60 percent). The primacy of the gender effect persists after controls for SWS membership, career age, and scholarly achievement. Rosenfeld et al. find that, other things equal, the odds of a woman being elected was 4.6 times the odds of a man being elected. The effect of SWS membership, by contrast, disappears when controls are added for gender, career age, and scholarly achievement. The independent effects of career age and scholarly achievement are modest.

In short, gender had a significant effect on election success over this period. The importance of gender no doubt was magnified by the truncated variance of the other variables. The men and women standing for election over this period represent a highly select group, so it is not surprising that Rosenfeld et al. find no major differences in their average scholarly achievements. Faced with the choice of equally-qualified candidates, gender likely becomes a decisive factor for more voters. As Rosenfeld et al. conclude, "Gender is one distinctive characteristic [of the candidates], and apparently it is indeed used as a criterion by voters." □

1999 Annual Meeting Theme

Transitions in World's Society: At Century's End

Approaching the end of the century, indeed of the millennium, a common memory for all those who have lived through these years are the momentous changes wrought in society by a set of interrelated forces. These changes have not been leisurely nor partial, but have affected everyone in the planet amounting to a fundamental transformation of the world. Innovations in information and communication technologies have brought the most diverse peoples into greater interdependence. Massive movements of populations have contributed to both an awareness of difference and a growing recognition of a common human destiny. The advanced nations dominate the rest of the world with their institutions and technology and, in the process, trigger reactions that affect their own stability and their social structures and cultures. Various social and political movements have been shaped by these interactions. It is hence possible to speak of a world society and to see it as undergoing a series of major transitions.

For sociology at century's end, a key priority is to transcend the parochialisms of the past to focus on those processes that are so rapidly transforming the world. From the diffusion of institutional forms to international migration, from the revolution in communications technologies to the challenges posed by earth's habitat, the time seems right to take a broad look at what has changed and what we have learned about it. The 1999 Annual Meeting will be dedicated to this pursuit. The Program Committee expects that the theme will inspire a number of broad-reaching evaluations of the past and daring prospectives on the direction in which these transitions will take humankind in the future.

1999 Program Committee

- Alejandro Portes, *President-Elect and Committee Chair*, Princeton University
 Florence Bonner, *Secretary-Elect*, Howard University
 John Sibley Butler, University of Texas-Austin
 Lourdes Gouveia, University of Nebraska, Omaha
 Ruth Simms Hamilton, Michigan State University
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 Roger Waldinger, University of California-Los Angeles
 Mary Waters, Harvard University

Major ASA Award Recipients Honored in Toronto

The 1997 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored on August 10 at the Awards Ceremony during the Annual Meeting in Toronto. The ceremony, presided over by Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Chair of the Awards Policy Committee, was attended by Annual Meeting participants, friends, family, and colleagues of the award recipients. The following descriptions are based on the introductions given by the various presenters. They have been edited for clarity and space considerations.

Dissertation Award

Dalton Clark Conley, Columbia University; presented by Jan Stets, Chair, Dissertation Award Selection Committee



Dalton Conley (left) receives the ASA Dissertation Award from Jan Stets.

The 1997 ASA Dissertation Award winner is Dalton Conley for his dissertation entitled, "Being Black, Living in the Red: Wealth and the Cycle of Racial Inequality." The research was funded by a National Science Foundation Dissertation Research Grant. The Department of Sociology at Columbia University awarded him distinction for his dissertation, an honor only rarely conferred by the University.

Dalton Conley's dissertation analyzes current wealth differences between blacks and whites in the United States using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. He finds that the source of racial wealth discrepancies lies not in educational, occupational, or income inequality but in the dynamics of race and property relations. This inequality in property relations accounts for racial inequality in other areas of life. The Committee saw Dalton Conley's dissertation as an outstanding work, both original and creative, that was theory-driven, meticulous, and maintained high standards of our craft. The design of the study was evaluated as tight and ingenious, and the findings were seen as having important theoretical and policy implications. In 1996-97, Dalton was a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholar in Health Policy at the University of California at Berkeley. He has just joined the department of sociology at Yale University as an assistant professor.

Jessie Bernard Award

Nona Glazer, Portland State University and Robbie Pfeuffer Kahn, University of Vermont (co-recipients); presented by Rachel Kahn-Hut, Past Chair, Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee

It is for the breadth of her contributions in scholarship and teaching and her com-

mitment to her discipline and her colleagues that we honor Nona Glazer with the Jessie Bernard Award. From her path breaking work (with Helen Waehler) in 1972, *Woman in a Man Made World* to her culminating *Women's Paid and Unpaid Labor: The Work Transfer an Health Care and Retailing* in 1994, her contributions to our understanding of the interdependencies of gender, family, and the world of work have challenged our assumptions and set guideposts for our analyses.

Woman in a Man Made World was described by one of her nominators as "a gift" to the small group of women studies faculty in the early 70's. With no tradition to build upon, the authors brought together difficult to find and little known scholarly articles and showed their connections through extensive analytic essays. In *Old Family/New Family* (1975), Nona Glazer extended her initial analysis by showing the impact of economic and social change on changing family relations. In her review essay "Housework" in the first volume of *Signs* (1976), she showed us the limitations of viewing family as an isolated historical enclave and conversely the importance of recognizing that family is significantly shaped by the relation of its various members to societal-wide institutions.

In the 1980s, Nona began the studies which culminated in *Women's Paid and Unpaid Labor*. Here she argued that the public/private interdependence can be seen in the process of "work transfer" in which tasks are moved from the world of paid labor (the economy) to unpaid labor (gender work within the family) and back again as a strategy to resolve economic crises of capitalism.

And Nona's contributions go beyond her formal scholarship. For her students, she participated in debates about feminist pedagogy and curriculum and brought the results of these debates into her own classroom. For her discipline, she was an early participant in organizational efforts to bring the study of gender into sociology for which efforts she was recognized as president of Sociologists for Women in Society as well as chair of the Section on Sex and Gender. And any of us who have asked her as a colleague to read chapters or articles appreciate the seriousness and thoughtfulness with which she approaches that task.



Robbie Pfeuffer Kahn (left) receives the Jessie Bernard Award from Rachel Kahn-Hut.

Robbie Pfeuffer Kahn is the recipient of the Jessie Bernard Award for the book, *In Bearing Meaning: The Language of Birth*. In this volume, Kahn explores the largely under-theorized topic of childbearing from both a sociological and a feminist perspective. This groundbreaking work shows that, while pregnancy, birth lactation, and

motherhood are limited to women, they are experiences through which we can understand the socio-historical construction of the body. Kahn's analysis is built on an integration of Western literature--such as creation myths, medical texts, the developing versions of *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, along with classical sociological texts. She then weaves personal narrative with this history to show how culture and society intersect and structure women's experience of child bearing.

This book will be controversial as would any book which so clearly maps out new ground in innovative ways. In her work, Kahn parallels a Marxist argument about production through her discussion of reproduction and uses this parallel to highlight her critique of sociology for having ghettoized reproduction as a "woman's issue" while recognizing production as central to an understanding of "the social organization of life."

Like Marx's work, which was either upheld or derided in its time, so too one expects that Kahn's will be also. Part of the controversial nature of the book, for both sociologists and many feminists, is her insistence on including nature and the spiritual as integral to our existence and therefore to her theorizing. While she accepts that sex differences exist, she avoids an essentialist argument by demonstrating how biology is subject to reinterpretation depending on time and place. Conversely, she recognizes that emphasizing biological/natural aspects of motherhood can be used to undermine women's participation in the public domain and also that this analysis provides the opportunity to privilege fecund women over other women. Nevertheless, she argues much feminist work has itself often assumed the "patriarchal gaze" by either ignoring or denigrating the biological, spiritual, and social experiences of childbirth and lactation. Here Kahn finds the writings of women of color most fruitful resources because they do encompass nature, culture, and spirituality in their analyses.

With this work, Professor Kahn takes the topic of childbearing from that of a "women's issue" and uses it to illustrate broad sociological processes. With this work, Professor Kahn has brought women's reproduction into the center of sociological analysis along with men's economic production. Thus, she has made a significant contribution to our understanding of the social world as well as our understanding of women's lives.

Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award

G. Franklin Edwards, Howard University (Emeritus); presented by Donald Czunnigen, Chair, DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee

G. Franklin Edwards, professor emeritus of Howard University is this year's recipient of the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award. Edwards graduated from Fisk University in 1936 where he studied under Johnson and Frazier. As a Fisk student, he had a very close relationship with Johnson, and he had an opportunity to meet DuBois. Thus, Edwards had an early connection to these eminent scholars.

He took the PhD from the University of Chicago in 1952 where he received the Susan Culver-Rosenberger Prize for his dissertation. At Chicago, he had a very close working relationship with Louis Wirth. After Chicago, he was a post-doctoral fel-

low at the Ford Foundation.

The professional life and scholarly production of Edwards epitomizes the best of DuBois-Johnson-Frazier traditions. Like many African-American sociologists of his generation, his early employment pattern was influenced by the sociological profession's racial restrictions. Thus, he held academic appointments in African-American institutions such as Fessenden Academy in Florida, Fisk University, and Howard University. In later years, he went to Massachusetts and served as a visiting professor in the Harvard University Summer School.

The bulk of his professional career was spent at Howard where he advanced in rank from instructor to professor. He came to Howard through an invitation from Frazier. He was committed to Howard as a scholar who felt his duty was to encourage the highest academic standards. He served as an advisor to several Howard presidents. As chairman of the Sociology Department, he emphasized the need for students to have high academic standards and faculty to maintain scholarly productivity. A former junior faculty member remembered Edwards as a mentor to new faculty.

His own scholarly productivity included a clear and concise analysis of the African-American professional class of the 1950s. In commenting on Edwards' 1959 study, *The Negro Professional Class*, Otis Dudley Duncan described the high quality of his research which employed rigor through the use of simple sampling techniques, data collection, and analysis. By exploring what he labeled as professional functionaries in the District of Columbia, he provided important information regarding the critical characteristics of the African-American professional community.

In his 1968 edited work, *E. Franklin Frazier on Race Relations*, he examined the unique sociological contributions of Frazier from the perspective of a former student and colleague. His introductory essay provided a systematic overview of the African-American sociological tradition through Frazier's life and work. It reflected his tremendous comprehension of history, especially sociological works. According to his former students and colleagues, this understanding was a part of Edwards' lasting contribution to the Howard community. Throughout his career, he published more than two dozen scholarly articles which focused on race and social stratification.

Edwards combined his scholarly activity with involvement in professional organizations. Among his professional affiliations were Phi Beta Kappa, the Eastern Sociological Society, and the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and the District of Columbia Sociological Society. As a past president of the District of Columbia Sociological Society, he was awarded the Stuart A. Rice Award for contributions to sociology and public serve. His public service included serving in advisory capacities on a number of governmental committees, councils, and boards during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. A former student recognized his service as a governmental liaison as a positive contribution. Moreover, this student viewed this service as a part of his "behind-the-scenes" advocacy for equity and civil rights.

Finally, this award is given at a time when Edwards is in the twilight of his life. Due to ill health, he was unable to attend the ceremony. Yet, the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee is very pleased to recognize the outstanding life, work, and accomplishments of G. Franklin Edwards.

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ASA Awards, from page 4

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

Charles Moskos, Northwestern University; presented by Burton Halpert, Chair, Award for Public Understanding of Sociology Award Selection Committee



Charles Moskos (left) receives the Award for Public Understanding of Sociology from Burton Halpert.

The American Sociological Association's First Annual Award for Public Understanding of Sociology goes to Charles Moskos, Northwestern University. Of the many worthy candidates nominated for the award, Charles Moskos was selected because in the committee's eyes his work epitomized the best of the sociological effort to make readable and consumable our research. Throughout his career, Moskos has deliberately and consistently presented himself to the public and the media as a sociologist.

The *Wall Street Journal* called Charles Moskos the nation's "most influential military Sociologist." The *Journal* wrote, "Moskos has advised governmental leaders around the world and political leaders such as Nelson Mandela, George Bush, and Bill Clinton." His research in military-related issues has taken him to the four corners of the earth and earned him the Distinguished Service Medal, the U.S. Army's highest civilian decoration. The *Journal* further states: "But don't look for this author, professor, and presidential advisor inside the beltway. This purveyor of wisdom prefers to frequent the Northwestern campus, where he has taught since 1966."

His influence on public thought vis-à-vis the military has encompassed issues of race, gender, and sexual orientation. His translation of sociological thought and research has appeared in such publications as the *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Wall Street Journal*, *New Republic*, and the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he has appeared on such widely viewed national talk shows as *Nightline*, *Crossfire*, and *Larry King Live*. Finally, the germination of the Clinton Administration's thinking and eventual translation of National Service Corp legislation can be directly attributed to Charles Moskos.

If we can learn from the work of colleagues such as Charles Moskos, perhaps we may be fortunate to see in our lifetime the creation of a Nobel Prize in sociology and the attainment of Auguste Comte's dream of sociology as "the pinnacle science."

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Irwin Deutscher, University of Akron (Emeritus); presented by Ross Koppel, Past Chair, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Selection Committee

Irwin Deutscher is the recipient of the



Irwin Deutscher (left) receives the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology from Ross Koppel.

1997 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology. His contributions to social policy are matched only by his contributions to sociological theory and methodology. He has conducted some of the most influential evaluation studies, directed research centers that have made a difference, written seminal books and articles, and has been a major advocate for applied sociology.

In the 1950's, his research on nursing was synthesized in a book coauthored by Everett and Helen Hughes entitled, *Twenty Thousand Nurses Tell Their Story*. In the late 1950s to the mid-1960's, he directed the Syracuse University Youth Development Center. The volume, *Among the People: Encounters with the Poor*, reflects the research on race, housing, delinquency, community, and poverty produced by Deutscher and his staff. Later, he joined Case Western Reserve University where he did extensive work in evaluation research. After that, Deutscher went to the University of Akron where he also directed the evaluation of the ASA programs to improve undergraduate teaching. He was loaned by Akron to the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a pilot study that helped HHS and others analyze 20 years of evaluation research on Project Head Start.

Since 1983, when he became Emeritus at Akron, he has been living in Washington, DC, with forays as visiting professor at major universities in the U.S., Holland, and India.

He has also found time to be President of the Society of Applied Sociology, the District of Columbia Sociology Society, The Society for the Study of Social Problems, and the North Central Sociological Society. He served on the Council of the ASA and has received too many awards to list here.

Among Irwin Deutscher's essential contributions to methodology is his book, *Sentiments and Acts* (coauthored with Pestello and Pestello) which looks at the relationship between what we say and what we do. This book revisits the topic of his 23-year-old book on this same basic question. *Sentiments and Acts* is a powerful examination of our methodological underpinnings.

Next year his many articles on evaluation and applied work will be published in a book tentatively titled, *Making a Difference: Essays on the Evaluation of Social Programs*. It will join his over 100 other publications—all of which make a difference.

Irwin Deutscher is a wonderful choice for this award. His wide accomplishments remind us that most of the founders of sociology might be surprised that we have a separate award honoring a Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology. As this audience knows, most of our founders expected to use sociology as they devel-

oped our theoretic and methodological foundations. Deutscher's remarkable work highlights the artificiality of separating the use of sociology from what we call "academic sociology." Comte wanted sociologist-priests to guide society. Durkheim wrote that it was "vain and sterile...to stand by as indifferent witnesses...to the march of events." Durkheim, like Irwin Deutscher, was involved in dozens of policy councils and applied research projects. Durkheim, unlike Deutscher, wrote 75 articles for general magazines and popular journals. Irwin has only written about a score of general articles. Weber sought to distinguish his role as sociologist from his political actions. He nevertheless managed to serve as an advisor to the Versailles conference, helped write the new constitution, and was a founder of the German Democratic Party. Weber was briefly considered as candidate for the presidency. Also, to this list, we can add Marx who was more than a little concerned about social activism.

Irwin Deutscher receiving this Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology reminds us again that using sociology is consistent with the best traditions of building sociology. We honor him for his extensive and useful contributions to sociology and to society.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Robert R. Alford, City University of New York, Graduate Center; presented by Rosanna Hertz, Chair, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee



Robert Alford (left) receives the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award from Rosanna Hertz.

Robert R. Alford is the recipient of the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. He received his BA, MA, and PhD from the University of California, Berkeley. He has held permanent or visiting Professorships at the University of Wisconsin, University of California, Santa Cruz, University of Essex, Columbia University, and New York University. Presently, Robert Alford is a distinguished professor of sociology at City University of New York-Graduate Center.

Many members of this audience—now professors—wrote of their experiences with Bob Alford when they were first starting their careers as graduate students. As a teacher, he earned the reputation as a master of research design, an outstanding classroom instructor. Alford's students describe his teaching better than one could restate. Reflecting on her graduate student days, one woman recalls his ability to turn "half-baked ideas" into full-fledged research projects: "Furthermore, he had a reputation

among graduate students as a teacher who had infinite patience in coaxing and emerging ideas out of a student and gently guiding that interest and enthusiasm into a doable research project. Now, in retrospect, I realize what a yeoman he was, helping wave after wave of graduate students at that incredibly vulnerable point in their education, the chasm between idea and proposal."

Another from the Wisconsin period wrote eloquently of the rigors of Professor Alford's pedagogy: "Alford ran the social organization seminar for many years. He managed to run it so that we were taught to be merciless in our critique, of him, and each other, but somehow solidaristic. He ran the game, teaching us the rules of internal and external critique, making us see the ways in which theoretical and epistemological consequences, carried within it objective potentialities that would not be clear until years late when we would be too exhausted and too committed to retrace our steps and do it again. He was theoretically agnostic. There was no line to toe. He was so kind, so able to listen, to coax and cajole us, yet he was brutal in his criticism. It was, for most of us, an intoxicating combination that brought out our best."

Many members of this assembly have been our teachers and mentors. Like Bob Alford you talked with us about books and articles, theories, and controversies, projects and possibilities, giving students a most cherished resource—your time. But Bob Alford did more than mentor cohorts of graduate student. He went beyond his obligations to teaching and training the next generation of scholars. He is being recognized for taking graduate student training to a level of pedagogy that few professors achieve in the classroom, in workshops, and in his most recent writings.

Alford has devoted his career to facilitating student research by helping them ground their research projects in ways that are fundamental to the core research of the discipline. It is not simply students at his home institution that wrote of these contributions. Alford has been leading a series of teaching workshops at universities across the country on how to ask appropriate questions when designing research projects. Through these workshops, he has helped students to streamline research projects, focus questions, and choose appropriate methodologies and theoretical frames for particular research settings and questions. He is attempting to "codify" the research process in order to transmit it to students. He has done this through both teaching workshops and through his forthcoming book, *The Craft of Inquiry: Theory, Methods, and Evidence*.

Distinguished Scholarly Publications Award

Melvin Oliver, The Ford Foundation and Thomas Shapiro, Northeastern University; presented by Michael Schwartz, Chair, Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award Selection Committee

The winners of the 1997 Distinguished Scholarly Publications Award are Melvin Oliver and Thomas Shapiro for their book *Black Wealth/White Wealth: A New Perspective on Racial Inequality*.

First, because they did not remain within the well worked intellectual boundaries of American scholarship, Oliver and Shapiro have revived and validated a rich and long-neglected intellectual realm: the sociology

ASA Awards, from page 5



Melvin Oliver (right) and Thomas Shapiro (left) receive the Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award from Michael Schwartz.

of wealth. And beyond this revitalization, they have demonstrated that this realm is a crucial link in our understanding of virtually every aspect of social life.

Second, because they conquered the multitude of problems which have limited our use of the heretofore intractable wealth data in the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and combined this rich vein of intellectual gold with the creative use of open-ended interviews, Oliver and Shapiro have delivered one of those "killer facts" that by, themselves, shift the center of intellectual gravity. Their demonstration that there remain vast wealth inequalities between white and black families who are comparable in every other relevant respect casts an impressive shadow of doubt over much of the received wisdom in the study of racial inequality.

Third, because they insisted on exploring the historical and contemporary devices that created and perpetuate wealth inequality, Oliver and Shapiro discover and document the processes that inject past racial inequity into contemporary social dynamics.

And finally, because of their nuanced and multifaceted analysis, Oliver and Shapiro illuminate the routes by which wealth inequality has become the foundation for the many current forms of racial discrimination, including differential access to opportunities in education, entrepreneurship, and—ultimately and most ironically—the accumulation of wealth itself.

Within each of these broad accomplishments, there are many narrower contributions that are the hallmark of a seminal work, one that will establish the intellectual ground rules and research agendas for a generation of scholars. A small sampling of this legacy includes the following:

Oliver and Shapiro transcend and correct their intellectual forebears in the sociology of wealth by documenting and theorizing the central role of the state, both in facilitating wealth accumulation and in selecting who will be blessed with access to the mechanisms of such accumulation. Their analyses of the Homestead Act in the 1860s and the Federal Housing Act in the 1940s allow us to see much more than the racist impact of these specific government policies; they constitute a challenge for sociologists to fully explore the often subtle, but always profound, intermingling of public policy with the accumulation of private wealth.

Oliver and Shapiro forcefully document and analyze the role of home ownership, both in the process of wealth formation in the United States and in the intergenerational transmission of class privilege. In the absence of an intellectual tradition that adequately theorizes this unappreciated pattern, they challenge scholars to determine whether a similar or identical mechanism

exists in other industrialized market societies and to develop a comprehensive analysis of how such mechanisms contribute to perpetuating racial and class divisions.

Oliver and Shapiro develop and validate a luminous new master concept, the sedimentation of inequality. Beyond its contribution to understanding the role of wealth in our society, this concept holds the promise of unpacking a key analytic paradox in the sociology of race: the disturbing combination of declining *de jure* racism with sustained and even increasing *de facto* racism. By documenting its importance in the context of American racial discrimination, they challenge future researchers to explore the role of sedimentation of inequality in other societies and in other forms of discrimination.

Oliver and Shapiro identify and illuminate the mechanisms by which unequal division of wealth is translated—even with relatively small infusions of fresh discrimination—into decisive differentials in educational and occupational opportunity. In doing so, they identify potential pressure points for dismantling, or at least weakening, the ongoing sedimentation of inequality; and they therefore challenge activists to translate these insights into social reform.

For Melvin Oliver and Thomas Shapiro, *Black Wealth, White Wealth* is a distinguished achievement. For the rest of us it is a wonderful burden, because we must fulfill its challenging intellectual and social legacy.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

William H. Sewell, University of Wisconsin-Madison; presented by John R. Logan, Chair, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee



William Sewell (left) receives the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award from John Logan.

William Sewell, winner of the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, is a senior statesman of sociology. Among the well earned honors of a brilliant career are awards for distinguished achievement from the University of Minnesota (1972), American Educational Research Association (1975), Rural Sociological Society (1983), Common Wealth Award (1983), and from the American Sociological Association: the Cooley-Mead Award in social psychology (1988), Distinguished Service Award for the Minority Fellowship Program (1988), and Willard Waller Award in the sociology of education (1990). He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

Professor Sewell earned his BA and MA in Sociology at Michigan State University,

and received his PhD from the University of Minnesota in 1939. At that time he was already on the faculty of Oklahoma State University, where he stayed through 1944. In these years, he developed the Sewell Scale, one of the earliest empirically validated measures of families' level of living.

In 1946, he moved to the University of Wisconsin as professor of sociology and rural sociology. In his many years at Madison, he served as chair of the Departments of both Sociology and Rural Sociology, as chair of the Division of Social Sciences, and as Chancellor. He is acknowledged to have been a master builder of sociology at Madison, including both its impressive research infrastructure and its tradition of drawing the best and the brightest graduate students into the field. Those who worked with him describe a man who was easy to approach, who created opportunities even for those who were not interested in his projects, and who never lost interest in their careers.

Outside the university, Sewell served as President of the Southwest Sociological Society (1941), Midwest Sociological Society (1953-54), Rural Sociological Society (1955-56), and American Sociological Association (1970-71). These presidencies are only the most visible indicators of a career of service to the profession in study sections, review panels, boards of trustees, and research councils, especially his decades of involvement with the Social Science Research Council.

Annual Meeting, from page 1

For reporters, there was much to cover. ASA hosted three well-attended press conferences with U.S. and Canadian sociologists on "Working Families in the United States and Canada," "The Legacy of the U.N. Mission to Somalia and the Future of International Peacekeeping," and "New Research on Global Warming, NAFTA, and the World Environment."

After scanning the *Final Program* and ASA's brochure of "Media Highlights," reporters launched out of the ASA Media Office to cover a wide variety of sessions. A story on the overflow—and somewhat heated—book panel session on William Julius Wilson's *When Work Disappears* was published in the September 5 *Chronicle of Higher Education*. National media attention focused also on presentations by other sociologists, including Mary Benin, University of Arizona, Monica Boyd, Florida State University, and Nicholas Wolfinger, University of California-Los Angeles.

Controversy did not escape this year's Annual Meeting. At the ASA Awards Ceremony, about three dozen ASA members protested the selection of Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, as the winner of the first annual Award for Public Understanding of Sociology.

The protesters said they were unhappy with Moskos' recommendation in favor of a "Don't Ask, Don't Tell Policy" for gays in the military. When Moskos' name was announced as the winner, the protesters quietly stood up, faced the audience, and held signs saying that Moskos and ASA supported discrimination. When Moskos was called to the platform to receive his award, they walked single file out of the ballroom.

Other memorable occasions at this year's meeting included a special Town Meeting with Norman B. Anderson, Director of the National Institutes of Health's Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences. In a frank, free-wheeling discussion, Anderson dis-

For some time he was best known among sociologists for his empirical critique of Freudian-inspired theories of the effects of nursing, toilet training, and parental discipline on personality development during childhood. His research in the 1940s and 1950s led social psychologists to give greater emphasis on social experiences throughout the life course, an approach that is dominant today.

He is even better known for his contributions to the "Wisconsin" model of the process of socioeconomic achievement. In the mid-1950s, he initiated what eventually became a 35-year longitudinal study of more than 10,000 Wisconsin high school graduates. Data from this study allowed him and his colleagues to investigate the long-term effects of childhood environment, early aspirations, intelligence, and class background on subsequent mobility. Several of the many publications resulting from this research have become Citation Classics, including the original article on the model with A. O. Haller and Alex Portes, "The Educational and Early Occupational Attainment Process" (*American Sociological Review* 1969) and the book (with Robert Hauser) *Education, Occupation, and Earnings: Achievement in the Early Career* (1975).

William Sewell has inspired several generations of sociologists, and few of us are untouched by his work. □

discussed "opportunities and constraints" as NIH incorporates social and behavioral research into its agenda of advancing health and well being.

The event was moderated by ASA's Levine and questions were posed by a distinguished panel including Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Gary D. Sandefur, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Linda J. Waite, University of Chicago.

Other science policy leaders also participated at the Annual Meeting. At a special session, Bennett I. Bertenthal of the National Science Foundation, Daryl Chubin, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, and Howard Silver, Consortium of Social Science Associations, assessed the current political climate and how it will likely influence funding opportunities for the social and behavioral sciences.

The Annual Meeting, of course, was not without the occasional faux pas. Vaughn DeCoster of Our Lady of the Lake College reports hearing grumblings that there was a noticeable dearth of donuts at the 5k Fun Run/Walk for Donuts. Although the route was a "delightful five kilometer trek through downtown Toronto to Queen's Park and back...unfortunately at the end of the race some of the participants were not greeted by the delectable aroma of Canadian donuts, which are quite good from what I hear."

But in the end, the ASA Annual Meeting succeeded, mostly as an intricate exercise in "bridge-building." In both formal and relaxed settings, it linked together scholars of different nations and disciplines; reporters with sociologists; policymakers with researchers; accomplished scholars with graduates and undergraduates.

And speaking of bridges, *Footnotes* readers might want to see the Golden Gate in August 1998 for what will likely be another outstanding "don't miss" event. □

Quadagno, from page 1

tions of the Association (Comparative Historical Sociology, Political Sociology, and, most recently, the Section on Aging). She has served on the editorial boards of most of the major journals of the discipline, and, while an ASA Congressional Fellow, worked as a Senior Policy Advisor on the President's Bi-Partisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform (1994), all the while remaining one of the most active members of her home departments, first at the University of Kansas and, since 1987, at Florida State University.

Jill grew up in Detroit and New York where her father was a civil rights organizer (and who sent her off to socialist summer camp). She took her first degree at Pennsylvania State University where she met her husband David, and in 1966 she graduated with a Master's Degree in sociology from the University of California, Berkeley. Jill and David then went off to the University of Kansas where David held a position in the Department of Biology and Jill began raising their two children, Jennifer and Bryan. Fortunately, Jill decided to combine academics with mothering and returned to do her doctorate at Kansas between 1973 and 1976. There, she also obtained her first academic post, rising to the rank of full professor in 1985. As Joane Nagel recalls, at her first year review the faculty were amazed to see that Jill was already the Co-Director of the University's Gerontology Center and had several publications, including a forthcoming article in the *American Sociological Review*. "We knew she was going to be a force to contend with," Joane writes and continues with an observation all of Jill's colleagues will recognize: "Jill's grace and generosity overcame any collegial envy or resentment at her stunning successes. By the time she received unanimous support for promotion and tenure as an Associate Professor in her fourth year at KU, Jill had already served as Graduate Director and was working on her second book. Jill's productivity was not because she had nothing else going on in her life. She was also a full-time mother of two children and had primary family responsibility for her ill and elderly mother. Jill's work on the challenges faced by working women whose family duties span three generations," Joane concludes, "is based in her own life experience."

In 1987, Jill moved to Florida State University where she was appointed to the Mildred and Claude Pepper Eminent Scholar's Chair in Social Gerontology. It was soon apparent to her FSU colleagues that they had struck gold. Jill's scholarly contributions grew exponentially, followed by numerous awards and elected offices. In 1993, she became Vice President of the ASA and an elected member of both the Sociological Research Association and the National Academy of Social Insurance. The year 1994 brought a Distinguished Scholar Award from the ASA Section on Aging and three fellowships, including the ASA Congressional Fellowship.

Throughout this period, Jill was an outstanding citizen of the Department, the Pepper Institute on Aging, and the broader university community. In 1992, she won a highly esteemed University Teaching Award. Her graduate students have had two distinguishing characteristics: an unusual level of academic success and a view of Jill that verges on hero worship (their expression, not mine). As one of her former students writes: "She has always seemed to be able to balance enthusiasm for

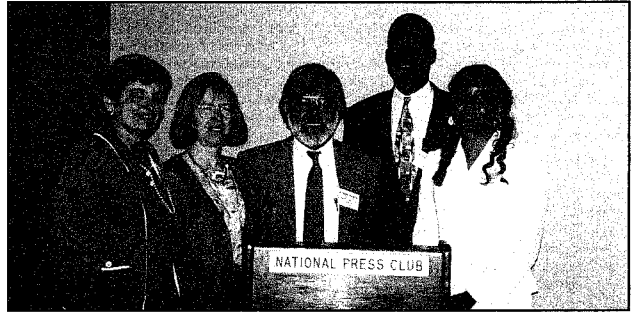
students' ideas with gentle and constructive criticism. The enthusiasm thing was really very infectious. I remember on more than one occasion going in to speak with Jill about an idea that didn't seem very earth shattering to me, and leaving her office feeling newly confident about the value of approaching a research question in that way. Of course, what had transpired in the meantime was that Jill had helped to develop a rather pedestrian idea into something more nuanced and interesting while leaving me feeling that I still owned the idea."

As a scholar, Jill was on the crest of the new wave of historical scholarship that swept the discipline in the 1970s and 1980s. After graduate school, she honed her skills as a postdoctoral fellow with the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure at Cambridge University. Her prolific and imaginative scholarship is the result of long hours spent mining primary sources in national and regional archives and even longer hours revising initial drafts and confirming her sources.

The common thread that runs through her work is reflected in the theme she selected for the 1998 Annual Meeting, *Inequality and Social Policy*. To my mind, Jill's special contribution lies in the understanding she provides of the decisive role of race in shaping the American political economy. The Founding Fathers created a nation and state structure that could accommodate a southern slave-owning economy with a northern economy of agrarian free-holders. From the end of Reconstruction until the Second World War, Washington politics had to incorporate a northern industrializing economy, on the one hand, and a southern plantation economy based on (largely black) sharecropping, on the other. The result, as she shows in *The Transformation of Old Age Security*, decisively shaped the form and content of the legislation associated with the New Deal in general and the Social Security Act in particular. Absent the South, the welfare state that emerged in the 1930s would have looked very different. Following the Second World War, the mechanization of southern agriculture accelerated the movement of southern blacks to America's industrial cities in the North and the West. In *The Color of Welfare*, she demonstrates how the subsequent explosion of racial conflict gave President Johnson's War on Poverty its defining features: The struggle for equality in postwar America, unlike other developed capitalist societies, became above all a battle over civil rights—battles long since won elsewhere—rather than the accumulation of new social rights. Once stated in this way, the reasons for America's "exceptional" welfare state appear blindingly straightforward. But until it was said—and demonstrated—by Jill, most analyses of American welfare state development and the larger question of American exceptionalism were written as though "America" stopped north of the Mason-Dixon line. Gunnar Myrdal had seen into the heart of the "American Dilemma," but few scholars had followed his lead.

Jill brings a broad knowledge of the profession and a profound love of her craft to her new job. With her infectious enthusiasm and willingness to take on challenging projects, her colleagues on the ASA Council will find themselves doing things they never thought possible. □

ASA Co-Hosts Science Writers' Workshop on Health Issues



Participants at the Science Writers' Workshop included (left to right) Felice Levine, Sandra Hofferth, Donald Hernandez, Norman B. Anderson, and Linda Burton.

Nineteen reporters attended a Science Writers' Workshop on "Families, Youth, Children's Well Being" jointly sponsored by the American Sociological Association (ASA) and the National Institutes of Health's Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR).

The workshop, held on June 30, 1997 at the National Press Club in Washington DC, featured a wide ranging dialogue between the reporters and three NIH-funded sociologists conducting cutting-edge research on these issues. The scholars discussed how science informs their research and the implications of their findings.

"The workshop was part of ongoing efforts by both ASA and OBSSR to help reporters understand how social science is conducted and how it can be useful in their roles as journalists," said ASA executive officer Felice J. Levine, who moderated the workshop. "But it was a two-way street, and we learned a great deal about the needs and constraints faced by the media."

The three presenters were Linda Burton, Pennsylvania State University; Donald Hernandez, National Academy of Sciences; and Sandra Hofferth, University of Michigan.

In his remarks, OBSSR Director Norman Anderson said a key OBSSR goal is to "improve communication among health scientists and the public" and to ensure broad dissemination of the exciting discoveries occurring everyday in behavioral and social sciences research.

Hernandez presented findings on major social and economic changes that affect

family structure and children in poverty. These include the relocation of families from farms to cities; decrease in family size and increase in educational attainments; women in the workforce, divorces, and out-of-wedlock childbearing; and enormous increase in the racial and ethnic diversity of the nation's children. "One of my most interesting findings," said Hernandez, "was that Ozzie and Harriet families are a myth. This type of family arrangement has not been the norm for the majority of kids since the Great Depression."

Using results from her ethnographic work on two young African American girls from the inner city, Burton illustrated how family reactions to difficult economic situations affects healthy child development. Burton said children are likely to develop normally and keep "the sparkle in their eyes" if they are allowed to remain a child—not to have to assume adult roles—during family social and economic crises."

In her presentation on "Young Children and their Social Settings: In- and Out-of-Home Environments," Hofferth highlighted the life-long social and economic disadvantages that children born in poverty experience. "Children are spending more time in out-of-home environments and this provides an opportunity as well as something to be concerned about." While too much time out of home presents certain risks, she said, good programs can also get children out of unhealthy environments and provide needed care. □

Health, from page 1

will greatly assist researchers in probing the relationships between peer, family, school and community environments and the behaviors and well being of adolescents.

ASA has been a strong advocate for the study, which was mandated by Congress in 1993, and funded through a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) with contributions from 17 other federal agencies. The survey was conducted by investigators from UNC-Chapel Hill and from five other academic and research institutions throughout the United States. Sociologists participating in the survey, include Udry, Kathleen Mullan Harris, Peter Bearman, and Karl Bauman of UNC-Chapel; and John Billy, Battelle-HARC.

Sociologist and NICHD project officer for the study Christine Bachrach, chief of the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch, says that "Add Health will have a

powerful impact on adolescent health research."

"It's the first study designed to measure key aspects of the adolescent's social world that influence health and behavior. Its rich data base will have important implications for parents, practitioners, and policymakers, answering critical questions about how to change those behaviors that harm American youth."

Add Health data are available in two forms—public use data sets and restricted access contractual sets. To protect the confidentiality of respondents, public-use data includes only a random sub-set of respondents. Public use data sets are available from Sociometrics Corporation at 650-949-3282 or through e-mail at Socio@socio.com. For information about contractual data sets and other information, go to the Add Health page at: <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/addhealth>. □

ASA Releases Call for Major Award Nominations

The American Sociological Association annually confers eight major awards for outstanding sociological work. Nominations are encouraged as soon as possible. The deadline for all award nominations is February 1. Award committees, appointed by ASA Council based on recommendation from the Committee on Committees, are constituted to receive and review nominees and make a final decision by June 1, 1998.

Dissertation Award

The ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Nominations must be received from the student's advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student's research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work. Dissertations defended in the 1997 calendar year will be eligible. Send nominating letters followed by six copies of the dissertation and nominee's curriculum vita (with current address) to: Frank J. Lechner, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322; (404) 727-7530; e-mail flechn@soc.emory.edu. The deadline is February 1, 1998.

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology. It may be for an exceptional single work, several pieces of work, or significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to work by women or men and is not restricted to works by sociologists. The work need not have been published recently; however, it must have been published by the date of nomination. Nominations for the 1998 Jessie Bernard Award may be submitted only by members of the Association. Nominations for scholarly works should include a one-to-two page statement explaining the importance of the work. Nominations for career achievement should include a letter of nomination, two copies of the vita of the nominee and examples of relevant scholarship or other materials. Nominations should be submitted to: Jennifer L. Glass, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, W140 Seahorse Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-3745; e-mail jennifer-glass@uiowa.edu. The deadline is February 1, 1998.

Dubois-Johnson-Frazier

This award honors the intellectual traditions and contributions of W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier.

The award is given either to a sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching, and service to the community or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in this tradition. A nomination should indicate career or achievements, teaching, or publications and the way in which these are consistent with the traditions of these outstanding African-American scholars and educators. Nominations should include a one-to-two page statement and a vita, if applicable, and be submitted to: Rose Brewer, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 808 Social Science Tower, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 624-8012; e-mail brewer001@maroon.t-c.umn.edu. The deadline is February 1, 1998.

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

The Award for Public Understanding of Sociology is given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or for a longer career of such contributions. Nominations should include a vita and a detailed one-to-two page nomination statement that describes how the person's work has contributed to increasing the public understanding and knowledge of sociology and be submitted to: Frank Harold Wilson, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201; (414) 229-5820; e-mail chochpic@csd.uwm.edu. The deadline is February 1, 1998.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others, work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole, or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient of this award will have spent not less than a decade of full-time work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies, or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a one-to-two page statement and the vita of the nominee and be submitted to: Melvin F. Hall, Press Ganey Associates, Inc., 404 Columbia Place, South Bend, IN 46601; (219) 232-3387; e-mail gmcline@irishmvns. The deadline is February 1, 1998.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

This award honors outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology which improve the quality of teaching. The award is for outstanding contributions which span a career or series of projects that deserve recognition beyond local institutions such as publications related to teaching, workshops, program development, innovative teaching techniques, or contributions to state, regional, or national associations. The award may recognize either a career contribution or specific product. This is not an award simply for being an outstanding teacher at one's own institution. Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee and a one-to-two page statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominations should also include a vita, if applicable, and relevant supporting materials (such as course materials, textbooks, or other evidence of contribution). Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: Anne W. Martin, Department of Sociology, Edmonds Community College, 20000 68th Avenue West, Lynnwood, WA 98036; (206) 640-1588; e-mail amartin@edcc.ctc.edu. The deadline is February 1, 1998.

Award for Distinguished Scholarly Publication

This award is given for a single book or monograph published in the three calendar years preceding the award year. The winner of this award will be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations/societies may apply to ASA to receive this lecture at ASA expense after the award recipient is announced. Two members of the Association must submit letters in support of each nomination for the award. Nominations for 1998 should include name of author, title of book, date of publication, publisher, and brief statements from two (differently located) sources as to why the book should be considered. Send nominations to: Ann Tickamyer, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Lindley Hall, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701-2979; (614) 593-1381; e-mail tickamye@oak.cats.ohio.edu. The deadline is February 1, 1998.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship

This award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative

work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of lifetime work may include theoretical and/or methodological contributions; the committee is particularly interested in work that substantially reorients the field in general or a particular subfield. Nominations should include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vita and letters in support of the nomination. The most compelling cases contain eight to ten letters from a variety of individuals able to speak to the qualifications of the nominees. These may be obtained by the person making the nomination and forwarded to the committee, with the nominee's vita, as a package. Nominations remain active for five years from date of receipt. Members of the Association and other interested parties may submit nominations to: Jonathan H. Turner, Department of Sociology, University of California Riverside, CA 92521; (909) 787-4622; e-mail jonathan.turner@ucr.edu. The deadline is February 1, 1998. Late arriving nominations will be held over to the 1999 year. □

December 31 Deadline MFP Fellowships

The ASA's Minority Affairs Program announces its competition for the predoctoral fellowship training program for the 1998-99 academic year. The MFP fellowship is intended primarily for minority students committed to mental health issues and research. This program is funded by a research training grant to the ASA from the Division of Epidemiology and Services Research Branch at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Sociological research on mental health and mental illness is germane to core areas of emphasis within the National Institute of Mental Health specifically, and the National Institutes of Health more generally.

In addition to the NIMH supported fellowships, one or two non-mental health fellowships are funded by contributions made by ASA members and sister and regional associations. These fellowships do not stipulate a specific area of focus.

Applicants must be citizens or non-citizen nationals of the United States or have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and have in their possession an Alien Registration Card, and must be accepted and/or enrolled in a full-time sociology doctoral program in the United States. In addition, applicants must be members of a racial and ethnic group, including Blacks/African American, Latinos/as (e.g., Chicano/a, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians or Alaskan Natives, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asian) or Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipino).

Fellows are selected on the basis of their commitment to research in mental health and mental illness, academic achievement, scholarship, writing ability, research potential, financial need, and racial and ethnic minority background. Only a limited number of highly qualified students are selected for the program. An annual stipend of \$11,496 is provided. Also, arrangements for the payment of tuition will be made with the Fellows university or department.

The deadline for applications is December 31. For application forms or additional information, contact: ASA Minority Fellowship Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410, ext. 322; fax (202) 785-0146; e-mail minorityaffairs@asanet.org. □

Florida Police Urge Victims of Con Artist to Come Forward

Gainesville, Florida police say that people victimized by the con artist posing as sports sociologist Harry Edwards should have their local law enforcement officials contact them. At press time, Curtis K. Jackson, the man accused of defrauding academics across the United States, was in custody in the Alachua County Jail. On June 26, Jackson was arrested after a professor at the University of Florida said he had lost \$472 to a con man who had posed as Edwards.

On July 23, Jackson entered a written plea of not guilty in the incident but was scheduled to change his plea to either guilty or no contest at a September 30 hearing, according to Elizabeth Pooley, Assistant State Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Pooley said she would seek the maximum sentence of one year in jail and five years probation.

Detective S.F. Weaver said that academics from across the country have been taken in by Jackson but that so far few law enforcement agencies have contacted him. "He has victimized a lot of people, but he has pretty much

gotten away with it everywhere else." Victims, Weaver said, should have their local law enforcement officials contact him at 303-334-2363. "I will be happy to provide them with whatever information they need," Weaver said. "We have a very large portfolio on this case."

According to police, the con artist had developed an elaborate scam of calling academics and claiming to be Edwards. The con artist would engage in a friendly conversation while showing a convincing familiarity with various areas of scholarship. Eventually, the con artist would ask the academic to help out with his nephew "Kevin Edwards." The nephew, the con artist maintained, was in the academic's vicinity after having lost his money and luggage. If the academic could provide a loan, "Edwards" would repay the money and even give a free lecture on his campus. Finally, the con man, posing as "Kevin," came to collect the money. Harry Edwards said that some victims loaned the con artist more than \$1,000. By pulling infor-

mation off the Internet—such as Edwards' university hours and phone numbers—the con artist managed to create a "highly believable" persona for his victims, Edwards said. Often the con artist would provide Edwards' real phone number and ask an academic to call back at a time when he knew Edwards would not be there. Edwards says that when the academic called and got Edwards' actual voice message, it created the impression that the con artist was legitimate.

Edwards said that Jackson wrote him a seven-page letter since being arrested. Jackson, he said, admits to the scams and says he committed them because Edwards failed to acknowledge a request he had made in a letter several years earlier. "That was his rationale," said Edwards. "That I deserved this because I didn't respond to a brother in need."

Edwards said the con artist has caused extreme distress to himself and to his countless number of victims. "This has been an absolute nightmare for a lot of people," he said. □

The 1996 ASA Audit: ASA's Stable Financial Picture

The following notes and tables from the 1996 audit of the Association provide a picture of current assets, liabilities, and fund balance, as well as income and expenditures. ASA's financial picture remains stable.

With the successful implementation of functional budgeting in 1995, the 1996 audit provides comparable information for both years. The Association will be able to provide current and prior year comparisons from 1996 onward.

Overall in 1996, ASA produced an excess of unrestricted revenues over expenses of \$294,592. While \$252,168 of this excess can be attributed to the adoption of the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 124 in 1996 and the resulting change in net assets (see Note 9 Accounting Change for details), the Association realized a net increase in unrestricted net assets of \$42,424. This favorable financial position reflects continued efforts made by the Executive Office to spend conservatively and to operate the Association in a cost-effective manner. The record attendance at the 1996 Annual Meeting contributed to the increase in revenues.

Members interested in the full audit report may receive a copy from the Executive Office. The Committee on Executive Office and Budget and the ASA Council have reviewed the full audit. --Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

Council
The American Sociological Association
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of The American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1996 and 1995, and the statements of activities and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1996. These financial statements are the responsibility of The American Sociological Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial state-

ments are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The American Sociological Association, as of December 31, 1996 and 1995 and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1996 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 9 to the financial statements, in 1996, the Association changed its method of accounting for investments to conform with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 124.

C. W. Ames & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
February 28, 1997



Note 1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization:

The American Sociological Association (Association) is a national nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia in August 1960. The principal purpose of the Association is to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.

Significant Accounting Policies:

Significant accounting policies not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

Credit Risk:

Due to temporary fluctuations in its available cash flow, the Association has deposits in a financial institution in excess of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Management's policy is to limit the amount of uninsured deposits to the maximum extent possible.

Cash and cash equivalents:

The Association considers all highly liquid financial instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Promises to give:

Contributions are recognized when the donor makes an unconditional promise to give to the Association. Donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets depending on the nature of the restrictions. When a restriction expires, restricted net assets are

reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Investments:

The Association carries its investments at fair value.

Property and Equipment:

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 3 to 25 years.

Continued on page 10

SCHEDULE OF UNRESTRICTED REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS For the Year Ended December 31, 1996

	Operating	Council Designated	Total Unrestricted
REVENUES			
Membership and sections dues	\$ 1,187,242	\$ 34,082	\$ 1,221,324
Publications	1,521,130	0	1,521,130
Annual meeting	584,007	0	584,007
Program	61,701	88,876	150,577
Membership - subscription related	65,588	0	65,588
Investment income	233,418	0	233,418
Mailing list rental	108,352	0	108,352
Administrative fees	55,250	0	55,250
Royalties	6,123	0	6,123
Miscellaneous	6,163	0	6,163
Net assets released from restrictions	617,765	0	617,765
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 4,446,739	\$ 122,958	\$ 4,569,697
EXPENSES			
Publications	\$ 752,768	\$ 0	\$ 752,768
Program	1,071,267	99,586	1,170,853
Editorial offices	399,820	0	399,820
Membership and sections	397,658	26,968	424,626
Meeting services	571,499	0	571,499
Management and governance	955,539	0	955,539
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 4,148,551	\$ 126,554	\$ 4,275,105
CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	\$ 298,188	(3,596)	\$ 294,592
NET ASSETS BEGINNING OF YEAR - RESTATED	1,098,996	303,207	1,402,203
NET ASSETS END OF YEAR	\$ 1,397,184	\$ 299,611	\$ 1,696,795

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1996 and 1995

ASSETS	1996	1995
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,913,928	\$ 1,328,462
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$12,320 in 1996 and \$5,665 in 1995	107,888	96,500
Grants receivable	142,937	171,966
Contributions receivable (Note 2)	0	115,000
Prepaid expenses and other assets	191,998	147,854
Investments (Note 3)	3,116,916	3,181,959
Property and equipment at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$899,194 in 1996 and \$805,287 in 1995 (Notes 4 and 5)	254,516	291,222
Total assets	\$ 5,728,183	\$ 5,332,963
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
LIABILITIES		
Note payable (Note 5)	\$ 55,265	\$ 134,999
Accounts payable	234,504	255,512
Accrued expenses	141,024	122,950
Deferred revenue	1,548,166	1,463,821
	\$ 1,978,959	\$ 1,977,282
COMMITMENTS (Notes 6 and 7)		
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted		
Operating	\$ 1,397,184	\$ 1,098,996
Council designated	299,611	303,207
	\$ 1,696,795	\$ 1,402,203
Temporarily restricted (Note 10)	2,047,429	1,948,478
Permanently restricted (Note 10)	5,000	5,000
	\$ 3,749,224	\$ 3,355,681
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 5,728,183	\$ 5,332,963

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Year Ended December 31, 1996 (With Comparative Totals For 1995)

	1996	1995
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in net assets	\$ 393,543	\$ 680,746
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities		
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	6,655	(61)
Depreciation	93,907	92,406
(Gain) loss on sale of investments	(164,361)	8,786
Unrealized appreciation on investments	(252,168)	(640,102)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(18,043)	69,893
Decrease (increase) in grants receivable	29,029	(187,000)
Decrease (increase) in contributions receivable	115,000	(115,000)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(44,144)	24,015
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(21,008)	113,656
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	18,074	(36,971)
Increase in deferred revenue	84,345	199,743
Contributions restricted for permanent endowment	0	(5,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 240,829	\$ 205,111
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of investments	\$ 790,239	\$ 368,316
Purchase of investments	(308,667)	(803,249)
Purchase of property and equipment	(57,201)	(76,305)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 424,371	\$ (511,238)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments on note payable	\$ (79,734)	\$ (74,051)
Proceeds from endowment contribution	0	5,000
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (79,734)	\$ (69,051)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 585,466	\$ (375,178)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,328,462	1,703,640
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,913,928	\$ 1,328,462
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 7,471	\$ 13,202
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 6,953	\$ 8,330

Audit, from page 9

Deferred Revenue:

Deferred revenue represents amounts received in advance for member dues, section dues and subscriptions to journals which are applicable to subsequent periods.

Net Assets:

Unrestricted net assets represent the following: Operating—represents resources available for support of operations.

Council Designated—represents resources of unrestricted funds that have been internally designated.

Temporarily restricted net assets represent revenues on which the donor has placed certain conditions. Once these conditions have been met, these assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Permanently restricted net assets consists of restricted funds which are to be used for providing an outstanding dissertation award in Medical Sociology.

Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Expense allocation:

The costs of providing various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the Statement of Activities. Management and governance include those expenses that are not directly identifiable with any other specific function but provide for the overall support and direction of the Association.

Comparative Financial Information:

The financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information in total but not by net asset class. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Association's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1995, from which the summarized information was derived.

Note 2. Unconditional Promise to Give

The Association had an outstanding contribution receivable of \$115,000 at December 31, 1995, to support

a program for encouraging minority students to pursue teaching careers and was included in temporarily restricted net assets.

Note 3. Investments

At December 31, 1996 and 1995, cost and fair values of investments are as follows:

	1996	Fair Value	Cost
Certificates of deposit	\$209,465	\$209,465	
Fixed income	848,994	689,274	
Convertible issues	51,694	40,950	
Real estate investment trusts	41,200	33,160	
Equities	1,965,563	1,168,700	
Total investments	\$3,116,916	\$2,141,549	

	1995	Fair Value	Cost
Certificates of deposit	\$6,365	\$6,365	
Fixed income	1,263,453	1,072,958	
Convertible issues	131,814	125,600	
Real estate investment trusts	-	-	
Equities	1,280,327	1,253,837	
Total investments	\$3,181,959	\$2,458,760	

Investments include assets held under temporary restrictions of \$1,789,182 and \$1,906,315, and assets held under permanent restriction of \$5,000 and \$5,000 at December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

Note 4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at December 31, 1996 and 1995:

	1996	1995
Building	\$52,196	\$52,196
Building improvements	224,802	223,752
Office furniture/ equipment	304,336	300,929
Computer equipment	553,376	480,632
	\$1,114,710	\$1,057,509
Less: accumulated depreciation	889,124	805,287
	\$215,516	\$252,222
Land (1722 N Street NW)	32,000	32,000
	\$254,516	\$291,222

Note 5. Note Payable

In September 1993, the Association financed the purchase of a new computer system through a bank. The note is collateralized by the computer system and is payable in 48 monthly installments of \$7,227 including interest at 8.39%. The note is due in August 1997. Interest expense was \$7,471 and \$13,202 for the years ended December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

Note 6. Retirement Plan

The Association has a voluntary retirement plan for its eligible employees. Under the program, the Association contributes 5% of the employees' salary

to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. In addition, if an employee contributes 4% or more of their salary to the retirement plan, the Association will contribute an additional 4% to the plan. Contributions by the Association on behalf of the employees amounted to \$576,004 and \$64,699 for the years ended December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

Note 7. Commitments

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

Note 8. Income Taxes

The Association is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) not to be a private foundation. However, the Association is required to report unrelated business income to the IRS and the District of Columbia. The Association had income tax expense on activities not related to their exempt purpose in the amount of \$6,953 and \$8,330 for the years ended December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

Note 9. Accounting Change

In 1996, the Association adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 124, Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations. Under SFAS No. 124, the Association is required to report investments in debt securities and equity securities with readily determinable fair values at fair value. The financial statements have been restated at January 1, 1995, to apply the new method retroactively.

In conjunction with Statement No. 124, as of January 1, 1995, the previously reported net assets of the Association are as follows.

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Net assets at January 1, 1995, as previously reported	\$1,106,062	\$1,485,776	-	\$2,591,838
Restatement resulting from adoption of FASB 124 to beginning net assets	18,687	64,410	-	83,097
Net assets at January 1, 1995, as restated	\$1,124,749	\$1,550,186	\$-	\$2,674,935

for the following purposes:

	1996	1995
Ford Foundation/MOST—enhance opportunities for minority students	\$83,774	\$220,639
Rose Fund—to produce monograph series in Sociology	696,315	599,949
Spivack Fund—to fund applied social research and social policy activities	1,197,002	1,063,321
Sections—M.P. Levine Memorial Fund—special fund for dissertation award	61,048	62,119
Other	9,220	2,452
	\$2,047,429	\$1,948,478

Permanently restricted net assets are restricted to the Roberts Simmons Fund which is a special award fund for dissertation work.

Note 11. Annual Meeting Revenues

In 1996, the Association received a settlement of \$100,000 related to the Association's annual meeting. The settlement is included in annual meeting revenues for the year ended December 31, 1996.

Note 12. Subsequent Event

In January 1997, the Association's Council approved guidelines stipulated by the American Sociological Association (ASA), a related party with common management and some common Council members, to place all of ASF's assets in separate restricted accounts among the family of restricted funds of the Association. The asset transfer is expected to be completed in 1997 upon the dissolution of ASF.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Supplementary Financial Information

Council
The American Sociological Association
Washington, DC

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended December 31, 1996
(With Comparative Totals For 1995)

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	1996 Total	1995 Total
REVENUES					
Membership and section due	\$ 1,221,324	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,221,324	\$ 1,178,407
Publications	1,521,130	0	0	1,521,130	1,290,539
Annual meeting (Note 11)	584,007	0	0	584,007	490,849
Program	150,577	391,221	0	541,798	834,141
Membership-subscription relate	65,588	0	0	65,588	49,970
Investment income	233,418	325,495	0	558,913	783,961
Mailing list rental	108,352	0	0	108,352	95,641
Administrative fees	55,250	0	0	55,250	57,814
Royalties	6,123	0	0	6,123	8,484
Miscellaneous	6,163	0	0	6,163	14,748
Net assets released from restrictions	617,765	(617,765)	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 4,569,697	\$ 98,951	\$ 0	\$ 4,668,648	\$ 4,804,554
EXPENSES					
Program	\$ 1,170,853	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,170,853	\$ 1,241,304
Supporting Activities:					
Publications	752,768	0	0	752,768	705,376
Editorial offices	399,820	0	0	399,820	360,890
Membership and sections	424,626	0	0	424,626	300,356
Meeting services	571,499	0	0	571,499	467,768
Management and governance	955,539	0	0	955,539	1,048,114
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 4,275,105	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,275,105	\$ 4,123,808
Increase in net assets	\$ 294,592	\$ 98,951	\$ 0	\$ 393,543	\$ 680,746
Net assets, beginning of year, as restated (Note 9)	1,402,203	1,948,478	5,000	3,355,681	2,674,935
Net assets, end of year	\$ 1,696,795	\$ 2,047,429	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,749,224	\$ 3,355,681

The Adoption of the above pronouncement increased net assets at January 1, 1995 by \$83,097 and increased the Association's change in net assets by \$252,168 and \$640,102 for the years ended December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively, from what would have been reported under prior accounting principles.

Note 10. Temporarily And Permanently Restricted Net Assets

Temporarily restricted net assets are available

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

C.W. Amos & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
February 28, 1997

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1996

	January 1, 1996	Revenues	Assets Released From Restrictions	December 31, 1996
Temporarily Restricted				
HHS - National Institute of Mental Health	\$ 0	\$ 379,391	\$ 370,989	\$ 8,402
Ford Foundation/MOST	220,639	11,460	148,325	83,774
Rose Fund	599,949	122,163	25,797	696,315
Spivack Fund	1,063,321	195,335	61,654	1,197,002
Black Leadership Project	3,000	0	3,000	0
ASF Congressional Fellowship Award	500	5,388	5,000	888
National Science Foundation/Travel	(1,050)	1,050	0	0
Sections:				
MP Levine Memorial Fund	62,119	1,929	3,000	61,048
Total temporarily restricted	\$ 1,948,478	\$ 716,716	\$ 617,765	\$ 2,047,429
Permanently Restricted				
Sections:				
Roberts Simmons Fund	\$ 5,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,000

Corrections

In the May/June edition of *Footnotes*, Jennifer Platt's e-mail address was inadvertently omitted from the "Meetings" announcement of the International Sociological Association Research Committee on the History of Sociology. Her e-mail address is j.platt@sussex.ac.uk.

In the May/June edition of *Footnotes*, the names of Jose Padin, Portland State University and Tyrone Forman, University of Michigan, were omitted from the ASA/NSF Small Grant Awards article. Padin and Forman received an award for "You Not a Racist But... An Exploration of White Racial Attitudes in the Post-Civil Rights Period."

In the July/August edition of *Footnotes*, Mike Grimes' affiliation was incorrectly listed in the "New Books" section. Grimes is at Louisiana State University.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Association for the Study of Play (TASP), in conjunction with the Society for Cross-Cultural Research (SCCR), invites submissions for their meeting to be held February 18-22, 1998, at the Marina Beach Resort, St. Petersburg, FL. Deadline for submission is October 15, 1997. Contact: Dorothy J. Sluss, 70548 Human Development and Learning, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614; (423) 439-6342; fax 439-4439; e-mail sluss@access.etsu-tn.edu.

The Center for Iranian Research and Analysis invites submissions for their 16th Annual Conference in association with Portland State University's Middle East Studies Center to be held April 24-25, 1998, at Portland State University, Portland, OR. Theme: "Iran and the Region: Past, Present, and Future Relations with its Neighbors." Deadline for submission is January 12, 1998. Contact: Nader Entessar, Department of Political Science, Spring Hill College, 4000 Dauphin Street, Mobile, AL 36608; (334) 380-3051; fax (334) 380-3051; e-mail entessar@zalea.sh.edu; http://www.adm.pdx.edu/~user/mesc/cira.

The Eastern Sociological Society invites papers for the 68th Annual Meeting, to be held March 19-22, 1998, at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "American Diversity: Past, Present, Future." Deadline for submission is October 31, 1997. Contact: Nancy Denton, Department of Sociology, SS 340, State University of New York-Albany, Albany, NY 12222; (518) 442-4460; (518) 442-4936; e-mail n.denton@albany.edu.

The Eastern Sociological Society Committee on the Status of Women invites abstracts for the session on "Teaching About Violence Against Women" at the 1998 Annual Meeting to be held March 18-22, 1998, in Philadelphia, PA. Deadline for submission is October 30, 1997. Contact: Laura O'Toole, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Guilford College, 5800 W. Friendly Avenue, Greensboro, NC 27410; OTOOLELL@rascal.guilford.edu.

The Greater New York Conference on Social Research will be held November 20-21, 1997, at Fordham University and the City University of New York in Manhattan, NY. College and graduate students from across the Greater New York area in the social sciences are invited to submit papers. Deadline for submission is October 23, 1997. Contact: Dennis P. Carmody, Saint Peter's College, 2641 Kennedy Boulevard, Jersey City, NJ 07306; (201) 915-9418.

The Gypsy Lore Society invites papers for their 1998 Annual Meeting, March 27-28, 1998, at the University of Texas, Arlington, TX. Deadline for submission is December 31, 1997. Contact: Matt T. Salo, 5607 Greenleaf Road, Cheverly, MD 20785; (301) 457-4992; e-mail msalo@ccmail.census.gov or ssalo@capaccess.org.

The Institute for Human Development, Life Course and Aging, University of Toronto, and the Special Research Centre 186, Status Passages and Risks in the Life Course, University of Bremen invites

papers for their conference to be held May 7-9, 1998, at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. Theme: "Restructuring Work and the Life Course." Deadline for submission is October 15, 1997. Contact: Susan Murphy, Conference Coordinator, Institute for Human Development, Life Course and Aging, 222 College Street, Suite 106, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5T 3J1; (416) 978-7037; fax (416) 978-4771; e-mail susan.murphy@utoronto.ca; www.library.utoronto.ca/www/aging/dephome.html.

The National Adjunct Faculty Guild has issued a call for papers for their 1998 Conference to be held April 3-5, 1998, in Holiday Inn-City Center, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Adjuncts in the Humanities: Issues in Management." Deadline for submission is October 31, 1997. Contact: National Adjunct Faculty Guild, P.O. Box 130117, Ann Arbor, MI 48113-0117; fax (313) 741-8195; e-mail adjunc@aol.com.

The National Recreation Leisure Research Symposium has issued a call for papers for their 1998 Leisure Research Symposium to be held September 23-27, 1998, in Miami Beach, FL. The symposium is to provide a national and international forum for the exchange of scholarly work. Deadline for submission is February 6, 1998. Contact: M. Deborah Bialeschki, Leisure Studies and Recreation Administration, CB 3185 Evergreen House, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3185; (919) 962-1222; fax (919) 962-1223; e-mail moon@emall.unc.edu; or William P. Stewart, Department of Leisure Studies, University of Illinois, 104 Huff Hall, 1206 South Fourth Street, Champaign, IL 61820;

(217) 333-4410; fax (217) 244-1935; e-mail wstewart@uiuc.edu.

The Southern Rural Sociological Association (SRSA) has issued a call for papers for their 1998 Annual Meeting which will be held January 31-February 4, 1998, in Little Rock, AR. Theme: "Regenerating Communities in the Rural South: New Identities, Collaborations and Responses to Devolution." Deadline for submission is October 20, 1997. Contact: Rosalind P. Harris, SRSA Program Chair, University of Kentucky, Department of Rural Sociology, 500 Garrigus Building, Lexington, KY 40546-0215; (606) 257-7584; fax (606) 257-4354; e-mail rharris@pop.uky.edu.

The Southern Sociological Society has issued a call for papers for its 61st Annual Meeting to be held April 2-5, 1998, in Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Inciting Sociological Thought: Engaging Publics in Dialogue." Deadline for submission is October 15, 1997. Contact: Rhonda Zingraff, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Meredith College, Raleigh, NC 27607-5298; (919) 829-8564; fax (919) 829-7487; e-mail zingrafr@meredith.edu.

The Third World 24th Annual Conference will be held March 19-21, 1998, at Swissotel, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Visioning for the 21st Century: Globalization, Transformation and Opportunity." Deadline for submission is November 21, 1997. Contact: Roger K. Oden or Winberg Chai, Program Committee Co-Chair, 1507 E. 53rd Street, Suite 305, Chicago, IL 60615-4509; (773) 241-6688; (773) 241-7898; e-mail twe-fusa@aol.com.

The Western Social Science Association 40th Annual Meeting will be held April

15-18, 1998, in Denver, CO. The Rural Studies Sections has issued a call for papers and panels on any aspect of rural or agricultural history, geography, sociology, or politics. Deadline for submission is November 1, 1997. Contact: Brooks Flippen, Social Sciences Department, Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Durant, OK 74701; (405) 924-0121; fax (405) 920-7475; e-mail bflippen@sosu.edu.

PUBLICATIONS

The Contemporary Justice Review: Issues in Criminal, Social, and Restorative Justice. Manuscripts are being solicited for an new international journal focusing on all aspects of criminal, social, and restorative justice from the perspectives of sociology, psychology, history, religion, anthropology, law, and human technology sciences. Contact: Dennis Sullivan, Editor, 14 Voorheesville Avenue, P. O. Box 262, Voorheesville, NY 12186; (518) 765-2468; e-mail geezel@globall2000.net; http://www.gbnap.com.

Ethnographic Alternatives invites submissions of book-length manuscripts that experiment with blurring the boundaries between social sciences and humanities. Emphasis should be on expressing concrete lived experience through narrative modes of writing and inclusion of the author's subjective reactions and involvement in the research process. For additional information and proposal guidelines, contact Carolyn Ellis or Arthur Bochner, Department of Sociology or Communication, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Ave., Tampa, FL 33620; (813) 974-3626; email cellis@chuma.cas.usf.edu.

The Journal of Political and Military Sociology invites submissions for special issues to be published on the militarization of crime and drugs, politics and bureaucracy in Southeast Asia, the role of the military in the 21st century, and the emerging elites in Eastern Europe. Contact: George A. Kousser, c/o Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115; fax 9815 753-6302.

The Journal for Youth Studies, a new international scholarly journal devoted to a theoretical and empirical understanding of young people's experiences and life contexts such as education, the labor market, and the family invites submissions. Contact: Andy Furlong, Department of Sociology, Adam Smith Building, University of Glasgow, G12 8RT, United Kingdom; +44 (0)141 330 4667; fax +44 (0)141 330 8022; e-mail gkca30@uof.gla.ac.uk.

Problems of Post-Communism seeks submissions for its publication which features readable analysis, reliable information, and lively debate about the communist and post-communist world, with emphasis on thoughtful but timely coverage of current economic, political, and international issues. Contact: Ann Robertson, *Problems of Post-Communism*, 2013 G Street NW, Suite 401, Washington, DC 20052; (202) 994-3962; e-mail pope@wis2.circ.gwu.edu.

Social Science Computer Review invites submissions for a special issue on "Equality and Inequality in Information Societies." A broad, multi-disciplinary and multi-methodological range of empirical, theoretical, and policy analyses, addressing domestic and/or cross-national dimensions of stratification, will be considered. Deadline for submission: December 1, 1997. Contact: Mark A. Shields, Division of Technology, Culture, and Communication, School of Engineering and Applied Science, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903; (804) 924-3234; fax (804) 924-4306; e-mail, mas4n@virginia.edu.

Social Science and Medicine Special is seeking submissions for a special issue to be published fall 1998, which will provide a fitting remembrance of Sol Levine's contributions in stress and health, heart disease, the experience of illness, quality of life, medical education, the changing nature of the medical profession, organizational structure and innovation in health organizations, community level factors in health status, and social inequality and health. Sol Levine, who died in 1996, was a central figure, a major educator, and a great citizen in medical sociology. Papers will include two types: (1) papers that explicate the contributions of Sol Levine in the various research areas he was involved with over his life, and (2) papers that utilize frameworks, theories, and approaches that Sol Levine developed. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1998. In order to avoid duplication of topics, people should notify the editor by October 15, 1997, about the topic of the paper they intend to submit. Contact: Phil Brown, Department of Sociology, Brown University, Box 1916, Providence RI 02912; (401) 863-2633 fax (401) 863-3213; e-mail Phil.Brown@brown.edu.

Sociological Forum invites submissions for a special issue on Critical Demography. Critical demography is an exciting new paradigm that facilitates the development of theories, concepts, and methods that explicitly address the relationships between the nature of the social order and demographic phenomena in society. Deadline for submission is February 15, 1998. Contact: Hayward Derrick Horton, Guest Editor, *Sociological Forum*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York-Albany, Albany, New York 12222; (518) 442-4907; fax (518) 442-4936; e-mail hdh@ccs.albany.edu.

Manuscripts are sought for a book on the rituals of childhood. Articles may investigate any rituals in which children participate including family, community, group, religious, holiday or special occasion, ethnic gender-specific, rites of passage, school, sports, etc. Articles may reflect a diversity of perspectives, including cultural or critical studies, feminist theory, sociology, cross-cultural psychology, anthropology, folklore, and popular culture. Deadline for submission is January

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Continued on next page

Call for Papers, continued

15, 1997. Contact: Kathy Merlock Jackson, Professor of Communications, Virginia Wesleyan College, 1584 Wesleyan Drive, Norfolk/Virginia Beach, VA 23502-5599; (757) 455-3308; fax (757) 461-5025; e-mail kmjackson@wvc.edu.

Manuscript submissions are invited for an edited volume focusing on media content. Articles of greatest interest are based on analysis of television, film, and video, but other media (e.g., newspapers, books, radio, music) will be given serious consideration as well. Specific topics of interest include media content based on gender, race, age, physical appearance (e.g., body weight, attractiveness), violence and other antisocial behaviors, pro-social behaviors; other topic areas will be considered. Potential contributors should submit a 1-3 page proposal containing the following information: (1) tentative title of manuscript, (2) description of sample, (3) description of methodology, (4) results (preliminary or final, as available), (5) conclusions (tentative or final, as applicable). Deadline for submission is November 15, 1997. Contact: Hugh Klein, Project NIA, 815 Florida Avenue NW, Suite 305, Washington DC 20001; (202) 667-2898; fax (202) 667-2790; e-mail: hughk@aol.com.

Encyclopedia of Contemporary Jewry, a single volume covering the post-World War II period of 1945-2000, will include entries on major turning points and events (Impact of Holocaust on survivors, DP camps, Israel-Diaspora relations, Black-Jewish relations) to countries, to sociological trends, to personalities. Contact: Jack Nusan Porter, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, c/o The Spencer Institute, 8 Burnside Road, Newton Highlands, MA 02161; (617) 965-8388; fax (617)964-3971.

Meetings

October 31-November 1, 1997. *The Missouri State Sociological Association Annual Meeting*, Marina Bay Resort, Osaage Beach, MO. Theme: "Sociology in the 21st Century." Contact: Michael L. Hirsch, Central Methodist College, Fayette, MO 65248; (816) 248-6342; e-mail mhirsch@cmc.w.cmc.edu.

November 5-9, 1997. *The American Association of Bioethics, Society for Bioethics Consultation, and the Society for Health and Human Values*, Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor, Baltimore, MD. For additional information, contact: The Joint Meeting Office, 6728 Old McLean Village, McLean, VA 22101; (703) 556-9222; (703) 556-8729; e-mail shhv@aol.com.

November 7, 1997. *Dialogues in Culture and Cognition*, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. Contact: Karen A. Cerulo, 343 Spruce Avenue, Garwood, NJ 07027; e-mail cerulo@rci.rutgers.edu.

February 6-8, 1998. *The Sociology of Education Association 1998 Annual Conference*, Monterey, CA. Theme: "Will the 'Public' in Public Education Survive School Reform?" Contact: Eric Margolis, Division of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2411; (602) 965-0131; (602) 965-1880; e-mail margolis@asu.edu.

February 18-22, 1998. *The Society for Cross-Cultural Research 27th Annual Meeting*, Marina Beach Resort on Tampa Bay, St. Petersburg, FL. Contact: Uwe P. Gielen, Department of Psychology, St. Francis College, Brooklyn, NY 11201; (718) 522-2300 ext. 386; fax (718) 522-1274; e-mail divale@ycvax.york.cuny.edu.

Funding

The American Statistical Association/National Science Foundation/Bureau of Labor Statistics/Bureau of the Census Fellowship Program is designed to bridge the gap between government and academic social science. The program allows senior statisticians and social scientists, as Research Fellows, to come to the Bureau of the Census or the Bureau of Labor Statistics, where they may use agency data and interact with agency staff. The stipend is commensurate with qualifications and experience. The typical term is six months, but range between four and 13 months. Deadline for applications is December 8, 1997. Contact: Marie Argana, ASA/NSF/BLS/Bureau of the Census Fellowship Program, The American Statistical Association, 1429 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3204; e-mail marie@amstat.org.

The National Academy of Education is accepting applications for the 1998 Spencer Postdoctoral Fellowship Program. Research must be directly related to education. The fellow must have received a doctorate or equivalent degree between January 1, 1992, and December 31, 1997. The stipend is \$45,000. Deadline for submission is December 11, 1997. Contact: The National Academy of Education, Stanford University, School of Education, CERAS 108, Stanford, CA 94305-3084; (415) 725-1003; fax (415) 725-2165; e-mail HFNAE@Forsythe.Stanford.edu.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR), and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) invite researchers to submit applications to study the social and behavioral aspects of the transmission of HIV through sexual intercourse, including oral sexual practices. Contact: Susan F. Newcomer, Demographic and Behavioral Science Branch, National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, 6100 Executive Boulevard, Room 8B13, Bethesda, MD 20892; (301) 496-1174; fax (301) 496-0962; e-mail NewcomeS@hd01.nichd.nih.gov; www.nih.gov.

The South Asia Program of the Social Science Research Council is offering pre-dissertation and dissertation fellowships for research in the social sciences and humanities on South Asia. Pre-dissertation fellowships are designed for preliminary field activities, such as investigating potential research sites and research materials, development of language skills, and establishing local research contacts. Several types of pre-dissertation fellowships are offered, including Bangladesh fellowships (three-four months), South Asia-General (three-four months), Under-Represented Disciplines (three-four months), and Languages Not Taught in the United States (nine months). Dissertation fellowships are available for six to twelve months of field research in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Knowledge of a major South Asian language may be necessary for most research. Fellowship applicants for all countries other than Bangladesh must be U.S. citizens enrolled in full-time doctoral programs at U.S. universities. Bangladesh fellowship applicants must be full-time students, regardless of citizenship, enrolled in a North American university. In the case of Bangladesh dissertation fellowships only, applicants can also be citizens of Bangladesh enrolled in full-time accredited doctoral programs anywhere in the world. Application Deadline for all fellowships: November 1, 1997. All programs are offered contingent on funding. For further information and guidelines please contact: The South Asia Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727; e-mail http://www.ssrc.org.

The Social Science Research Council, with support from the U.S. Information Agency Near and Middle East Research and Training Act is offering fellowships for graduate students and scholars: (1) Pre-Dissertation Research and Training Fellowships are offered to graduate students to engage in direct preparation for their dissertation research through training and study in the Middle East. Graduate students who are currently enrolled in a PhD degree program, and who will have completed at least two academic years of work toward the doctorate at the time of application are eligible to apply. (2) Dissertation Research Fellowships in the Social Sciences and the Humanities are offered to graduate students in the social sciences and humanities, who have completed all PhD requirements except their dissertation by March 1, 1998, to engage in dissertation research requiring fieldwork in the Middle East. Deadline for submission for the graduate student fellowships is November 1, 1997. (3) Advanced Research Fellowships in the Social Science and Humanities are offered to scholars in the social sciences and humanities engaged in advanced research requiring fieldwork in the Middle East. (4) Junior Faculty Tenure Support Fellowships are offered to junior faculty (two to six years past their PhD), for research in a Middle Eastern country. The fellowship has been created to permit junior faculty to spend an extended period of time in the

field, with an aim of building their publication records and increasing their prospects for tenure. (5) Mid-Career Skills Enrichment Program for Tenured Faculty are offered to associate and full professors in the social sciences and humanities in a Middle Eastern country in which they have not previously studied, and/or for training in a new field, discipline or method. Deadline for submission of scholar fellowships is December 1, 1997. Applicants for all programs must be U.S. citizens. Contact: Jennifer Henderson, The Near and Middle East Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; (212) 377-2727; e-mail henderso@ssrc.org.

Washington University-St. Louis School of Medicine is offering two training grants. The program provides research training and mentorship in substance abuse, genetics, epidemiology, prevention, and molecular biology. Contact: Rumi Kato Price, Department of Psychiatry, Box 8134, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO 63110; (314) 286-2282; fax (314) 286-2285; e-mail price@rkp.wustl.edu.

Awards

Peter Adler, University of Denver, has been selected as the 1996-97 University Lecturer, based upon creative contributions and scholarly work.

Robert Agnew, Emory University, was awarded the first Excellence in Teaching Award from the Emory Center for Teaching and Curriculum.

David Bartram, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the 1997-98 J. David Blazouske Memorial Doctoral Fellowship at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

James E. Blackwell, Emeritus, University of Massachusetts-Boston and Myrtle D. Blackwell, were honored by the Friends of Amistad for their work in support of the Amistad Research Center at Tulane University.

Lawrence Busch, Michigan State University, received the 1996 University Distinguished Professorship Award.

Stewart Clegg, University of Technology Sydney, Walter Nord, Washington University-St. Louis, and Cynthia Hardy, won the American Academy of Management's George R. Terry Award for their book, *Handbook of Organization Studies*.

Paul Colomy, University of Denver, has been selected as the first University Professor in the Social Sciences. He will be responsible for developing and teaching one new course during the three-year term of this award.

Robert Crutchfield, University of Washington, received the Distinguished Teacher Award for 1997.

Thomas Cushman, Wellesley College, received a 1996 *Choice Magazine* Outstanding Academic Book Award for *Notes from Underground: Rock Music Counterculture in Russia*.

Chandler Davidson, Steven Klineberg, and Elizabeth Long, Rice University, received the George R. Brown Award for Superior Teaching.

Norman K. Denzin, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, received the 1997 George Herbert Mead Award from the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction. The award is given to an individual whose career contributions to the advancement of the study of human behavior and social life best exemplifies the tradition and spirit of George Herbert Mead.

Patricia Rhyanna Douberley, Stetson University, received the Durkheim Prize for Excellence in Sociology for her paper "Mexicans' Attitudes Toward and Stereotypes of Citizens of the United States."

Sara Beck Fein, Food and Drug Administration, received the department's commendable service award for her sustained effort in developing and implementing an innovative survey of infant feeding practices that provides previously unavailable information in support of FDA regulatory policy.

Kenneth A. Feldman, State University of New York-Stony Brook received the 1995 American Educational Research Association Distinguished Research Award for the Postsecondary Education Division and is the recipient of the 1996 Research Achievement Award of the Association for the Study of Higher Education. He was also

(Continued)

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Awards, continued

awarded both the President's and the Chancellor's Awards for Excellence in Teaching from the State University of New York.

Susan J. Ferguson, Grinnell College, received a Harris Fellowship, a one-year, pre-tenure research sabbatical. Ferguson will be in the Bay Area during 1997-1998 interviewing never married Asian American women.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, received the Best Environmental Program Award at the Red Earth American Indian Film and Video Festival for his video *Keepers of the Water*.

Tom Gerschick, Illinois State University, received the University Teaching Initiative Award and the College of Arts and Sciences Outstanding Teacher Award.

Maura F. Guillen, University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded a \$17,000 grant from the International Center for the Study of East Asian Development in Kitakyushu, Japan.

Wib Leonard, Illinois State University, won the College of Arts and Sciences Outstanding Teaching Award at the Senior Level.

Helena Z. Lopata, Loyola University-Chicago, has been included in *World Who's Who* and *World's Who's Who of Women*.

Peter Manning, Michigan State University, received the 1997 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences O.W. Wilson Award for excellence in research and policy in criminal justice. He also received the August Vollmer Award by the Police Section of ACJS for "Exemplifying the highest ideals of police educators, researchers and practitioners."

Linda McAllister and Amanda Lewis, University of Michigan, received 1997 Outstanding Graduate Student Instructor Awards.

Helen Moore, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, received the Volunteer Spirit Award from the University; the James Lake Academic Freedom Award from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Academic Senate, and the Lincoln YWCA Tribute to Women Award.

Kelly Moore, Northern Kentucky University, won the Alpha Kappa Delta undergraduate student paper competition award.

Lee Siegelman and Steve Tuch, George Washington University, received an NSF grant to study racial attitudes of youth from 1974-1994.

Susan S. Silbey, Wellesley College, received the 1996 Finanski Prize for Excellence in Teaching.

Pamela J. Smock, University of Michigan, and **Wendy D. Manning**, Bowling Green State University, were awarded a three-year research grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The grant is entitled "Nonresidential Fathers' Socioeconomic Ties to Children."

Peggy Somers, University of Michigan, received the Literature Sciences and the Arts Excellence in Research Award.

Judith Stepan-Norris, University of California-Irvine and **Maurice Zeitlin**, University of California-Los Angeles, won the Distinguished Publication Award from the Labor Studies Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems for their article "Insurgency, Radicalism, and Democracy in America's Industrial Unions," which was chosen for its outstanding contribution to the field of labor research.

Steve Tuch, George Washington University, **Jack Martin**, and **Paul Roman**, University of Georgia, received a five-year NIAA grant to study patterns of alcohol consumption among African-Americans.

Steve Tuch, George Washington University, and **Sandra Hanson**, Catholic University of America, received Fulbright awards to Krakow, Poland for the fall semester.

Richard E. Tomasson, University of New Mexico, received a Fulbright Research Award and fellowship from the American Scandinavian Foundation for 1997-98 for a study of the Swedish welfare state since the 1960's.

Ana-Maria Wahl, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, received the 1997 College Award for Distinguished Teaching.

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, received the 1997 YWCA Women of Achievement Award. The award designates outstanding women who have made exceptional gains in their families, careers, and in professional and public service.

People

Pauline B. Bart, University of California-Los Angeles spent the spring semester in Oslo, Norway at the Institute for Women's Research of Oslo University. She presented two seminars at the Institute and one at the Law School, all based on her various research projects. Additionally there was a full-page interview with her in the national newspaper, *Class Struggle* (*Klassekampen*).

James E. Blackwell, Emeritus, University of Massachusetts-Boston, served as an expert witness on behalf of the plaintiff in the case of Dr. Edward L. Hall v. Talladega County Board of Education, et. al. The discrimination case was tried in Montgomery, AL.

Jane Bokemeier, Michigan State University, was named half-time assistant director of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.

Robert Brulle has been appointed Assistant Professor of Environmental Science, Engineering and Policy at Drexel University.

Tom Calhoun has joined the faculty at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Jay Cozine is the new chair at the University of Central Florida.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Tech University, presented research on "Status of Women in Science and Engineering" at the conference, "Achieving Success in Academic Engineering," sponsored by NSF and the Women in Engineering Program Advocates Network, in Arlington, VA, June 1997.

James H. Frey, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was appointed Interim Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Steve Gold, Michigan State University, was elected to the Michigan Sociological Association Board of Directors for 1997-98.

Allan Horwitz, is the new Chair at Rutgers University.

Peter K. Manning, Michigan State University, gave the opening address on "Zero Tolerance" to a conference of senior police officers, academics, and members of the Homer Office at the Henry Fielding Centre at the University of Manchester.

Cora Bagley Marrett is the new Provost/Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs at the University of Massachusetts.

Scott Magnuson-Martinson is now at South Dakota State University.

John McCarthy will join the Department of Sociology at Pennsylvania State University in January.

Laura L. Miller, University of California-Los Angeles, spent the past year at the Olin Institute at Harvard University, supported by grants from the Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences and from the United States Institute of Peace. Both grants were awarded for research on peacekeeping operations.

Kevin P. Mulvey, is the Senior Research Associate/Evaluator in the Office of Research, Health Assessments, and Data Systems In Charge of the Research, Evaluation and Reporting Section for the Boston Public Health Commission. He was also elected to the Board of Directors of INCASE, an International association of substance abuse educators.

Suzanne Ortega, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, is the Associate Dean of Graduate Studies.

Wayne Osgood has joined the faculty at Pennsylvania State University.

Wilhelmina Perry has retired from Rowan University of New Jersey.

Jack Nusan Porter, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, was elected second Vice-President of the Association of Genocide Scholars.

Barbara F. Reskin has joined the Department of Sociology at Harvard University.

Patricia Roos, Rutgers University, is the new Associate Dean for the Social Sciences.

Ruben Rumbaut, Michigan State University, will be a visiting scholar at Russell Sage Foundation for the 1997-98 academic year.

AnneMarie Scarisbrick-Hauser is now the Associate Director of the new University of Akron Institute for Policy Studies.

Jerry Shepperd is the new assistant Dean at the Riverside Campus of Austin Community College.

Susan S. Silbey, Wellesley College, was President of the Law and Society Association for 1995-96, and has recently become editor of the *Law and Society Review*.

David Wiley is the co-chair for the Council of National Resource Center Directors.

Al Williams is the new chair at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Willis Young, Ohio State University, has accepted the new position of Director, Student Gender and Sexuality Services.

Sociologists in the News

Victor Agadjanian, Arizona State University, was featured in the August 2, 1997, edition of the *Arizona Republic* for his research on participant observation on traditional healers in Mozambique.

Nancy Tatom Ammerman, Hartford Seminary, **Paul DiMaggio**, Princeton University, **James Davison Hunter**, University of Virginia, **Christian Smith**, University of North Carolina, and **Rhys H. Williams**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, were quoted in the January 25, 1997, edition of the *Dallas Morning-News* regarding the culture war in American politics.

William Bell, Emeritus, Yale University, was featured on the August 10, 1997, edition of CNN's Future Watch discussing his new two-volume work, *Foundations of Future Studies*.

Mary Benin, Arizona State University, was quoted in the August 11, 1997, edition of *USA Today* (Life Section) on her research on marital satisfaction as it varies by children. Other reports were aired by the same major television networks.

Tim Biblarz, University of Southern California, was quoted in the July 8, 1997, edition of *USA Today* in an article entitled "Single Moms' Sons Succeed at Jobs."

Leo F. Brakjovich, International Survey Research Corporation, was quoted in the May 2-8, 1997, edition of the *San Francisco Business Times*.

Anthony Cortese, Southern Methodist University, was interviewed and featured on KDFW-TV's evening news, June 13, 1997, in a story on race relations in Dallas, TX.

Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut, was quoted in the March 19, 1997, edition of the *Christian Science Monitor* about the significance of emigration in the twenty-first century.

Paul DiMaggio, Princeton University and **Rhys H. Williams**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, were quoted in a May 25, 1997, article in the *New York Times* "Week in Review" regarding the culture wars in American politics.

Peter Drier, Occidental College, wrote articles for the May 27, 1997, *Newsweek* entitled "Let the Rich Work for Their Housing Aid" and the June 23, 1997, edition of *The Nation* in an article entitled "The Landlords Stage a Rent Strike." He was also quoted in the *New York Times*, *Baltimore Sun*, and *Los Angeles Times*.

Rosemary J. Erickson, Athena Research Corporation, was quoted in the July 13, 1997, edition of the *Washington Post* in an article entitled "Risk of Homicide is Higher in Retail Jobs."

Gary S. Foster, Eastern Illinois University, was interviewed and quoted in the May 4, 1997, edition of the *Washington Post* on the persistence of Appalachian and "hillbilly" stereotypes.

James Frey, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was interviewed by CBS News and local NBC affiliate KVBC on the impact of the recent Tyson/Holyfield fight.

William H. Frey, University of Michigan, had his work discussed in several media outlets including the February 22, 1997, edition of *National Journal* in a story titled

"The Politics of Migration" and the January 27, 1997, edition of *Newsweek* in an article titled "America 2000 Demographics: The Face of the Future."

Connie Gager, University of Minnesota, was quoted in the July 1997 issue of *Good Housekeeping* magazine in an article on the division of housework among married couples about inequality in the number of hours working wives and husbands spend on housework and the justifications offered by employed wives to explain this unfair situation.

Marshall Ganz, Harvard University, was the focus of a *New York Times* article regarding his course that requires and gives credit for community service.

Lori B. Girshick, Warren Wilson College, was interviewed for two articles in the *Ashville Citizen-Times*, the first one on July 13, 1997, regarding summertime stress and the other on August 7, 1997, regarding inmates released from prison and their adjustment.

Cedric Herring, University of Illinois-Chicago, made several radio and television appearances during June and July about the intersection of race and public policy. He was a talk show guest on WAMC Radio (Albany, NY NPR affiliate), WILL Radio (Illinois and Missouri NPR affiliate) WGCI Radio (Chicago), WVON Radio (Chicago), and WTTW-TV (Chicago PBS affiliate) to discuss affirmative action, welfare reform, and other controversial policy issues that have implications for racial inequality.

Michael Hirsch, Central Methodist College, was quoted in the June 25, 1997, edition of the *Columbia Daily Tribune* in a labor market survey he conducted for the City of Fayette. He was also interviewed on the survey by KRIS radio in Moberly, MO on June 23, 1997.

Karen Hossfeld, San Francisco State University, was the focus of a feature article in the July 14, 1997, edition of the *San Jose Mercury News*, regarding her ongoing research on immigrant women workers in Silicon Valley. She was also quoted in the *Sacramento Bee* on May 4 and May 5, 1997, in a series on "New Citizens, New Politics," also focusing on recent immigrants' political involvement.

Mary Jo Huth, University of Dayton, was quoted in the June 20, 1997, edition of the *Philadelphia Enquirer* regarding her opinion of a book entitled *Three in Love*, which proposes a new family form—a manage of heterosexual and/or homosexual, married and unmarried individuals living amicably in the same household.

Laura L. Miller, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted, cited, or made appearances in the following: *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Washington Post*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Army Times*, *USA Today*, Associated Press and Knight-Ridder stories, *The Weekly Standard*, *US News and World Report*, National Public Radio's Talk of the Nation, MSNBC, Geraldo Rivera, and Boston-area local news in 1996-97.

John R. Mitrano, Central Connecticut State University, had an editorial entitled "It is Time to Accept the Whalers' Departure" published in the April 3, 1997, edition of the *Hartford Courant*. The editorial discussed the social psychological effects on sports fans surrounding the departure of the City of Hartford's NHL hockey team, the Whalers. He was also interviewed June 5, 1997, by the *Detroit News* on the potential for spectator violence among sports fans of the Detroit Redwings NHL hockey team.

Stephen J. Morewitz was interviewed by the *Washington Post* for a story on the President Bill Clinton-Paula Jones sexual harassment lawsuit.

Jefferey M. Paige, University of Michigan, had his book, *Coffee and Power: Revolution and the Rise of Democracy in Central America*, reviewed in the April 27, 1997, edition of the *New York Times Book Review*.

Robert E. Parker, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was quoted in the *Chicago Tribune* on the outsourcing of human resources, by local PBS channel KLVX on the impact of workplace environments on worker productivity and in the *Las Vegas Sun* on the alleged comeback of front porches in the Southern Nevada real estate market.

(Continued)

The Scholars in Health Policy Research Program

congratulates ASA members

Denise Anthony (University of Connecticut, '97)
Daniel Dohan (University of California, Berkeley, '97)
Brian Gran (Northwestern University, '97)
Judith Levine (Northwestern University, '97)

on their selection to the Program

A national program sponsored by **The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**, the Scholars Program each year enables up to 12 highly qualified social scientists to undertake a two-year fellowship learning about health and health policy in a multidisciplinary environment at the University of California at Berkeley, The University of Michigan, or Yale University.

For more information about the Scholars Program, contact the National Program Office at Boston University School of Management at (617) 353-9220 or <rwjf@bu.edu>. The deadline for receipt of 1998 application materials is **October 31, 1997**.

In the News, continued

Norah D. Peters, Beaver College, was quoted in several publications regarding her research on the Presidential Summit, including the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, MSNBC Web site, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Newsday*, and *Retired Officer Magazine*. She was also interviewed on two radio programs regarding her research.

Craig Reinman, University of California-Santa Cruz, was interviewed on ABC Nightline with Ted Koppel for a show on how advertising and the media have created a culture that supports drug use.

Eugene Rosa, Washington State University, was quoted in the August 13, 1997, *Toronto Star* regarding his analyses of human factors responsible for global CO₂ emissions and about the failure of voluntary efforts to reduce the rate of global emissions.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, appeared on CNN Presents on "Matchmaking." She was quoted in several newspapers and magazines including the *New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Redbook*, *Marie Claire*, *Family Life*, and *People*. She will also appear on the Montel Williams Show discussing the impact of people who never obey the rules.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted in the May 26, 1997, edition of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and the *Duluth News-Tribune* on the meaning of Memorial Day. Segal was also quoted in an article in the June 1, 1997, edition of the *Harrisburg PA Patriot-News* in an article on gender relations in the military and in the June 22, 1997, edition of the *Washington Post* on the impact of repeated deployments on military families.

Ann Swidler, University of California-Berkeley, wrote an article in the May 16, 1997, edition of the *Chronicle of Higher Education* entitled "To Revive Communities, First Strengthen National Institutions."

N. Prabha Unnithan, Colorado State University, was quoted in the June 3, 1997, edition of *The Coloradoan* in a story on child victims of abuse and the June 8, 1997, edition in a story on crime rates in various Colorado cities. He was also quoted in the June 21, 1997, edition of the *Boulder Daily Camera* on career paths of police chiefs.

David Williams, University of Michigan, was quoted in the October 24, 1996 *USA Today* on the link of racial discrimination to high blood pressure for African Americans. He was also featured in an article published in the March 12, 1997, *USA Today* discussing the ways in which routine discrimination adversely affects health.

Robert E. Wood, Rutgers University, had his web page, *Experiencing Southeast Asia in the Delaware Valley*, (<http://camden.www.rutgers.edu/~wood/guide.html>) featured in the "Surfing The Net" section of the July 18, 1997, edition of the *Courier-Post* in southern New Jersey.

HETEROSEXUAL CROSSDRESSING?

Available on Home Video "ALL DRESSED UP AND NO PLACE TO GO," the acclaimed documentary seen on Cinemax & at the Montreal Film Festival gives valuable insight into what it's like to be a heterosexual man with a conventional life - who occasionally wears women's clothes. "A candid excursion into the world of heterosexual cross-dressing."

San Francisco Chronicle

To Order: Dept S, Cajun Films 212-353-0500 or 36 East 20th St. NY, NY 10003-\$45.45

New Books

Anne-Marie Ambert, York University-Toronto, *Parents, Children, and Adolescents: Interactive Relationships and Development in Context* (Haworth Press, 1997).

David Ashley, University of Wyoming, *History Without A Subject: The Postmodern Condition* (Westview Press, 1997).

Barbara Bank, University of Missouri-Columbia, *Gender, Equity, and Schooling: Policy and Practice* (Garland Publishing, Inc., 1997).

Frank D. Bean, University of Texas-Austin, *At the Crossroads: Mexico and U.S. Immigration Policy* (Rowman and Littlefield, 1997).

Howard Becker, University of Washington, *Tricks of the Trade: How to Think About Your Research While You're Doing It* (University of Chicago Press, 1997).

Kitty Calavita, Henry Ponetell, University of California-Irvine and Robert Tilman, St. John's University, *Big Money Crime: Fraud and Politics in the Savings and Loan Crisis* (University of California Press, 1997).

Michael M. Cernea, The World Bank, *Resettlement and Development, Volume 1* (in Chinese), (University of Hohai-Nanping Press, 1997).

Michael M. Cernea and Ayshe Kudat, The World Bank (editors), *Social Assessments for Better Development: Case Studies in Russia and Central Asia* (The World Bank, 1997).

Dan A. Chekki, University of Winnipeg, *Research in Community Sociology: Environment and Community Empowerment* (Jai Press, 1997).

Thomas Cushman, Wellesley College, *This Time We Knew: Western Responses to Genocide in Bosnia* (New York University Press, 1996).

Richard A. Davis, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, *The Myth of Black Ethnicity: Monophyly, Diversity, and the Dilemma of Identity* (Ablex Publishing, 1997).

Eva Etzioni-Halevey, Bar-Ilan University, *Classes and Elites in Democracy and Democratization* (Garland Publishing, 1997).

Reynolds Farley, University of Michigan, *The New Reality* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1997).

Kenneth F. Ferraro, Purdue University, *Gerontology: Perspectives and Issues* (Springer Publishing, 1997).

William Frey and Cheryl First, University of Michigan, *Investigating Change in American Society: Exploring Social Trends with U.S. Census Data and StudentChip* (Wadsworth, 1997).

Ian D. Graham, Ottawa Civic Hospital Loeb Research Institute, *Epidemiology: Challenging Obstetric Interventions* (Blackwell Science, 1997).

Jaber F. Gubrium, University of Florida, *Living and Dying at Murray Manor* (revised and expanded edition; University Press of Virginia, 1997).

Barbara A. Haley, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Brian Deevy, Etak, Inc., *American Health Care in Transition: A Guide to the Literature* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1997).

Peter Hall, University of Missouri-Columbia, *Race, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism: Policy and Practice* (Garland Publishing, 1997).

Mary Jo Huth, University of Dayton, and Talmadge Wright, Loyola University-Chicago, *International Critical Perspectives on Homelessness* (Praeger, 1997).

David Jacobson, Arizona State University, *Rights Across Borders: Immigration and The Decline of Citizenship* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997).

Rouven Kahane and Tamar Rapoport, Hebrew University-Jerusalem, *The Origins of Post Modern Youth: Informal Youth Movements in a Comparative Perspective* (Walter de Gruyter, 1997).

J. Scott Long, Indiana University, *Regression Models for Categorical and Limited Dependent Variables* (Sage Publication, 1997).

Peter K. Manning, Michigan State University, *Police Work* (Waveland Press,

1997).

Susan E. Marshall, University of Texas-Austin, *Splintered Sisterhood: Gender and Class in the Campaign Against Women Suffrage* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1997).

William C. Martin, Rice University, *With God on Our Side* (Broadway Books, 1996).

Martha McCaughey, Virginia Tech, *Real Knockouts: The Physical Feminism of Women's Self-Defense* (New York University Press, 1997).

Michael Micklin, National Institutes of Health, *Natural Resources, Environment and Development in Ecological Perspective: A Sourcebook for Teaching and Research* (Center for Urban Planning and Environmental Management, University of Hong Kong, 1996).

Stephen J. Morewitz and Bruce Livingston, *The Medical Malpractice Handbook* (Austin & Winfield, Publishers, 1996).

John W. Murphy, University of Miami and Jung Min Choi, Barry University, *Postmodernism, Unraveling Racism, and Democratic Institutions* (Praeger Publishers, 1997).

Gayle Ness, University of Michigan, *Population and Strategies of National Strategic Development* (Earthscan Press, 1997).

Rene Levy, Olivier Guye, University of Lausanne, Dominique Joye, Vincent Kaufmann, Federal Polytechnical High School-Lausanne, *Tous exotiques? De la stratification aux représentations* (Seismo, 1997).

Willard M. Oliver, Glenville State College, *Community-Oriented Policing: A Systemic Approach to Policing* (Prentice-Hall, 1998).

Jefferey M. Paige, University of Michigan, *Coffee and Power: Revolution and the Rise of Democracy in Central America* (Harvard University Press, 1997).

Michel Picard and Robert E. Wood, Rutgers University, *Tourism, Ethnicity and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies* (University of Hawaii Press, 1997).

Craig Reinman, University of California-Santa Cruz, and Harry C. Levine, City University of New York-Queens College, *Crack in America: Demon Drugs and Social Justice* (University of California Press, 1997).

Mostafa Rejai, Emeritus, and Kay Phillips, Miami University, *Leaders and Leadership: An Appraisal of Theory and Research* (Praeger Publishers, 1997).

Connelius Riordan, Providence College, *Equality and Achievement: An Introduction to the Sociology of Education*, (Addison Wesley Longman, 1997).

Stephen Rosoff, University of Houston, Henry Pontell, University of California-Irvine, and Robert Tillman, St. John's University, *Profit Without Honor: White-Collar Crime and the Looting of America* (Prentice Hall, 1997).

Robert K. Schaeffer, San Jose State University, *Understanding Globalization: The Social Consequences of Political, Economic and Environmental Change* (Rowman and Littlefield, 1997).

Robert K. Schaeffer, San Jose State University, *Power to the People: Democratization Around the World* (Westview Press, 1997).

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, *The Gender of Sexuality* (Pine Forge Press, 1997).

Rita J. Simon, American University, *In the Golden Land: A Century of Russian and Soviet Jewish Immigration in America* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1997).

Helene Slessarev, Wheaton College, *The Betrayal of the Urban Poor* (Temple University Press, 1997).

Arlene Stein, University of Oregon, *Sex and Sensibility: Stories of a Lesbian Generation* (University of California Press, 1997).

Paul C. Stern, National Academy of Sciences, Thomas Dietz, George Mason University, Vernon W. Rutman, Robert H. Socolow and James L. Sweeney (editors), *Environmentally Significant Consumption: Research Directions* (National Academy Press, 1997).

Jan Trost, Uppsala University-Sweden, *Kvalitativa intervjuer, och tvärvetenskapliga [Qualitative Interviewing]*, second

revised edition, (Studentlitteratur, Lund, 1997).

Ed Walsh, Rex Warland, and D. Clayton Smith, Pennsylvania State University, *Don't Burn It Here: Crossroads Challenges to Trash Incinerators* (Pennsylvania State University Press, 1997).

Steven C. Ward, Western Connecticut State University, *Reconfiguring Truth: Postmodernism, Science Studies, and the Search for a New Model of Knowledge* (Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 1997).

Rhys H. Williams, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, *Cultural Wars in American Politics: Critical Reviews of a Popular Myth* (Aldine de Gruyter, 1997).

Paul Windolf, University of California-Berkeley, *Expansion and Structural Change: Higher Education in Germany, the United States, and Japan, 1870-1990* (Westview Press, 1997).

Andrew K. T. Yip, Nottingham Trent University, *Gay Male Christian Couples Life Stories* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1997).

In-Jin Yoon, Korea University, *On My Own: Korean Businesses and Race Relations in America* (University of Chicago Press, 1997).

New Programs

Indiana University-Pennsylvania has initiated a new doctoral program in Human Service Administration and Leadership. This interdisciplinary program will include a strong basis in sociological research and practice and is designed to prepare students for positions in policy-making organizations and for other administrative roles. Contact: Rosalyn Benjamin Darling, Department of Sociology, McElhenny Hall, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705; (412) 257-3930; e-mail: rdarling@grove.iup.edu.

Monograph

Materials are requested for an ASA Teaching Resource on Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Latino Studies Courses in Sociology. Syllabi, course outlines, classroom exercises, research projects, bibliographies, film lists, etc. are sought. Deadline for materials is January 31, 1998. Contact: Mary Romero, School of Justice Studies, P. O. Box 0403, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-0403; e-mail: ROMEROM@ASA.EDU.

Deaths

Joseph J. Mangalam, Emeritus, University of Halifax, died February 20, 1997, in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Emily Schroeder, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, died March 17, 1997, in Champaign, IL.

Harold Sheppard, University of South Florida, died July 10, 1997, in Tampa, FL.

Thomas Steahr, University of Connecticut-Storrs, died June 22, 1997.

Glen Laird Taggart, Michigan State University, died August 10, 1997.

George H. Weightman, City University of New York-Herbert Lehman College died May 22, 1997 while traveling in Egypt.

Obituaries

Conrad M. Arensberg (1910-1997)

Conrad M. Arensberg died in New York City February 1997 at the age of 87. A distinguished anthropologist, he was also an active member of the American Sociological Association for many years beginning in 1934. In research he reached out to collaborate with other anthropologists, with sociologists, psychologists, geographers, economists, historians, and even physicists. With many of his peers

and younger colleagues he was regarded as a trusted advisor on research and life in general.

"Connie" as he was known to his many friends, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Harvard College in 1931 and gained a doctoral degree in anthropology in 1934.

Before the 1930's social anthropologists had been concentrating almost exclusively on studies of indigenous tribes and cultures around the world. W. Lloyd Broke with this tradition when he organized the Yankee City Study of a New England Town. Connie joined that project for the years 1931-32 before going on for field work in rural Ireland.

Following his field work in Ireland, leading to the publication of *The Irish Countryman*, he was a member of the Society of Fellows at Harvard. That is where he became my informal teacher and long term mentor. I became a Junior Fellow right after graduating from Swarthmore College with a major in economics. At the time, Swarthmore did not have a department of sociology or anthropology. I knew then that I wanted to do a study of an urban slum district but had only the vaguest ideas as to how I would go about it.

Connie took an interest in me at the start and coached me in methods of observation and interviewing. He argued that whenever the same individuals interact over a period of time, a structure for that interaction emerges. That structure can be determined through direct observation, and that structure will strongly influence what people say, think, feel, and do.

He went over my field notes with thoughtful and encouraging criticisms. My book, *Street Corner Society*, would not have been possible without the guidance of Conrad M. Arensberg.

He was then working with Eliot D. Chapple in the Society of Fellows to develop a framework of analysis that would withstand the attacks of hard core physical scientists. In 1940 he collaborated with Chapple to publish *Measuring Human Relations: An Introduction to the Study of the Interaction of Individuals*. (Provincetown, MA: The Journal Press). With some modifications, I made this approach fundamental to my first study and to others later.

In 1941 Connie worked with Chapple, Margaret Mead, F. L. W. Richardson Jr., Edward T. Hall and several others to create the Society for Applied Anthropology. I immediately joined up.

Connie broke new ground in the study of human relations in industry. With psychologist Douglas McGregor, his article "Determination of Moral in an Industrial Company" was published in the journal, *Applied Anthropology*, in 1942. Collaborating with economists, Karl Polanyi and Harry Pearson he co-authored and edited a volume on *Trade and Markets in the Early Empires* (Free Press, 1957). With ethnologist Alan Lomax he published in 1977 "A World-wide Evolutionary Classification of Cultures by Subsistence Systems" (*Current Anthropology* 18 (4): 659-708).

These citations indicate the great range of Connie's interests and collaborative efforts. In his 1981 Presidential Address for the American Anthropological Association, he projected a vision of "Cultural Holism through Interactional Systems" to demonstrate the possibility for anthropology to integrate with other social, cultural, biological, and economic systems throughout the world.

Conrad Arensberg began his teaching career in 1938 as assistant professor in the Department of Social Sciences and Economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1941 he became associate professor and Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Brooklyn College. In 1943-46 he was on leave for service as a Major in the U. S. Army. In 1946 he became associate professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology at Barnard College in Columbia University. In 1953 he became Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Anthropology at Columbia. In 1970 he became Buttenweiser Professor of Human Relations in the Department of Anthropology at Columbia.

He served as a consultant to various United States agencies: the Departments

(Continued)

Obituaries, continued

of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of State.

Conrad Arenberg will be remembered as an innovator in research methods and social theory and as a mentor of countless students and colleagues who were inspired by him.

William Foote Whyte, Cornell University

Annabelle Motz Blum
(1920-1997)

Annabelle Motz Blum, Professor Emerita in the Department of Sociology at American University, died on April 17 at the Hebrew Home of Greater Washington in Rockville, MD, following a seven-year battle with Alzheimer's disease.

Dr. Blum was born in Milwaukee, WI, and received a BS in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin in 1941. Her MA (1943) and PhD (1950) degrees in Sociology were earned at the University of Chicago where she was a Colver Rosenberger Fellow. She moved to the Washington, DC, area in 1950 and taught sociology at the University of Maryland from 1951 to 1966 and was on the faculty of American University from 1966 until her retirement in 1986.

Throughout her busy and varied career, Dr. Blum was the recipient of a variety of research grants and contracts. For example, in 1981 and 1982, she took a leave of absence from American University to serve in Israel as a consultant on noise pollution to the Environmental Protection Service of Israel's Ministry of the Interior. Also, during her lengthy professional career, she acted as a consultant in Appalachia for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Dr. Blum, a social psychologist, was widely published in the academic areas of marriage and family, gender roles, race and ethnicity, social problems, urban and rural affairs and environmental concerns. Her book (co-authored with Kurt Finsterbusch), *Social Research for Policy Decisions*, broke new ground in the field. She was active in many professional organizations including serving in 1966-67 as president of the District of Columbia Sociological Society. In 1988, she was awarded by the Society the Stuart Rice Award for her contributions to the discipline of sociology.

In addition to her commendable publishing career and contributions to the discipline of sociology, Annabelle Motz Blum is remembered for her teaching, mentoring, guidance, and assistance to many students. She organized American University's Epsilon Chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta in 1983 and served as its Faculty Advisor until her retirement. Also, she was the regional representative to the Alpha Kappa Delta Board from 1985-87. Over the years, she was an active member of numerous thesis and dissertation committees. Dr. Blum was always an encouraging and helpful mentor to her students, and devoted much effort and energy in getting graduate as well as undergraduate students interested in local and national sociological organizations. She encouraged students to write research papers for presentation and accompanied many of them to professional meetings. Many present-day college professors, I included, credit her with being a significant force in encouraging them to attain their academic goals. Annabelle Motz Blum will be remembered and missed as a prolific and devoted professor and dedicated teacher and mentor. Sociology has benefited from such an accomplished and energetic scholar.

She is survived by her husband, Joseph Blum of Chevy Chase, MD, whom she married in 1984; Jay Motz of Baltimore and Alice Waldrop of Laurel, two children from her first marriage to Joseph Motz, and two grandchildren.

Susan H. Alexander, Lycoming College

Richard Henshel
(1939-1997)

Richard Henshel, Department of Sociology, at The University of Western Ontario, died of cancer February 21, 1997. He was 58. He received his BA from the University of Texas in 1962, and was

awarded a PhD from Cornell University in 1968.

It is difficult to summarize the life of a colleague in a few lines. Dick had published several articles on a variety of topics in the leading journals and had a number of books on crime and social problems. The intellectual work he was perhaps best known for was that on the self-fulfilling prophecy, the self-altering prophecy, and on the bandwagon effect in collective behavior, as well as many works on futurism and social prediction. He had also been editor of the journal *Futures Canada* and associate editor of the *International Journal of Forecasting*.

Perhaps what one remembers most about Dick, however, was his total commitment to the themes of personal liberty and human equality. Whether it was with his involvement with Canada's LaMarsh Commission on the excessive use of force by police; Amnesty International's concern with political detainees and prisoners of conscience; or with his most recent affiliation with the National Association of Scholars and the Society for Academic Freedom and Scholarship, and their struggles with political correctness, Dick sought to defend against the instruments of state and institutional oppression.

Throughout his life, and despite periodic changes in the dominant weltanschauung, Dick saw how naive and seemingly benevolent censorship invariably led to scourge and repression. Whether it was populist McCarthyism and right-wing "red baiting," New Left attempts to eliminate the "Fascist" establishment; Soviet-style purges of "counter-revolutionaries," or more recent attempts to impose totalitarian thought control in the name of political correctness, Dick saw the reality for what it was. And he worked against those moral entrepreneurs who sought to mould the world in their own perverted image through censorship, suppression, and occasionally violence.

Much of Dick's life was directed toward the preservation of those conditions that allow for scholarship—the individual freedom to read, to think, to discuss, to write what one will. Yet, Dick was not an intellectual anarchist. He was fully aware that anarchism could soon lead to license; but in this imperfect world of human affairs, Dick understood that it was often far better to err on the side of individual freedom than to allow censorship and repression to hold sway.

As with many, Dick's view of academia in North America was that it was becoming a less hospitable environment in which to work. He worried that political and economic forces are changing academia from a place of scholarship to one of mass production "edu-business." For Dick, the only legitimate goal of academia was that most sacred and unique of human endeavors—the search for knowledge and enlightenment. For this, we will miss him.

William Foote Whyte, Cornell University

Vytautas Kavolis
(1930-1996)

Dr. Vytautas Kavolis, the Charles A. Dana Professor of Comparative Civilizations at Dickinson College, died of a heart attack June 24, 1996, while delivering a paper in his homeland of Lithuania. Born September 8, 1930 in Kaunas Lithuania. Vytautas Kavolis received his secondary education in Kaunas, in Tuebingen and Hanau, Germany, his bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin and his MA and PhD from Harvard University. Kavolis came to Dickinson College in 1964. In recent years Professor Kavolis was instrumental in organizing sociology and comparative civilizations studies programs in Lithuanian universities, as well as serving many years as Chair of the Sociology and Anthropology Department at Dickinson College. In recognition of his achievements and contributions he was awarded Lithuania's National Award for Culture and Art in 1993 and an honorary degree from Kaipeda University in 1995. His homeland paid him final tribute by burying him in Antakalnis Cemetery in Vilnius, Lithuania, a resting place reserved for that country's most revered artists, writers, poets, educators, and statesmen.

One of the most distinctive of Kavolis'

achievements while at Dickinson were his contributions in support of Lithuania. During the period of Soviet occupation, Kavolis was a major voice among Americans of Lithuanian descent, helping sustain Lithuanian cultural vitality and national aspiration during a dark time. With Lithuania's recovery of independence, Kavolis was able to expand his contributions by participating directly in Lithuania's cultural life and in its development of new and refreshed institutional forms for cultural expression. He was doing just that at the time of his death.

Kavolis has many publications to his credit, including 16 books, more than 130 articles and 20 book reviews. His writings cover a range of subjects, and include most recently *Moralizing Cultures, Civilization Analysis as a Sociology of Culture, An Artistic Expression: A Sociological Analysis, History on Art's Side, "Women Writers in Exile," "Encountering Globalization," "Sociology of Art and Literature,"* and "The Historical Childhood of the Psychological Man." Recognized as one of the world's leading scholars on comparative civilization, his publications have been translated into Lithuanian, Swedish, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Kavolis was President of ISCSIC, The International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilization (1974-77), and edited and contributed to several scholarly journals, including *Metmenys*, a culture and society magazine for Lithuanians that he organized during the Cold War and continued to edit and contribute to until his death. He also served as a Member of Editorial Board, *Santarvė* (Lithuanian, 1956-58); Editor, *Metmenys*, 71 volumes (1959-97); Editorial Consultant, *The Journal of Aesthetic Education* (1973-75); Co-editor, *Comparative Civilizations Review* (1978-97); Co-editor, *Baltos Iankos* (Vilnius, 1991-97); Member of Editorial Board, *Mokslas ir Lietuvos Societas, Arts & Lithuania* (Vilnius, 1990-97), from 1993, *Lietuvos mokslas Societas and Arts of Lithuania*; and *Kulturas bari* (Vilnius, 1991-97). He also served as a visiting professor at the New School for Social Research in New York, the University of Vilnius and Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas and at Kaipeda University in Klaipeda, Lithuania.

The courses that Professor Kavolis offered reflected his scholarly interests and challenged students to think deeply and broadly about fundamental questions concerning self and society. As a teacher, Kavolis was respected by both students and colleagues for his stimulating challenge to their intellectual capacities. He would lead them into exploring ideas far more abstract and far more profound than they would have thought themselves able to comprehend, much less to use. As an educational reformer, Kavolis insisted that Dickinson students undertake some study of the relationship between a non-Western culture and their own; for long years he chaired the committee responsible for developing and evaluating this crucial aspect of the College curriculum.

Vytautas Kavolis was one of those rare scholars and theoreticians who is capable of bridging the social sciences and the humanities, and who succeed in enriching not only a particular analytical approaches and theoretical disciplines but entire cultures as well. "He has come to elaborate a conceptual framework for civilization analysis based on the data of psychology, historiography, anthropology, sociology, and literary theory. Small wonder, then that Kavolis came to extend the theoretical horizons of a number of young Lithuanian scholars," writes Leonidas Donskis, Associate Professor of Philosophy and Director of the Comparative Civilizations Center at the University of Klaipeda, Lithuania.

We miss him greatly, as both mentor and colleague, and appreciate the intellectual gifts that he has given us and that live on in his work. Surviving are his wife of 37 years, Rita Simanysky Kavolis of Carlisle; and two sons, Perkinas of Mechanicsburg and Kestutis of Carlisle.

Susan D. Rose, Dickinson College

Hugh Max Miller
(1932-1996)

Hugh Max Miller after a prolonged illness died on December 28, 1996, three days following his 64th birthday. Max was born in Forsyth County, NC. He received both his BS and MS degrees from North Carolina State University, majoring in Rural Sociology. His doctorate was awarded by the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, with a major in Sociology and a minor in Rural Sociology. With the exception of the two years Max was an Instructor at North Carolina State University, he spent his entire professional career at the University of Georgia, from September 1963 to April 1995, when he retired.

For most of the 32 years he was a member of the Sociology Department at the University of Georgia, Max held a joint appointment with the Department of Agriculture Economics, in the School of Agriculture. His research and teaching interests fell primarily in the areas of rural sociology, community, and community development. He published a number of papers and research monographs, most of which relate to these specialties. Max was active in several professional societies, especially the rural the Rural Sociological Society, the Southern Sociological Society, the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists, the Southern Rural Sociological Association, the Southern Rural Sociological Association, and the Georgia Sociological Association. Not only was he a frequent presenter of papers and sessions organizer at meetings of these associations, but many times he served with dedication and effectiveness as a member of various committees.

Max took his teaching seriously. He had a personal interest in students and was available to them, during or outside of office hours. He spent a great deal of time and often his personal money helping minority students obtain jobs in the industrial and business community of Athens. He also frequently provided special support for international students. His interest in graduate students is reflected by his serving as departmental graduate coordinator for four years and nine students wrote their dissertations under his direction.

Max Miller's life involved much more than his occupational career. He was a person of many interests and hobbies. For example, he was skillful in carving, woodworking, and refinishing furniture; he collected and played banjos and fiddles; and he collected antiques of all kinds. He was always available to share his skills and knowledge with colleagues and friends. His church and community were also important to Max. As a long-time member of the Presbyterian Church, he served as a Sunday School teacher for a number of years. Not only did he once do a community study of Athens, but he gave back to Athens by participating in a number of community affairs over the years. Having the highest priority to Max was his family—Eleanor B. Miller, his wife of 39 years and a daughter, Amy Miller Wilkey of Duluth, GA. He was a devoted husband and father and his family was a source of much joy. Max often commented that it was important for a person to have his/her priorities in order. Hugh Max Miller seemed to have succeeded in practicing what he preached.

Albano P. Garbin and Frederick L. Bates, University of Georgia

Robert A. Polson
(1905-1997)

Robert A. Polson, president of the Rural Sociological Society in 1950-51 and head of the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell University during 1948-57, died on July 4, 1997, at his home in Ithaca, NY. He was two days short of his 92nd birthday. Polson was on the Cornell Rural Sociology staff for 40 years, from 1931 until he retired in 1971 as professor emeritus. He was also on the graduate faculty for the Southeast Asia Program. By the time of retirement, Bob had been a committee member for more than 200 graduate students of whom more than half were from Asia and Africa.

Polson received the BS degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1927 with a major in agricultural economics. Continuing at Wisconsin as a graduate student, he changed his major to rural sociology. He

earned an MS degree in 1928 and a PhD in 1933. Polson's dissertation research was used for a Wisconsin publication, *Trends in Town-Country Relations* (1933) co-authored with his thesis advisor, J. H. Kolls. Made in the same county studied earlier by Charles J. Galpin for *The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community* (1915), this was one of the first community studies made by sociologists.

Polson's coming to Cornell was preceded by a year, 1930-31, as rural sociologist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Initially, Bob's primary role at Cornell was an extension specialist in rural social organization. He assisted New York communities plan and develop improvements and trained the officers of community organizations. World War II brought special assignments, first with the New York State War Council to organize civilian defense programs, and then as state supervisor of the Emergency Farm Labor Program run by the Extension Service in New York. Following World War II, he was instrumental in getting the state's Extension Service to initiate experimental projects in what is now called community development.

In the early 1950s, Polson's career turned to specializing in training students, foreign and U. S. citizens, in the application of sociology to the organization and conduct of rural community development and agricultural extension programs overseas, especially in the Philippines, India, and other countries in Southeast Asia. He did research which focused on social change associated with intervention programs in the rural Philippines. During 1952-1953 when on a Fulbright appointment, he started rural social science research at Silliman University in the Philippines. The original research and a restudy were reported in *Rural People's Response to Change: Dumaguete Trade Area, Philippines* (with Agaton P. Pal, 1973) as well as in numerous journal articles. Polson's help was requested in 1956 in the training of the first group of community development workers who were to inaugurate President Magasaysay's barrio improvement programs in 13 countries of the Far East and Near East. He also did consulting work in these countries for the International Cooperation Administration and the Ford Foundation.

Among Bob's publications were *Rural Community Organizations* (with Dwight Anderson, 1939) and a Cornell agricultural extension station research report, *Rural Organizations in Oneida County, NY* (with David C. Hay, 1951). The American Sociological Association was among the professional organizations and honorary societies in which he held membership. He was active in numerous Ithaca community organizations. The warm hospitality of Professor and Mrs. Polson, who opened their home to graduate students and faculty, was greatly appreciated. Bob was honored at Cornell in 1982 when the seminar room in the Department of Rural Sociology had a plaque installed designating it as the Robert A. Polson Seminar Room. He was further honored in 1989 when a special fund which carries his name was established in support of the Department of Rural Sociology's programs and graduate students. Professor Polson is survived by Ruth E. Polson, his wife of 67 years, a daughter, Margaret R. Polson of Boone, NC. A second daughter, Marion, died in 1974.

Olof F. Larson, Cornell University

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ASA Funding Opportunities: Deadlines Ahead

ASA is currently soliciting applications and proposals for its fellowships and small grants programs. Sociologists in all employment sectors are encouraged to apply. For additional information visit our website at <http://www.asanet.org> or contact us at (202) 833-3410 (see ext. below). See the call for applications to the Minority Fellowship Program on page 8.

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (x312)

- Supports ground breaking sociological research and research-related activities (e.g., conferences)
- Provides "venture capital" for initiating innovative basic research projects, stimulating new lines of inquiry, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration
- Serves as leverage for the acquisition of additional research funds
- Reviews proposals for scientific merit and selects projects for funding based on:
 - innovativeness and promise of the research idea
 - originality and significance of goals
 - potential as a building block for future research
 - feasibility and adequacy of design
 - plans for analysis and evaluation of data
 - plans for dissemination of results
 - appropriateness of requested budget
- Jointly funded with the National Science Foundation

Deadlines: December 15 and June 15
Award Amount: Awards up to \$5,000
Eligibility: PhD in sociology or equivalent

Mass Media Science Fellow Program (X318)

- Ten-week summer placement at a major newspaper, television, or other media site
- Enhances skills in and commitment to public communication
- Quality mentoring and interaction with fellows from other fields of science
- Post-fellowship work with ASA on public communication
- Jointly administered with the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Deadline: January 15
Stipend: \$5,000
Eligibility: Advanced graduate students (ABD) and PhD in sociology or equivalent

Congressional Fellowship (x318)

- Six month placement as a Congressional staff member
- Learn about legislative process and apply sociological expertise to current policy issues
- Assist ASA with public policy briefings and workshops

Deadline: February 15
Stipend: \$10,000
Eligibility: PhD in sociology or equivalent

Community Action Research Initiative (x318)

- Support projects that apply social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to community-identified issues and concerns.
- Use sociological skills in community organizations or local interest groups

Deadline: February 15
Award Amount: Up to \$2500 to cover direct project costs
Eligibility: PhD in sociology or equivalent

Teaching Endowment Fund Small Grants Program (X318)

- Supports seed projects to enhance the quality of teaching sociology
- Core evaluation criteria include:
 - significance and feasibility of the project
 - innovativeness and promise of the project
 - generalizability of outcomes

Deadline: February 15
Award Amount: range up to \$1000
Eligibility: Individuals, a department, a program, or a committee of a state or regional association

ASA Seeks Nominations for New Editor of *Sociology of Education*

The ASA Committee on Publications invites nominations, including self-nominations, for the next editor of *Sociology of Education*.

The editor-designate will take over responsibility for the editorial office in mid-1998 and will be responsible for issues beginning in 1999. The editor of *Sociology of Education*, in accordance with new ASA policy, will be appointed for a four-year term.

The Committee plans on making its editorial selection in December 1997.

Nominations should include:

- a current vita;
- a brief sketch of the intellectual support in the candidate's department, university, or other easily accessible institutions that could be called on in meeting editorial responsibilities; and
- a brief statement of the candidate's sense of *Sociology of Education*, its past accomplishments, its problems, and, in particular, its future possibilities.
- Although ASA journals have traditionally had single editors, the Committee welcomes proposals for joint or collective editorships.

All materials should be sent as soon as possible, but no later than November 15, 1997, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Director of Publications, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Search for ASA Minority Affairs Director Launched

The ASA is accepting applications and nominations for the position of staff sociologist with special responsibility for minority affairs. For complete details on the position, see the announcement in July/August 1997 *Footnotes* (page 3) or the front page of the current issue of the *ASA Employment Bulletin*. Details are also available on-line at <http://www.asanet.org>. For further information, contact Felice J. Levine, ASA Executive Officer, at (202) 833-3410 x316; fax (202) 785-0146; e-mail levine@asanet.org.

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

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