

# Footnotes

NOVEMBER 1997

VOLUME 25  
NUMBER 8

## Two Sociologists Address White House Race Panel

Two sociologists recently provided President Clinton's Advisory Committee on Race a broad demographic overview and explanations for America's "paradoxical" racial attitudes.

Reynolds Farley, Russell Sage Foundation, and Lawrence Bobo, Harvard University, presented their findings at the Committee's September 30 meeting in Washington, DC.

The seven-member advisory board, chaired by historian John Hope Franklin, was appointed in June as part of Clinton's initiative, known as "One America in the 21st Century." The initiative seeks to encourage a nationwide dialogue on race relations, synthesize existing scientific knowledge on race, and make policy recommendations.

ASA, meanwhile, is working collaboratively with the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTIP) on a project to provide an overview of social science research on race, racism, and race relations. The ASA and OSTIP will provide its findings to the advisory board at a future date. (See ASA's "Call for Help" on page 6.)

At the September 30 meeting, Farley said the United States has been undergoing racial change throughout its history "but never at the pace and manner occurring now."

Within the next 50 years, Farley noted, whites as a share of the total population will decline from 75 percent to just over 50 percent. The African-American population will increase in size but remain at about 12 percent of the total. The Hispanic population may increase to more than one-quarter of the total while Asians may increase from their present four percent to eight percent.

Farley cautions that his projections are based on current information about birth rates, mortality rates and immigration while assuming that people are born into one and only race and retain that identity for a lifetime. "The process of changing racial definitions continues with possibly dramatic new development on the horizon attributable to increasing rates of interracial marriage and the new census question that may identify a considerable number of Americans who think of themselves as

members of two or more of the racial groups."

Bobo said that studies of racial attitudes in the U.S. "present a difficult puzzle" and that it difficult to ascertain whether America is becoming a genuinely "color-blind" society or whether it remains a society deeply polarized by race.

On the one hand, Bobo said, studies emphasize the steadily improving racial attitudes of white Americans, especially in terms of their attitudes toward African Americans. These attitudinal changes are reinforced by many more tangible indicators, most notably the rise of a black middle class.

"On the other hand there is persistent negative stereotyping of racial minorities, evidence of widely divergent views of the extent and importance of racial discrimination to modern race relations, and evidence of deepening feelings of alienation among black Americans." These attitudinal trends are reinforced by the persistent problem of racial segregation in neighborhoods and schools, discrimination in access to housing and employment, innumerable everyday acts of racial bias and "numerous signs of the gulf in perception that often separates black and white Americans."

### Laissez Faire Racism

Bobo said that the "death of Jim Crow racism" has been replaced by a state of "laissez faire racism." "We have high ideals, but openness to very limited amounts of integration at the personal level remains."

Bobo added that "it is plain that attitudes can change and in important ways." He said it is important to correct Americans erroneous racial beliefs but that education and informational campaigns are unlikely to do the job.

More important, Bobo said, is the creation of a united national leadership that can speak "with moral conviction of purpose" and change the broad social conditions that create and reinforce certain types of outlooks. "It is essential to speak to joblessness and poverty in the inner city, to failing schools, and to myriad forms of racial bias and discrimination that people of color often experience, but have not yet effectively communicated to their fellow white Americans," he said.

The advisory board will be calling for more expert testimony on such issues as shifting racial paradigms and promising practices. □

### Inside . . .

→ The ASA Issues a "Call for Help" on Race Initiative

See page 6

## Penn State Gets Set to House ASA Archives

Pennsylvania State University Library in University Park, Pennsylvania will soon house the American Sociological Association Archive, including documents and administrative materials stretching across the association's history.

The ASA and The Pennsylvania State University signed a final agreement in September that affirms "a common commitment to establish, maintain, and provide access to the ASA records, documents, and materials for research and investigation by current and future generations."

*The archives will be a gold mine for scholars interested in the history of ASA and sociology.*

Nancy Eaton, dean of University Libraries at Pennsylvania State said the "University Libraries is very honored to have been chosen by the American Sociological Association for the responsibility of organizing and preserving the historical records generated by the Association. We look forward to making these important research materials available to a broad base of scholars and students."

Scholars will be able to gain access to the repository during the next calendar year, according to ASA executive officer Felice J. Levine. The ASA, she said, plans to transport materials to the University

Library over the next several months and with the archiving process starting shortly thereafter.

Levine called the agreement "a historic and gratifying event" and that the archives "will be a gold mine for scholars interested in the history of ASA and sociology."

In the agreement, both parties "envision an ASA Archive that employs state-of-the-art research and information technology to organize, manage, preserve, and make available holdings of the collection." An advisory committee jointly appointed by ASA and Penn State will bring the user's perspective to bear on issues of acquisition and access. A detailed index of the holding will be available on the University Libraries' home page, according to Diana Shenk of the University Libraries.

The agreement also stipulates that Penn State will seek to establish other archives for papers of individual sociologists while keeping the ASA Archive "distinct and separate." Penn State "hopes to make the ASA Archives a foundation to attract the papers of other prominent sociologists," said Shenk.

The ASA-Penn State archive agreement was forged under the able leadership of Stephen Turner and Lunne Zucker, Co-Chairs of ASA's Archive Committee. Other members of the Committee include Levine, John M. Goering, Sydney Halpern, Michael Hill, and John Stanfield. □

## Public Discourse on Sociological Research: The Public Values Debate

### An ASA Call for Submissions

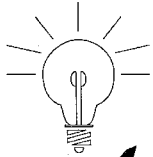
In September 1997, sociologist Norval Glenn, University of Texas-Austin, authored a report called "Closed Hearts, Closed Minds: The Textbook Story of Marriage," evaluating marriage and family textbooks (primarily in sociology). The report was commissioned and released by the Institute for American Values, based in New York. During the weeks of September 16-30, stories on the report appeared in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Chicago Sun Times*, *U.S. News and World Report*, and other print and visual outlets.

The report contends that most family sociology books over-emphasize problems and pathologies in marriage and have a "pervasive anti-marriage, anti-family slant." In the report, Glenn uses the format of a report card and gives a few high marks but mostly poor grades, including some "F's."

During the coverage, it was evident that the topic excited the imagination and passion of many sociologists. *Footnotes* seeks to serve as a forum for this debate. We ask sociologists to send informed views of how scholarship on the family is integrated into sociological texts and how family sociology is portrayed by the media. Comments should not exceed 600 words and should be sent via e-mail to: [footnotes@asanet.org](mailto:footnotes@asanet.org) or on a disk (Word), to *Footnotes*, no later than December 7. All submissions must be signed. A selection of the comments will appear in the January issue of *Footnotes*.

Felice J. Levine, Editor  
Ed Hatcher, Managing Editor  
Carla B. Howery, Associate Editor

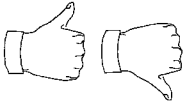
## In This Issue . . .



### Enlightened Editors

The lives and visions of the new editors of *Contemporary Sociology* and the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*

4



### Moskos Mayhem

Groups decry and applaud choice for ASA's Public Understanding Award.

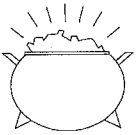
7



### Foundation Decision Debated

Public Forum crossfire on changes made to the American Sociological Foundation.

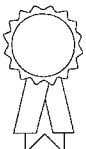
8



### Good as Gold

At the World Bank, social capital is high value commodity.

10



### Congratulations!

ASA Sections announce 1997 award winners.

11

## Our Regular Features

Public Affairs	3
Departments	12
Obituaries	14

## The Executive Officer's Column

### Sociological Lines of Work



Within fields of learning and across higher education, there is much discussion and debate about the potential of different academic degrees for launching meaningful career lines. At occasions such as the Annual Meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies or conferences held by the National Academy of Sciences, this topic is routinely a priority. In light of the changing needs of society and the changing nature of higher education, scholars, scientists, and academic administrators are engaged in examining data and considering innovations for encouraging career opportunities in different fields. One benefit of becoming a "fellow traveler" of these events is that I get to see the comparative advantage of "becoming a sociologist" for many occupational and professional trajectories.

Our students seem to recognize the long-term possibilities that sociological training provides. One of the most enjoyable moments of the Annual Meeting is meeting with the ASA Honors Program students and gleaning their insights. The Honors Program consists of about 60 undergraduate majors and graduate students (nominated by their departments across the nation) who experience the meeting as a learning laboratory about sociology. Indeed, Honors students may very well attend more sessions and events at the meeting than many other participants!

The feedback from the Honors students provides a fresh perspective on our field.

Student comments this year reinforced my own sense of optimism about what sociologists can do with their sociological training. Their remarks centered on the diversity of subjects and career paths under our sociology "tent." One student noted that she had "no idea of all the things people do that are called sociology. I just love the sociology of environment, of emotions, and all the work on gender."

Another observed the range of sociological work outside of colleges and universities—from significant posts in public agencies, such as the Department of Immigration and Naturalization to running one's own consulting businesses or leading programs and teams as senior staff at the World Bank.



*Our students seem to recognize the long-term possibilities that sociological training provides.*

Students were eager to learn more about a variety of career paths, and could readily see how important undergraduate and graduate training in sociology is for many valuable lines of work. Perhaps that is why demand for undergraduate and graduate study in sociology has been on a steady growth curve since 1985! Based on their own accounts, Honors students came away from the Annual Meeting with an expanded sense that there were attractive career options.

The Honors students saw the richness of sociological training in many ways. One of their special moments was a "Conversation with William Sewell, Irwin Deutscher, and Neil Smelser." Each described his career in sociology, the many twists and turns, exciting opportunities, and points of pride and frustration. This rich texture of biography, told with humor and warmth, engaged the students' ambitions about what their careers might be. They were excited to see Deutscher receive the ASA Distinguished Career in Sociological Practice Award, and Sewell the Distinguished Scholarly Career Award, followed by President Smelser's imaginative and "ambivalent" address. These three individuals are accomplished researchers, teachers, mentors, administrators, and spokespersons for the discipline. None works within a singular path. All could receive awards for multi-faceted accomplishments.

The last issue of *Footnotes* described the career accomplishments of all whom the Association honored with major awards, including the new award for the Public Understanding of Sociology. I am pleased that our community recognizes the variety of venues in which our colleagues make contributions to the field. Seeing these awards through the students' eyes only underscored for me the accuracy of the perception that sociology provides a solid foundation across many domains of work. Our ASA-wide and section awards symbolize and make vivid the depth and quality of sociological contributions in scholarship, research, teaching, practice, service, and public understanding.

At ASA, we aim to give visibility to many types of sociological accomplishments and work. We encourage our departments across colleges and universities to do so too in the alumni/ae and speakers they bring to their campuses, in the internships they provide, and in their own discussions of relevant career opportunities. Whether in the academy, the business world, or the non-profit or public sectors, our major social institutions would be enriched by a sizable presence of our sociological talent pool.

In future years, as I meet with the Honors Program, I hope we will see students continue to be enlivened by our discipline and pursuing satisfying and diverse sociological lines of work. This is an endeavor worthy of our collective effort. —Felice J. Levine □

## ASA Delegation Participates in Conference on Part-time Faculty



Left to right: Conference participants Caroline Persell, Toby Parcel, Bob Hampton, Carla Howery, Phyllis Raabe, and Nancy Sacks

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

Seven sociologists represented the American Sociological Association at a working conference on the "Growing Use of Part-time and Adjunct Faculty," a practice that is creeping forward with serious ramifications for academia.

Coordinated by the American Historical Association, the Modern Language Association, and the American Association of University Professors, the conference was held in Washington, DC, on September 26-28. Ten associations, including ASA, sent delegations of individuals well versed on such issues as the increasing use of part-time faculty and the implications for undergraduate education, department life, the attractiveness of the profession, the careers of the part-time faculty, and the public trust in higher education.

ASA's delegation included: Robert Hampton, University of Maryland-College Park; Toby Parcel, Ohio State University; Caroline Persell, New York University; Phyllis Raabe, University of New Orleans; Nancy Sacks, Mt. Holyoke Community College; and, Carla B. Howery and Roberta Spalter-Roth, ASA.

In anticipation of the event, the conference-planning group, which included ASA, commissioned a series of papers on the development and consequences of the growing use of part-time and adjunct faculty. The papers generated some very insightful discussion by the participants, and it is well worth pondering some of the points that were raised.

Jack Shuster<sup>1</sup>, a leading commentator on

trends in higher education and a faculty member at the Claremont Graduate School, reported that the proportion of part-time faculty has doubled since the early 1970s, from roughly 22% to about 44% in 1997. Although "reporting aggregate data in higher education masks many differences by field and by institutional type," he emphasized that this is a significant change in a relatively short period of time.

Most at the conference agreed that part-time or full-time faculty may be equally qualified as effective teachers. But many also cautioned that the lack of infrastructural support for part-time faculty poses problems for them, the department and institution, and students. Horror stories abounded of part-time faculty who carry their office in their car; have no access to phones, computers, or copying equipment; or lack involvement in faculty governance, institutional service, or student advising. Conference participants noted that some part-time or adjunct arrangements benefit all parties, such as when persons with special expertise are brought in to share that wisdom with students. However, most agreed that cases of symphony orchestra players or legislators teaching courses was a small fraction of the growing part-time market.

Many of the academic administrators attending stressed the fiscal pressures that drive part-time and adjunct arrangements. Other forces, however, were also cited as encouraging a shift to part-time arrangements, including institution's growing need for flexibility (especially given tenure and on some unionized cam-

See *Part-Time Faculty*, page 10



### PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **OBSSR Announces RFA on Disease Prevention . . .** The NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR) is planning a fall announcement of a special trans-NIH, interagency Request for Applications (RFA) focusing on "Innovative Approaches to Disease Prevention through Behavior Change." The four-year research grant program will test interventions designed to change long-term health behaviors in such areas as tobacco use, exercise, diet and alcohol abuse. An estimated five to seven grants will be awarded, not to exceed \$700,000 in annual total cost per individual grant. The RFA will be announced in the Fall of 1997 through the NIH Home Page (<http://www.nih.gov>) in the weekly NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts. The application deadline will be May of 1998.

✓ **NIH Symposium Looks At AIDS and Social and Behavioral Research . . .** The importance of taking a social and behavioral approach in addressing substance abuse and HIV was the focus of a recent National Institutes of Health (NIH) minisymposium. "While most scientists and the public realize the need for behavioral and social prevention and treatment approaches to substance abuse and AIDS, the necessity for basic behavioral and social research is often unrecognized," said Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Norman B. Anderson. "Yet findings from basic research can indeed inform and help refine our interventions." The event, held on the NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland, was sponsored by the NIH Behavioral and Sciences Interest Group and the NIH AIDS Interest Group in collaboration with the NIH Office of AIDS Research, the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. ASA's Director of Research Programs on the Discipline and Profession Roberta Spalter-Roth attended the symposium on behalf of the association.

✓ **Edwards Impersonator Sentenced to Six Months In Jail . . .** Curtis Jackson, accused of impersonating sociologist Harry Edwards and bilking dozens of academics in a nationwide scam, was given a six-month sentence on September 30 by an Alachua County, Florida judge. Jackson was arrested earlier this year for an incident involving University of Florida sociologist Terry Mills (see September/October 1997 issue of *Footnotes*). Jackson pleaded no contest to a grand theft charge stemming from the scam. Jackson's jail term will be followed by three years probation, and he is prohibited from having any contact with Edwards or Mills. Because Jackson had been in custody for several months, he is expected to be released from jail by the end of the year.

✓ **Sociologist Serves on New Lesbian Health Committee . . .** Sociologist Samuel Friedman is serving on the Institute of Medicine's (IOM) newly-formed Committee on Lesbian Health Research Priorities. The Committee is assessing the strength of the science base regarding the health problems of lesbians (to include bisexual women, and all women who have sex or partner with women), review methodological issues pertinent to lesbian health research, and suggest areas for future research. On October 6-7, the Committee held a public workshop on these issues attended by the ASA. For comments or more information, contact Andrea Solarz at (202) 334-1446 or by e-mail at [asolarz@nas.edu](mailto:asolarz@nas.edu).

✓ **Federal Briefs . . .** University of Iowa sociologist Barry Markovsky will begin serving as co-director of the Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation on November 10, while current Sociology Program Director William Bainbridge also takes on Directorate-level responsibilities in Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences . . . The National Institutes of Health's Division of Research Grants was renamed the "Center for Scientific Review" effective October 1 . . . President Clinton has nominated William R. Ferris as chair of the National Endowment of the Humanities. Ferris heads the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at the University of Mississippi where he is also professor of anthropology.

## Women Sociologists Could Benefit by the "POWRE" of NSF

Women sociologists have until December 9 to benefit from the "POWRE" of the National Science Foundation.

NSF officials say that's the deadline for the second wave of funding for its agency-wide program, Professional Opportunities for Women in Research and Education (POWRE).

The POWRE Program was created in the Spring of 1997 to enhance the professional advancement of women by providing them with funding opportunities not ordinarily available through regular research and education grants.

"Sociology had one of the of the lower

response rates" to the initial program call made earlier this year, said NSF program director Bonney Sheahan. "I would definitely encourage more sociologists to apply."

One sociologist who did apply in the first round was Pamela Popielarz of the University of Illinois-Chicago, who ended up receiving \$57,235 for a 12-month visiting professorship at Northwestern University, where she will conduct research on "Structural Constraints on Demographic Heterogeneity."

Sheahan said the objectives of the program are:

- To provide opportunities for further career advancement, professional growth, and increased prominence of women in engineering and in the disciplines of science supported by NSF; and

- To encourage more women to pursue careers in science and engineering by providing greater visibility for women scientists and engineers in academic institutions and in industry.

The POWRE Program is targeted at women scientists and engineers who currently hold non-tenured academic positions or industrial positions; hold academic tenured or tenure-track posi-

tions; or, plan to enter or re-enter academia.

The full text of the POWRE Program Announcement is on the NSF Home Page under Crosscutting Programs, or accessed through the Social and Behavioral Sciences Home Page, <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/sber/common/powrehp.htm>. It can also be found under Documents On-Line (97-91).

Questions regarding the POWRE Program may be directed to Bonney Sheahan, Program Director, Infrastructure; (703) 306-1733; e-mail: [bsheah@nsf.gov](mailto:bsheah@nsf.gov). □

# Mirowsky Brings Energy, Commitment to JHSB

**Editor's Note:** In January 1997, based on recommendations from the Committee on Publications, ASA Council appointed new editors for three journals, including *Contemporary Sociology* and the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. In this issue, Footnotes presents profiles of the new CS and JHSB editors, as well as a vision statement by the new editors.

by Elizabeth G. Menaghan  
Ohio State University

In assuming the editorship of this journal, John Mirowsky brings to the task an exceptional combination of knowledge, energy, and commitment. His interest in the linkages between social factors and physical and mental health outcomes is long-standing. John became interested in medical sociology as an undergraduate at the University of South Florida's St. Petersburg campus. From there he joined Yale University's graduate training program in psychiatric epidemiology on a Public Health Service fellowship. While at Yale he studied under Jerry Meyers, Blair Wheaton, and Wendell Bell. He also began his partnership with Catherine Ross, who will serve as JHSB's deputy editor. As graduate students they published their first co-authored paper in the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* in 1979, the first of what is now a dozen articles John has authored or co-authored in JHSB.

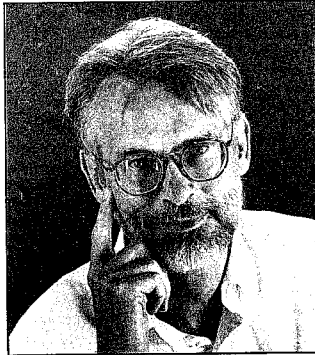
In the fall of 1980, John and Catherine were hired as a couple as assistant professors in the Departments of Sociology and the College of Medicine at the University of Illinois-Urbana. In the College of Medicine, John's early teaching at Illinois centered on training second year medical students in epidemiology and biostatistics. He introduced decision theory to the curriculum and teamed up with

a physician, a programmer, and a biostatistician to create the school's first microcomputer laboratory for medical students with a grant from IBM. As part of that project he helped to develop computer programs for training medical students to use statistics to make optimum decisions and to investigate epidemics.

John became a tenured associate professor in both the college of medicine and the department of sociology in 1984, and two years later transferred full time to sociology. He became a full professor of sociology at Illinois in 1990, and served as the director of graduate studies there from 1991 to 1993. In the fall of 1993 he and Catherine Ross moved to Ohio State University, where they have been instrumental in developing the Ohio State graduate specialization in population, health, and the life course, which brings together demography, medical, and family sociology. John is currently serving as coordinator for that program.

John has been an exceptionally productive scholar, contributing a steady stream of innovative and high quality articles to the top general sociology journals, to JHSB and other major specialty journals, and to related journals including *Social Science and Medicine* and the *Journal of Gerontology*. His publica-

tions include "Depression and Marital Power: An Equity Model" (1985, *AJS*), which won the Reuben Hill Research and Theory Award from the National Council on Family Relations, and his book with Catherine Ross on *Social Causes of Psychological Distress*, published by Aldine



John Mirowsky

in 1989. In recognition of his research contributions, John was elected to membership in the Sociological Research Association in 1991.

John's current research continues his interest in the sociology of health and well-being. His recent publications investigate a range of social factors and include "Age and the Sense of Control" (Mirowsky 1995, *SPQ*), "Sex Differences in Distress: Real or Artifact?" (Mirowsky and Ross 1995, *ASR*), "Does Employment Affect Health?" (Ross and Mirowsky 1995, *JHSB*), "Instrumentalism in the Land of Opportunity: Socioeconomic Causes and Emotional Consequences" (Mirowsky, Ross and Van Willigen 1996, *SPQ*), and "Physical Impairment and the Diminishing Effects of Income" (Mirowsky and Hu 1996, *Social Forces*). He has also served on the editorial boards of *Social Psychology Quarterly* and the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, and this year he began serving on the National Institute of Aging's Human Development and Aging Study Section.

John's current project, funded by the National Institute on Aging with Co-PI Catherine Ross, investigates the relationships among aging, status, and the sense of control over one's own life. Baseline results from a national U.S. survey of 2,593 adults suggests that three factors account for the lower control felt by older Americans compared to others: lower average education, higher levels of physical impairment, and shorter subjective life expectancies. Those older Americans with higher felt control, have a college education, their parents had at least a high school education, and they have never experienced severe economic hardship. They are also more active. The follow-up phase of this study will test the reciprocal effects among key variables and interactions with aspects of personal history. Thus, this research effort should help to establish the social antecedents and consequences of differences in felt control.

Throughout his career, John's research agenda has aimed at better understanding the complex connections among social factors, including gender, ethnicity, and education; experience in major social roles, particularly in employment, marriage and parenting; and individual health outcomes ranging from physical impairments and obesity to sense of control and emotional distress. This body of work has helped to develop better measures of key constructs, to stimulate questions about alternative conceptualizations of mental health and illness, and to suggest and evaluate non-additive and non-linear forms underlying the relationships between social factors and health. John Mirowsky's long and distinguished record makes him an excellent choice for editorship of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. □

## At JHSB, Researchers Will Cultivate Their Science

by John Mirowsky, Ohio State University  
Editor-Elect, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*

The *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (JHSB) serves three functions for sociologists studying health, social and psychological well-being, and medical care. It defines the current issues that guide their research. It exemplifies the standards of quality sought in their research. It presents their ideas and findings to other scientists studying related topics. As editor, I want to find ways to help JHSB's researchers cultivate and communicate their science.

### Scientific Communication

Some of my goals represent the usual efforts of editors to strengthen the base of readers, subscribers, reviewers, and authors. I want to maintain strong ties with the ASA's sections on medical sociology and the sociology of mental health, and I want to strengthen ties with the sections on aging and population. Other goals represent an expansion of the journal's content and scope. I will pursue the expansion if the scientists involved in JHSB endorse it, and I can find resources to support it.

The flagship journals of most medical and health sciences carry a broader range of content than is traditional for sociology journals. The *New England Journal of Medicine* and the *American Journal of Public Health*, for example, publish review essays, commentary, and letters to the editor as well as research articles. These additions communicate the concerns and findings of the researchers to a broader community. As editor, I want to explore the possibility of expanding the content of JHSB along these

lines.

I think we should begin to view JHSB as a set of information services and products centering on the printed journal. The Internet provides new channels for scientific communication. The Internet can enable us to pre-publish abstracts and press releases for coming issues, along with contact information for reporters; to archive data, comments, and unpublished appendices or supplementary analyses; to host refereed discussions and post research notes; and to provide an array of other on-line electronic services. As ASA continues to examine these opportunities, I look forward to collaborating and to ensuring that JHSB is at the leading edge.

### Current Issues

Several topics may become central in JHSB over the coming years. Demographic transformations create the opportunity to advance understanding while also creating the need to do so. The aging of the population constitutes the single most powerful trend of the coming decades.

Sociologists must make a contribution that is uniquely ours. The key may lie in the concept of a life course. Aging happens over a lifetime. Critical events and transitions occur throughout life, creating stable and sometimes compounding consequences. Among the elderly one mostly sees the consequences, but the causes often lie in earlier events and transformations. Research must piece together an image of the way lives evolve over time, and of how that evolution is channeled. Those pieced-together images show where things may be going, and perhaps how the direction may be changed.

Whenever we see an inequality in well-

being or health we need to ask, "When in the life course did this come into existence? How long does it take to evolve? What makes this difference appear? What channels some people one way and some another? Does the effect fade with time? Is it stable? Self-reinforcing? Does it compound? How?" In the U.S. small differences in morbidity, disability, and mortality at the beginning of adulthood grow slowly but at a steadily increasing rate. Panel studies find self-reinforcing effects. Unemployment, economic hardship, or oppressive work conditions increase the risk of disease and impairment, which in turn can interfere with employment and thus lower income while increasing need. Each year of aging concentrates poor health and low socioeconomic status together a little more.

The increasing impoverishment of mothers and children provides another case for life-course analysis—this time involving successive lives. Children often reduce a woman's earnings by interrupting employment during the years of peak growth in earnings. When mothers with low earning potential become separated or divorced, they and their children often become poor. The combined economic and interpersonal crisis severely distresses the mother and children. The distress interferes with the mother's performance at work and the child's performance at school. The longer the period of disruption and distress, the greater the probability that the mother or child will fail to advance. Their distress may abate some with time, but the chronic consequences of a failure to advance produce continuing psychological effects. The majority of mothers establish new relationships and weather the crisis. The children may

never completely recover. Adults who went through a childhood separation or divorce of their parents are more depressed in adulthood than others of the same sex, age, education, and income. They also have had more marriages and find their present relationships less satisfying, sustaining, and promising. Thus, family breakup creates an inter-generational tendency toward family breakup. Combined with the higher fertility of less educated women, those breakups drive a growing rate of poverty among mothers and children.

The epidemic of obesity in America may seem less sociological than the other issues. I mention it for two reasons: the rate of increase is startling, and the going explanations are unsatisfactory. Several months ago, I opened my copy of *Scientific American* and found an extensive article on current scientific theories about the causes of obesity. The article noted the surging tide of excess body weight and summarized the current theories of genetic inheritance and resulting biochemical imbalance. It also mentioned that the genetic makeup of the American population cannot have changed quickly enough to cause the epidemic of obesity. Clearly, some other kind of force is at work. The younger the cohort the greater the increase in obesity. Perhaps when a generation believes obesity is unavoidable, it becomes their destiny.

Manuscripts and reviews should be sent to: *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 300 Bricker Hall, 190 North Oval Mall, Columbus, Ohio 43210-1352; (614) 688-8673; jhsb@osu.edu. □

# Contemporary Sociology: A "Great Choice" is Made

by Jeffrey Leiter  
North Carolina State University

The ASA Council has made a great choice in entrusting the editorship of *Contemporary Sociology* to my colleagues at North Carolina State University, Barbara Risman and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey. These are smart and energetic people, full of intellectual curiosity and commitments to social justice. Both Barbara and Don came to sociology out of strong progressive value commitments that continue to be the bedrock of their professional lives. As an undergraduate at Northwestern in the mid-1970s, Barbara was an activist in Chicago's women's liberation movement. At Fordham as an undergraduate in the late 1970s, Don took up sociology as a form of local activism: he got course credit for his work designing low cost, urban, solar greenhouses as community organizing tools for the South Bronx. On the way Don got intellectually turned on by sociology. For graduate school, he picked Boston University because of its progressive faculty: S.M. "Mike" Miller, Mike Useem, Evelyn Glenn, Ros Feldberg, Susan Eckstein, and John McKinlay. Mike Miller "adopted" Don, and together they wrote a series of articles and a monograph on the political economy of recapitalizing American capitalism. But Don already had a strong quantitative side. Don's first mainstream publication was a methodological comment in *AJS*. His work has been marked by methodological insight and innovation ever since. He was the first to design original surveys to measure gender and racial segregation at the job level and has been among the leaders in refining new methodologies for sample surveys of organizations.

Barbara chose the University of Washington for graduate school because it was in Seattle (which she still loves) and had a great reputation. At UW, Pepper Schwartz and Phil Blumstein were in the midst of data collection for *American Couples* and getting interested in the gender aspects of their study. They "adopted" Barbara, for whom gender issues had always been core. This relationship plus an extraordinarily collegial and egalitarian faculty-student gender group that met weekly for years over wine and ideas formed the social and intellectual center of Barbara's life at UW. Barbara was still in Seattle after eight years when she realized that she'd better get a job or she'd



Barbara Risman and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey (photo by Michael Schwalbe)

never leave. That's when she came to us, in 1984, the same year as Don did.

Neither of them expected to stay in Raleigh anywhere near this long. "But this place kept getting better all the time," they chime together. The two of them are responsible for an important portion of what our department has become. They have fully invested themselves in our graduate program, especially its Inequality concentration, which emphasizes value-committed research about class, race, and gender. Between them, Don and Barbara have chaired the dissertations of ten students in the last two years, with U.S. academic job placements at Syracuse, Cal State-Long Beach, Wisconsin-Madison, Charleston College, Northern Illinois, Eastern Carolina, Milliken, and Ohio State. And beyond the confines of our PhD program, Barbara has taken the lead in creating Women's and Gender Studies at NCSU and Don has led departmental efforts to alert policy makers to sociological analyses about North Carolina's social problems and issues.

The new CS editors have been innovative and productive scholars. Both have their writing feet almost equally in the book and article worlds. Barbara has published one book and edited two others; Don has published two books and edited another. Don's and Barbara's articles have been published in leading general and specialty journals. Barbara has placed her work in *ASR*, *Qualitative*

*Sociology*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, *Gender and Society*, and the *Annual Review of Sociology*. The outlets for Don's work include *ASR*, *AJS*, *Social Forces*, *Sociological Methodology*, *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *Work and Occupations*, *Social Problems* and *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*.

Their intellectual progressions describe very similar movements from thoroughly structural stances to a focus on the dynamic interplay between action and structure. Barbara started out with a Rosabeth Kanter-like structure-not-person approach to explaining family dynamics. Studying aspects of gender and families as diverse as transsexuals and "men who mother," she has concluded that "the world is too complicated to be illuminated by sociological research that supports one theory and trashes another. Structure, interaction, psyche all are at work, though at a given moment and place, one may be most important." Don, too, began almost purely as a structuralist. He was interested in the empty positions that create inequality. I recall Don, early in his career, confronting a visiting job candidate with a dissertation on charisma with a question about "the opportunity structure for charismatic authority." Now, he traces structure to the level of action and action back to structure. In his work on earnings determination, he has turned from showing what human capital characteristics do not explain to an argument that human capital itself is endog-

enous to discriminatory processes, created as individuals flow through a series of positions and social relationships.

Both use the terms "value-committed," "critical," and "action-oriented" to describe their work. Don insists that documenting inequalities is not enough: We need to study the contexts in which inequality is reduced—for example, workplaces with little gender inequality, and places and historical moments with relatively less racial inequality. His research on gender and racial inequality at work, published most prominently in his 1993 book by that name, has led to service as an expert witness in job discrimination litigation and as a consultant to the federal Glass Ceiling Commission. His work on poverty and economic development has led to consulting assignments with the Ford Foundation and the North Carolina Governor's office. Likewise, Barbara's series with Sage and Pine Forge, co-edited with Judy Howard, Mary Romero, and Joyce Sprague, has set itself the ambitious discipline-transforming goal of providing a "gender lens" for all sociological specialties and at all curricular levels. And her book *Gender Vertigo*, due out from Yale University Press this fall, is an exploration of the possibilities for "post-gender families."

Not only do these folks generate important new ideas and publish extensively, but they also work hard in our profession's organizations. Barbara was elected to the ASA Nominations Committee. She has chaired the Sex and Gender Section and served on the Council of that section as well as the Family section. She was elected Vice-President of SWS-South and has held several committee slots in the national SWS. Barbara has served on the editorial boards of *Gender and Society*, the *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, and currently serves on the board of *Social Forces*. Don was elected to the Council of the ASA's Organizations, Occupations, and Work Section and to be Secretary-Treasurer of the Political Sociology Section. He currently serves on the editorial board of *Social Problems*. Both have recently been elected to the Executive Committee of the Southern Sociological Society.

Their hard work and worries as CS editors are beginning, but the two sparkle, "It will be fun." It will, indeed, be fun and enriching for them, their fine editorial board, all of us who work with them, and the discipline as a whole. □

## CS to be Central Forum for Thoughtful Discourse

Barbara Risman and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey,  
North Carolina State University  
Editors-Elect, *Contemporary Sociology*

We are extremely fortunate to be stepping up to the co-editorship of *Contemporary Sociology* after the creative and progressive editorship of Dan Clawson. We have inherited from Dan and previous editors a journal that provides a great service to all sociologists in their multiples roles as academic and applied researchers, teachers, and public intellectuals. *Contemporary Sociology* has evolved into one of the few forums for major debates that have consequences for the entire discipline.

*Contemporary Sociology* is already the very best source of information on new books in Sociology and related disciplines, and we embrace this basic service to the discipline as our most important task. Our vision for *Contemporary Sociology* is to continue to complement this service by becoming a central forum for thoughtful discourse about sociology as a discipline. Recent sym-

posia and essays on most influential books, most neglected books, sociology in different countries, and mass market sociology are exciting models. Under our co-editorship, *Contemporary Sociology* will remain a journal of reviews—now explicitly, though, both of books and the discipline. We think this broader mission is particularly important as we enter the next century. What the role of sociology should be in the 21st century and how to reach that potential are important and exciting issues. *Contemporary Sociology* is the journal read by sociologists across our many specialty areas, in community colleges, research institutes, graduate departments, and government; and we see it as our responsibility to raise issues of interest to sociologists and society.

Our first issue, January 1998, will feature a series of essays to help make visible what constitutes the core of sociology, and we will invite reader comments to be shared in another issue. In this way we hope to stimulate discipline-wide debate. We want *Contemporary Sociology* to be a forum for identifying, debating, and perhaps even

reinforcing the disciplinary core.

Another theme of our co-editorship will be sociology as practice. We believe that sociology should steer public discussions about inequality and public policy—that this is an essential aspect of sociology's intellectual heritage. It is therefore appropriate for *Contemporary Sociology* as a journal of reviews and intellectual discourse to help focus sociology on avenues for effective civic contributions.

As an organization, we will follow Dan Clawson's tradition of heavy reliance on our editorial board, both local and national. We have put together an editorial board that is as diverse as the discipline in specialty, geographic location, race, and gender. The collective creativity and common sense of this board will help us to look inward and review the discipline, and look outward to the relationship between sociology and society. They will, of course, also help us accomplish our primary work of reviewing new books in sociology and related fields.

We will be making some major changes in how the journal runs. *Contemporary Soci-*

ology will be technologically on the cutting edge. Toward that end we expect most reviews to arrive in electronic format (disk or E-mail). When electronic transfer is impossible, we will make other arrangements, of course. We will use e-mail and faxes to solicit reviews and handle routine correspondence. Our new integrated software program tracks books, reviews, and essays, and also has e-mail, fax, and small mail capabilities. These changes should facilitate speed and accuracy in publishing the journal. Perhaps, if we are lucky, the next version of the software will brew cappuccino and pour wine for board meetings.

As in the past, the day-to-day operations of *Contemporary Sociology* remain the responsibility of the co-editors and a managing editor. Our managing editor will be familiar to many of you; we have had the extreme good fortune to convince Martha Dimes, the managing editor of *Contemporary Sociology* when the journal was at

## Call for Help

# Social Science Knowledge on Race, Racism, and Race Relations

## An American Sociological Association Project

One of the central goals of President Clinton's *Initiative on Race, One America*, is to "help educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race." At the request of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), the American Sociological Association (ASA) is preparing a report on social science knowledge on race, racism, and race relations. The purpose of this project 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.

To fit within the time frame established by the Clinton Administration (a final report in summer 1998), ASA is working with challenging deadlines. By the end of February, ASA will provide OSTP with a distilled analysis and preliminary results for distribution to the President's Advisory Board for this Initiative. By May, ASA will publish a non-technical monograph and disseminate it widely to policymakers, civic organizations, public interest groups, private foundations, and professional societies as well as to the media.

In order to accomplish this challenging task in a brief time period, ASA needs your help! Our strategy is to cast the widest possible net across the social and behavioral sciences in mapping the domain of race relations and what is known about the causes and consequences of racism in society. We have set up a special electronic mail box [race.project@asanet.org](mailto:race.project@asanet.org) solely for this purpose. Specifically, we need you to identify:

Key research areas, studies, concepts, and findings in the social and behavioral sciences that add to our knowledge of race, racism, and race relations. Please include relevant research that is crucial to educating Americans about the issue of race.

- Suggestions for mapping social science knowledge on race, including ideas about the conceptual framework or germane arenas of research.
- Suggestions for key indicators (with appropriate citations) of racism and racial relations including measures of prejudice, tolerance, and costs.
- Summaries of and citations to salient social science findings (their own or others) that will help Americans to have a constructive dialogue about race, including in areas of economic opportunity, housing, education, crime, or justice.
- Suggestions of names of social scientists with particularly solid knowledge of and judgment about specific domains of research relating to race, racism, and race relations. If resources permit, we would like to convene a small research synthesis conference.

Please respond as soon as possible to this "call." To be maximally useful, we need to hear from you no later than December 15. If possible, send your response by e-mail to [race.project@asanet.org](mailto:race.project@asanet.org); or by fax 202-785-0146. Please also copy and share this call with appropriate colleagues. For more information on this project and updates on this call, refer to ASA's home page (<http://www.asanet.org/>). For more information on the White House initiative, see <http://www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/>

Thank you in advance for assisting in this important opportunity to provide social science knowledge for the public good. This project is an initiative of ASA's Sydney S. Spivack Program in applied Social Research and Social Policy.

American Sociological Association  
1722 N Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036-2981  
(202) 833-3410, ext. 317

## History of Sociology: New ASA Section-in-Formation

At the August Meeting in Toronto, the ASA Council approved the History of Sociology as a Section-in-Formation. The new section-in-formation is for sociologists and other scholars interested in the study of the historically specific processes shaping the development of sociology as a profession, an academic discipline, an organization, a community, and an intellectual endeavor. ASA members can join this section-in-formation as soon as they receive their 1998 dues notice. The section-in-formation is being coordinated by Patricia Lengermann

and Jill Niebrugge-Brantley, as well as Susan Hoecker-Drysdale, Helena Z. Lopata, Harold Orbach, Alan Sica and Stephen Turner. If 200 members join by December 1997, the section-in-formation will be eligible to host two program sessions at ASA 1998; if that number is not reached by December 1997, there will be an organizational meeting at the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting. For additional information, contact Lengermann at 613 Utica Street, Ithaca, NY 14850; (607) 277-7396; e-mail [pml4@cornell.edu](mailto:pml4@cornell.edu). □



## Sociologist Says "Time Crunch" Can be Worse Than Suspected

I am responding to Annette Lareau's article on "The Gift of Obscurity." As a third-year professor at Cornell, I find I agree with much of her advice. But I am troubled that she emphasizes personal coping over the structural factors that are making it increasingly difficult to achieve the "balance" she recommends.

I am sympathetic with Lareau's observations about the "time crunch" as one's career progresses. I have less time to write, read, and think now than I did as a graduate student. I always give students (unsolicited and unpopular) advice not to rush out of graduate school. Faculty seldom have time to learn new methods or bone up on new areas, and, when they do, it must be fit in around myriad other obligations. Junior faculty on the tenure clock must come out of graduate school equipped to do research for six or seven years without major reinvestment of time to learn new skills or concepts.

This is even more true now than it was 10 years ago. Lareau describes the universal fears that early-career people have about their long-term success, fears which are part of the normal rite of passage into professional and personal maturity. In addition, recent structural changes in the job market mean new PhDs also face particular dangers and fears that earlier generations did not. According to older professors in my graduate department (University of Chicago), having 300-400 applicants per job was unheard of before the 1990s.

Professor Lareau's happy assurance that she and all her friends "did get jobs and perhaps most importantly, we all got tenure" ignores this qualitative change in the risk level that new PhDs face in the current market.

Three to four hundred applicants for that initial job means plenty of available replacements at the third-year review as well as at tenure time, and as a result, the requirements for publication, teaching, and service have ratcheted up. There is also a proliferation of publications and subfields that makes keeping up more time-consuming now for everyone, junior and senior alike. The complaints that Lareau notes among her senior colleagues—having no time for reading, research, thinking—now come from junior faculty as well.

Lareau's advice about protecting one's writing time becomes all the more important under these circumstances. But I doubt that those extra 14 hours a week that she talks about are there for some junior faculty, who are finding themselves less protected in terms of teaching and service than they would have been a few years ago. It certainly is not there for the growing number of lecturers, who spend their first few years out of graduate school teaching heavy loads and trying to publish enough to move to a tenure track job. And if one has those extra hours (as I generally do), are they enough to make up for the extra book or several extra articles that junior faculty are expected to publish now, over the expectations placed on a new professor 10 years ago? In short, the obscurity may not end after graduate school, but the time to think, to

write, to reflect often does.

That is if one is lucky enough to get a tenure-track job. Many of my friends from graduate school did not, despite coming out of top-ten graduate departments, and despite, in some cases, publishing in the top-three journals. A truth that Lareau neglects is that there are simply not enough jobs for all of the new PhDs -- or even for the top candidates in the top departments, a much smaller pool. Moreover, our graduate departments are not producing enough people in the specializations that are in demand from a teaching point of view. Our profession's collective silence on this is appalling in its disregard for the human waste that is built into our present system of graduate training. I also question Lareau's working assumption that senior faculty must accept all of the extra obligations placed upon them. University service is important and must be done; one friend who just made tenure told me she is now on 27 committees as opposed to two a year ago! However, some of the most senior faculty are not in a time crunch because of service, but because they spend three or four weekends a month at conferences, invited lectures, or consulting. Moreover, committee work in many places, unlike teaching load, is not subject to uniform requirements, and can be assigned unfairly. The bitterness that Lareau notes among senior colleagues may stem from skewed individual choices, or it may have structural determinants.

In short, Lareau's advice to seek balance and set one's own standards of success is excellent advice, appropriate at any career stage. But concentrating on how individuals cope with career stress is potentially quite harmful if it takes our attention away from the structural factors that contribute to the time crunch at all levels of our profession. These include factors already mentioned, but also things like the difficulties faced by women who must make tenure during their child-bearing years, or the demands placed on more established people who are caught between the needs of younger children and aging parents at the same time that their careers are at their height. And what about the casual assumption that an 80-hour work week is normal and acceptable? Where does that come from, what gender roles and family forms does it privilege? Who has the resources and support to do that and still have "balance"?

Despite all this, much of Lareau's conclusion holds true for me. I am getting a lot done and enjoying it immensely. But I know too many people for whom excellent performance in graduate school did not lead to a tenure-track job. I know more for whom a junior faculty job has all of the drawbacks of the time crunch without any reasonable hope for a good payoff. Without addressing their concerns, any advice for emerging PhDs seems a bit out of touch with current realities.

Penny Edgell Becker, Cornell University





## Public Forum



# Moskos' Selection for ASA Award Stirs Give and Take

## Groups Outraged by Selection

We, the undersigned, were concerned and dismayed to learn that the American Sociological Association had selected Charles Moskos as the first recipient of the Public Understanding of Sociology Award. This award was created to acknowledge a sociologist whose scholarship has shown how sociology can enhance the public understanding of social issues. Presumably one goal of such understanding is education to combat bigotry and discrimination and promote social justice. Charles Moskos' work fails in this regard, making him an inappropriate choice for this award.

Certainly, Moskos' research on the military has received a great deal of public attention in recent years. It is our assessment that this attention is largely the result of Moskos' involvement in the debate over gay service in the military. He emerged as a significant public figure in 1993 because of his polemical insistence on the inappropriateness of lesbians and gay men serving in the military, and because of his role in drafting the "compromise" policy known as "don't ask, don't tell." It is our conclusion that Moskos' recognition for "enhancing the public's understanding of sociology" is based on media-driven politics rather than a contribution of scholarship.

Moskos' public insistence that rescinding the ban on gay men and lesbians in the military would be harmful not only ignored the conclusions of the most significant research on the subject, it merely dressed conventional wisdom in scientific garb. A RAND study on the question of lifting the ban, and the Pentagon's own internal study both concluded that integrating lesbians and gay men into the military was not only possible, but would be organizationally beneficial to the armed services (Rand 1993, Dyer 1990).<sup>1</sup>

Moskos dismissed the fact that all of the allies of the U.S. with the exception of the United Kingdom permit gays and lesbians in their militaries; the new Labour government in the U.K. came to power with a campaign pledge to drop their ban. Instead he argued, on the basis of his survey of a convenient sample of soldiers, that heterosexual soldiers would be "uncomfortable" sharing a room with a homosexual. He elaborated: "Just as most men and women dislike being stripped of all privacy before the opposite sex, so most heterosexual men and women dislike being exposed to homosexuals of their own sex" (Moskos 1993).

The beginnings of a truly sociological analysis would address the peculiar workings of homophobia in the debate, and analyze, rather than participate in, the oppressive discourses that occupy the public sphere. A truly sociological analysis would note how closely Moskos' "privacy" argument parallels the arguments historically used against subordinated and stigmatized groups. In the U.S., opponents of racial equality have often argued that segregation is necessary to protect white women from the imagined sexual advances of black men. Similar sexual predatory fantasies about Jews were used by European fascists in the 1930s. This is a unique sociological opportunity to reflect on the use of such sexual-paranoid fantasies to uphold and legitimize systems of domination. Instead, Moskos merely repeated them.

Moskos was cited by President Clinton as an architect of the "don't ask, don't tell" policy, which leaves in place all the former bases for discharge, including stating one's gay or

lesbian orientation. The only change from the old policy was the promise that gay troops would be granted a "zone of privacy." Rather than protect gays and lesbians, this policy institutionalizes the closet; a closet that grants and protects homophobia and sexism among heterosexual troops. Gay men and lesbians continue to be the target of military "witch hunts". The rates of discharge among gays and lesbians has increased every year since "don't ask, don't tell" was implemented.

In light of all this, we are outraged that the ASA has chosen to award Moskos. We question the sociological significance of his work and note that his contribution to "public understanding" is in the form of continued stigmatization, segregation and disenfranchisement of lesbians and gay men. The ASA has in place a policy barring discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; yet it has placed its seal of approval on one of the primary advocates of a discriminatory policy. By this action, the ASA has made itself complicit in the violation of the basic civil rights of lesbians and gay men.

*The Committee on the Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgendered Sociologists  
The Sociologists' Lesbian, Gay, Transgendered Caucus  
The Council of the Sexuality Section*

### Footnote

<sup>1</sup>This pentagon study was not released officially but was eventually leaked to the press and published. Theodore R. Sarbin notes (in Herek 1996): "During the period when the draft report was under review by Department of Defense officials, an anonymous person leaked a copy to members of Congress who ultimately passed it on to the press. Subsequently, since the report entered the public domain and had not been classified, a commercial publisher undertook to publish it (Dyer, 1990)."

### References

- Dyer, K. (ed.) 1990. *Gays in Uniform*. Boston: Alytson Press.  
Herek, G.(ed.) 1996. *Out in Force: Sexual Orientation in the Military*.  
Moskos, C. 1993. "It's a Job, Not an Adventure in Social Change" *The Washington Post*, January 31.  
National Defense Research Institute. 1993. *Sexual Orientation and U.S. Military Personnel Policy: Options and Assessment*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND.

## Committee Says Moskos Still the Best Pick

This letter is a response to the recent statement from the Committee on the Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgendered Sociologists, the Sociologists' Lesbian, Gay, Transgendered Caucus, and the Council of the Sexuality Section. This statement raised several questions and criticisms concerning the Award for the Public Understanding of Sociology which was recently presented to Charles Moskos and the sociological significance of his research in contributing to the public understanding of sociology. While this statement raised some important questions that bear on the continuing discussions of public understanding and professional responsibility, it does not on balance negate an eminent contribution by one sociologist to the larger public. This letter is intended to clarify the objectives of the award and why Charles Moskos was selected.

In developing the criteria for the award, the ASA Committee for the Public Understanding of Sociology was interested in recognizing sociologists who have brought

sociology to the public and demonstrated the critical uses of sociology in understanding social issues. The sociologists receiving this award were expected to be nationally visible with their contributions to the public cutting across different media. Particularly important in this undertaking is the translation of sociological concepts and research findings for non-academic audiences. These sociologists are essentially public intellectuals.

The award to Charles Moskos was based on our assessment of his continuing professional contributions to the public policy area of the military. When viewed in holistic terms, it is his career of professional contributions in bringing sociology to the public and not a singular policy position which formed the basis of this recognition. As the nation's most influential military sociologist, he has also addressed issues of race relations, gender, and sexual orientation in this institution. His research findings and analyses have informed military leadership and enlisted personnel of the importance of the sociological perspective in understanding this institution and simultaneously the ways that personnel operate within the military are partly influenced by the sociological frameworks developed by Moskos.

It is significant that Moskos has influenced both national and international audiences. Mosko's ideas of national youth service importantly influenced President Clinton's implementation of this into policy. His testimonies before Congress, the Democratic Leadership Committee, and the Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Military have added to the visibility of sociology. At the same time, Moskos' analyses and opinions have appeared in mass publications such as the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Wall Street Journal*, *New Republic*, and the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he has appeared on television programs such as *Nightline*, *Crossfire*, *Larry King Live*, and *C-Span*. Internationally, he has shared his sociological insights of the military as a speaker in the former Soviet Union, the Czech Republic, China, and advised Nelson Mandela concerning the racial integration of the military in South Africa.

We recognize that public contributions in sociology are diverse and controversy is a part of generating knowledge. It is doubtful that any sociologist who dares to venture into the public understanding and public policy arena can do so without affecting controversy and misunderstanding. In fact, most members of the committee disagree with some of Moskos' positions based on his professional contributions. But we do not feel that this overrides the judgment that, taking his career as a whole, he has made a significant contribution to the public understanding of sociology that is worthy of the ASA award.

As a final note, the committee recognizes and endorses the policy of the American Sociological Association which opposes the discrimination of gays and lesbians in the military.

*American Sociological Association Committee on the Award for Public Understanding of Sociology*

## Moskos Defends Views on Gays in the Military

The Committee on the Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgendered Sociologists, the Council of the Sexuality Section, and the Sociologists' Lesbian, Gay Transgendered Caucus (henceforth referred to as the Signatories) are to be commended for bring-

ing attention to the propriety of my receiving the Public Understanding of Sociology Award. We must never shy away from open debate covering the consequences of sociological research. At the same time, we must avoid both reporting erroneous facts and conflating wishful thinking with reasoned argument.

On the facts, the Signatories are simply wrong that all of our European allies, except the United Kingdom, permit open gays in their militaries. (The operative word is "open" as there have always been gays in the military, including my own company commander a generation ago). Germany screens gays prior to service entrance and if a gay comes out after entrance, he is ineligible by regulation for further promotion. France has a de facto gay ban while Italy and Greece have an official ban. Even the Netherlands, the most liberal of the European militaries has a double standard, allowing a gay who chooses so to be exempt from conscription, an option not available to a straight draftee. All this leaves aside, of course, whether foreign militaries should be the model for us or the other way around.

As for the wishful thinking, do the Signatories really think sexual privacy is a non-issue, even if the data say otherwise? Do they truly believe that most straights would not be uncomfortable undressing in front of open gays. (This in fact was the plot line of an episode last spring on, of all television shows, *Ellen!*) Do they believe the same holds true for men and women? I presume from the curious wording about predatory fantasies the Signatories believe that only white racist and fascist men posit such fantasies about the opposite sex. If the Signatories are so ready to dismiss the privacy argument, I recommend that those members with university affiliations inquire into their home institutions as to what really happens in freshman dorm assignments when open gays and straights are assigned the same room and someone objects.

I admit without apology to being the architect of the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy on homosexuals in the military. The Signatories seem innocent of the political context in which this policy arose. The first six months of the Clinton Administration were mired in the gays in the military controversy. Congress was ready to pass legislation outlawing gays from military service. The compromise policy effectively took the issue off the front pages and allowed the most pro-gay Administration in American history to move ahead on other issues. That "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" opened up a little bit of wiggle room for gays and lesbians previously nonexistent has not gone unnoticed by the conservative end of the spectrum which, like the Signatories, also opposes the policy.

I have focused my remarks on "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" as this is source of protest by the Signatories to my receiving the ASA award. My activities in the public presentation of sociology do, of course, encompass a much wider agenda. My work on race relations in the military and national service, for example, has received far greater attention than that concerning homosexuality. In any event, I take the Signatories' statement in the spirit of censure, not censorship. The former is certainly allowable, the latter is not.

By the way, and for the record, I have never publicly stated my own sexual orientation.

*Charles Moskos, Northwestern University  
(c-moskos@nwu.edu)* □



## Public Forum



# Decision to Change Status of ASF is Discussed

**Editor's Note:** As reported in the July/August issue of *Footnotes*, the ASA Council voted in January, 1997 to accept the terms set forth by the American Sociological Foundation (ASF) for the dissolution of ASF as a separate 501(c)(3) organization. Under the new arrangement, ASF's portfolio of funds will be replaced by two restricted funds that may be used solely for the purposes that had guided the ASF.

In the following, Jay Demerath expresses concerns and raises several questions about that decision. The 1995-96 ASF Committee Chair Charles Bonjean and ASA Secretary Teresa Sullivan respond to those concerns.

### Demerath Says ASF Failed to Justify Decision

From 1984-1988, I served as prime instigator and chief fundraiser of the American Sociological Foundation (ASF). It was a capital way to alienate old friends and make new enemies. But at the end of the campaign, we had raised something like \$250,000, which we hoped, might grow to close to a million by the turn of the millennium if reasonably invested. Certainly, we felt confident that the money would continue to be protected as a long-term egg nest. After all, the Foundation was created to make sure that the money would not be bled off into yearly operation costs and would instead be nurtured for special purposes under the guidance of a special Board of Trustees comprising the last five ASA Presidents. While some might complain that the money was just sitting there accumulating, that was precisely the objective for this unrestricted (hence most hard earned and precious) endowment.

Like many others, then, I was taken aback by a June 26, 1997, form letter from the current Chairs of the Board and its Advisory Committee. The letter announced that the Board had voted "in the fall of 1996...to dissolve the Foundation" and that the ASA Council had "agreed to receive the assets from ASF..." with accompany stipulations (see below).

The news was both vexing and perplexing. I had heard disturbing rumblings earlier, but was unsuccessful in seeking an explanation. I had missed the brief summary of the decision within a story on the Council's mid-year actions in the February, 1997 *Footnotes*. The story, which appeared later in the July-August *Footnotes*, included even fewer details than the June 26th letter that had preceded it.

Because I was so much a party to the birth of the Foundation, I hope my concern about its demise is forgivable. More important, because I bludgeoned so many of you into contributing to the Foundation in the first place, I feel duty bound to make these inquires on your behalf. Of course, late June and July is always a good time to convey bad or controversial news; many of us are away from home, and it is too late to write a

response for the Annual Meeting edition of *Footnotes*. I did prepare a motion that was passed at the Annual Business Meeting requesting a detailed account from Council. But here I want to flesh out my uneasiness over, first, the reasons for terminating the Foundation and, second, the conditions under which its assets have been turned over to the ASA.

(1) The Trustees and Advisory Committee's letter reports having "been concerned about the ASF's relatively high operating costs in relationship to its annual income." So, indeed, was I. The ASF endowment is "currently valued at about \$450,000. However, "...in 1995, the excess revenue over expenditures was about \$3,460; in 1994, it was \$8,547."

Why: In the bull market that characterized this period, a two-year return of little more than 1 percent suggests either a shoebox investment policy, or extraordinarily high operating costs charged by the ASA itself. The form letter comes down on the latter side, noting that; "One of the key reasons for incurring high operating costs can be attributed to the redundancy created by operating two separate 501(c)(3) organizations--ASA and ASF."

Again, why? I can find no ASA budgetary details which itemize its "high administrative costs." Other than a routine audit, what are the necessary expenses associated with merely carrying a Foundation on the books, especially if its investments are suitably divided among CD's, mutual funds, savings accounts, etc., as overseen by the Board? Have the ASF's requested services or the ASA's expense charges been scrutinized by the Committee on Executive Office and Budget and perhaps our Annual accountant's review? Wouldn't it be reasonable to provide the membership with the details of such costs and services at this juncture, if only to rebut any unreasonable suspicion that the ASA has receive more reimbursement than is appropriate?

(2) Regardless of what motivated the dissolution of the Foundation, what about the stipulations accompanying it? Basically, these involved setting up two new restricted funds within the ASA: an American Sociological Fund and the Congressional Fellowship. I have no problems with either purpose as such. I even tried to launch a similar set of policy fellowships during my tenure in Washington some twenty-five years ago.

But here too there are some unanswered questions. How much of the ASF endowment will go to each fund? How much, if any, will be left over for the ASA's own year-to-year discretionary kitty? Who is to control the investment and expenditure of each fund? What exactly does it mean to suggest that monies in the broader fund will be used only as "venture capital" as opposed to operating costs, and given the semantic "ledgerdemain" (sic) that is so common in such matters, what are the guarantees that one or both cannot be raided for other purposes subject to the convenience of the Council and/or the Executive Office? Isn't it true that the Spivack Fund is already in place to cover

the Congressional Program? If so, why do we need to siphon the ASF monies for this particular cause? Apart from reduced audit costs, why will it be cheaper to administer these two funds than the former ASF? Finally, how will we respond to those who have listed the ASF in their wills and may be loath to simply switch beneficiaries within the ASA?

I genuinely hope that the decision of the ASF Board and the ASA Council will prove fiscally prudent and organizationally sound. However, as a former Executive Officer, I know the frustrations of tending a tight budget while casting a covetous eye on endowed monies that would make daily life much easier. Frankly, this is why I insisted on a foundation at the outset. After all, it was on my watch that we realized the Rose Monograph Fund was growing far too large for a monograph series alone; since there was no longer a family to consult, our lawyer consulted attorneys of the estate to broaden the bequest so as to help subvert ASA publications more generally.

Of course, I realize--and regret--that this is not a letter to gladden the hearts of those now in charge. I can even imagine several possible responses, including the time-honored: "These are merely management details too complicated for the uninitiated and best left to management itself." And yet nearly a half-million dollars is not petty cash, and I hope this won't be construed as a petty inquiry. Yesterday's donors, today's members, and tomorrow's sociologists do come deserve a better explanation than has yet been forthcoming.

Jan Demerath, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

### ASF Chair Says Change is Appropriate

When I was asked to become a member of the American Sociological Foundation Advisory Committee in 1992, I responded with enthusiasm to the opportunity to use the knowledge gained from my years of experience as a foundation executive to help further the mission of that Foundation (ASF) established to support an association (ASA) which had contributed so much to my career advancement and through which I developed many close friendships. I agreed completely with ASF's purpose to support the ASA in its efforts to meet the long-range needs of sociology and was a regular contributor to ASF until last year. I hope the following comments will explain why I decided ASF was not a wise choice for my charitable contributions and especially the reasons for the ASF Advisory Committee's recommendation to change the Foundation's legal status and structure.

The more I learned about ASF at each of our committee meetings, the more questions I had regarding its legal status and the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations. I continued to ask questions and, increasingly, so did some of my colleagues on the committee. Thus, in 1995, a subcommittee composed of myself (as

chair), Lois DeFleur, Seymour Martin Lipset, William Gamson, and Felice Levine, was appointed by William Julius Wilson, the 1995 President of the ASF Board of Trustees. We were charged with reviewing the legal tax status of ASF, the legal requirements for ASF as a 501(c)(3) entity, and the mission of the Foundation, and were asked to report back with recommendations to the ASF Advisory Committee and its Board of Trustees in August 1996.

The ASA Executive Office undertook background research and promptly responded to the subcommittee's requests for information and documents, including ASF's Articles of Incorporation, past minutes of both ASF Board and Advisory Committee meetings, budgets from previous years, information on past fund raising campaigns, and much more. The more we studied these documents, the more concerned we became with ASF's present structure and future success. Most importantly, we wanted to find the best way to address these concerns.

One of our original concerns was that ASF was not abiding by some of the regulations pertaining to foundation activity stipulated by the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and its subsequent revisions. Technically, this is not a problem because we learned that ASF, from a legal standpoint, is not a foundation. Rather, it is a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, as is ASA. We were relieved to find that ASF was not subject to the payout requirement (5 percent of the endowment) or administrative limitations (15 percent of annual income), which the IRS imposes on independent foundations. However, other concerns lingered: (1) ASF's administrative expenses were considerably higher than those imposed by the IRS on legally designated foundations and (2) even though ASF did not come close to meeting the payout required for foundations, its endowment was growing only very slowly.

These observations and reviews of previous ASF budgets led to a discussion of the relative advantages and disadvantages of having two 501(c)(3) organizations--ASF and ASA. We agreed that the advantages were that (1) the ASF provides visibility, (2) is known among our members and other potential donors as an entity for building a long-term reserve for sociology, and (3) is a dedicated fund for this purpose. The disadvantage was the extremely high and unnecessary cost of running ASF as a separate organization, especially when ASA itself is a nonprofit 501(c)(3).

Not including the payout and administrative fee for ASA's Congressional Fellowship, ASF's administrative costs in 1995 were \$11,718. Major expenses included payroll and fringe benefits (a long-standing allocation of 20 percent of one ASA accounting assistant), an investment fee, and an independent audit fee. ASF's income for the same year (including contributions, dividends, and interest income) was

*Continued on next page*



## Public Forum, *from page 8*

\$15,187. In short, for each dollar contributed, about 88 cents was used for administration and only 12 cents for building the endowment.

This observation raised an obvious question: Why would anyone want to contribute to ASF? Knowledgeable donors expect 85 percent or more of their charity dollars to be used for their intended purposes, and many contributors assume that their total donation will be used for such purposes. Looking at this from another equally important standpoint, it was clear that the high administrative expenses were a significant limitation on the endowment's growth.

Further study indicated that, if ASF's separate 501(c)(3) status were terminated and if ASF were reestablished as a restricted fund within ASA, administrative costs could be reduced by about 70 percent since there would be no separate audit fee, a much lower investment fee, and the need for less dedicated ASA staff time. Thus, for example, had this arrangement been in place in 1995, administrative costs would have been approximately \$3,500, and for every dollar contributed, only about 25 percent would have been for administration.

After almost a year of conference calls, correspondence, and meetings, the subcommittee unanimously recommended that because of the high administrative costs, the small size of ASF, and the relatively slow rate of building up ASF's endowment, that

(1) the ASF should be dissolved according to Article 9 of the Articles of Incorporation;

(2) the Board of Trustees should, after paying or making provisions for the payment and discharge of all the liabilities of the Foundation, distribute all of the assets of the Foundation exclusively for charitable, scientific, literary, and educational purposes to the American Sociological Association;

(3) the assets received from the Foundation should be placed in a new restricted investment account as part of ASA's investment portfolio. The purpose of this restricted fund, to be named the "American Sociological Fund," would reflect the original purpose of the Foundation to improve and promote sociology's scholarship, teaching, and public service on a long-term basis; and

(4) a separate restricted fund, named the "Congressional Fellowship Fund," should be created to honor the intent and wishes of donors who contributed to the American Sociological Foundation solely for this purpose.

This recommendation was presented to the ASF Board of Trustees on August 19, 1996 and was approved with two clarifications:

(1) The function of American Sociological Fund is to improve and promote scholarship, teaching, and public service on a long-term basis. The fund will be used to respond to unusual opportunities to advance the discipline. It will not be used for routine operating programs of ASA.

(2) The American Sociological Fund will be administered under the aegis of the Committee on Executive Office and Budget (EOB), reporting to ASA Council, as EOB does for all restricted ASA funds.

In reaching this decision, the ASF Board of Trustees recognized the similarities between its own Board (comprised of five past presidents of ASA and the ASA secretary) and EOB (comprised of ASA's current president, president-elect, past president, secretary, and three at large members). The ASF Board concluded that this change was not a radical departure. Two related recommendations were also endorsed by the ASF Board of Trustees for ASA Council consideration:

- that the ASA Executive Officers provide oversight of this fund and, with the advice of EOB, implement strategies for its enhancement, and
- that EOB or the Executive Office may seek ad hoc advice or form an ad hoc group to provide voluntary and/or paid counsel on development activities.

In making its final determination to dissolve the American Sociological Foundation, the Board of Trustees and its Advisory Committee believed that the proposed structure and administrative changes are advantageous to both ASF and ASA. These recommendations were approved by the ASA Council on January 26, 1997.

I appreciate the opportunity to respond to Professor Demerath's letter and hope that he and others will better understand the reasons for the Advisory Committee's recommendation to "dissolve" ASF's legal status, but maintain its purpose, improve the efficiency of its operations, and make it a much more attractive charitable investment for previous and potential donors by making it a part of its parent organization. Now that the ASA Council has approved our recommendations, I look forward to returning to the ranks of ASF's donors.

*Charles M. Bonjean, Chair, American Sociological Foundation Committee, 1995-96*

### ASA's Sullivan Backs ASF Reorganization Decision

I am also a donor to the ASF, and so I understand the interest that donors take in the recent decision to change the form of the ASF from a separate 501(c)(3) organization to a restricted fund within ASA. I believe that this decision is consistent with good management of the funds and the preservation of the endowment for its intended use.

The future of the ASF had been raised by William Julius Wilson, ASF President, in August 1995 when he appointed an ad hoc subcommittee to examine the financial and legal status of ASF, and ASF's purpose and mission. A year later, this subcommittee reported. The ASF Trustees voted in August, 1996, to dissolve ASF as a separate 501(c)(3) organization.

At its meeting in December 1995, the Committee on Executive Office and Budget (EOB) had received an update on ASF. At the EOB meeting on December 8-9, 1996, the members discussed the ASF Trustees' recommendations to the ASA Council and endorsed it. The Trustees had specified several conditions, each of which deserves some comment.

(1) "That the Council accept the assets in accordance with the restrictions as to its use."

ASA currently administers several restricted funds, the largest of which is

the Spivack Fund. Restricted funds are separately reported in all budgets and audits, and can be used only for the purposes for which they were originally intended.

(2) "That the ASF gift to the ASA those assets intentionally provided to the Foundation for a Congressional Fellowship and that the Association place these assets in a restricted account . . ."

The amount of assets placed in the restricted fund for the Congressional Fellowship was established by the gifts originally earmarked for this purpose.

(3) "That the ASF gift to the ASA all other remaining assets to be placed in restricted funds, used to respond to opportunities to advance the discipline."

This restriction prohibits the use of the restricted funds for regular operating expenses of the Association.

(4) "That the ASA administer the two funds, with oversight from EOB."

EOB routinely reviews all planned and actual expenditures, and regularly reviews investment results. At this same December meeting, the EOB had benchmarked our current long-term investment results against four other investment managers.

The Council considered the report of the ASF Trustees at its meeting on January 25-26, 1997, and accepted the funds, subject to the conditions listed above.

Professor Demerath raises the issue of why the administrative costs of a separate 501(c)(3) organization were so high. The principal issue was that many routine functions had to be done twice: once for ASA, once for ASF. Both the auditor and the investment manager charged separate fees for services to ASF. There were also separate tax returns, separate budgets, additional meetings to organize, separate mailings, and so on. It was not reasonable to hire a separate person, even part-time, to perform these tasks for ASF, and so a portion of the salary and fringe benefits for a regular ASA employee was charged to ASF. The allocation of this staff time has been constant for many, many years. There were services that were donated to the ASF, such as the time of the Secretary and Executive Officer in preparing a separate budget, but it would have been inappropriate for all ASA members to underwrite the expenses of a separate organization. Likewise, it would have been inappropriate for ASA to have omitted services such as an annual audit to which the donors to ASF were entitled.

The ASF can grow in two ways: by appreciation of its endowment and by annual additions to the corpus. The investment portion grew well, for example, the ASF account grew from \$229,000 in December 31, 1992, to \$495,227 in May 30, 1997. The annualized return for the equity portion of the account over this period was 21.1 percent as compared with the Standard & Poor Index growth of 19.2 percent. The annual additions to the corpus represent the surplus of donations over expenditures. The ASF Trustees judged the annual operating budget surpluses to be too small a contribution to growth. Consolidating the two organizations substantially cuts expenses, and that alone will improve the size of annual additions to the corpus.

ASA has a long history of handling

restricted funds responsibly. ASF is a good idea and the recent organizational changes will not change its objectives and purpose. The changes will, however, substantially reduce expenditures.

*Teresa A. Sullivan, ASA Secretary*

### Irvine Says Dank Wrong on Student-Faculty Relationships

I thank the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics for recognizing the problems inherent in student-faculty relationships, and for advocating policies that protect against exploitation in situations of unequal power. In the July/August Footnotes, Barry Dank wrote of the Conference of Academics for Sexual Equity (CASE), formed in opposition to policies concerning intimate relationships between students and faculty. Dank advocates an ethic of "mutual consent, respect, and affection," and he had hoped that the new Code of Ethics would do so as well.

Dank's article was a revelation to me. Despite what I like to believe about sociologists, the subtleties of power still escape some among us.

Policies are not made to protect exceptions to the rule. Every department has its student-faculty couples who lived happily ever after. More often, however, the less powerful person loses, and usually that person is a woman. Consensual relationships between students and faculty are demonstrably discriminatory in their impact; they do not necessarily constitute harassment—this much Dank gets right—but they do represent sex-based discrimination. Pretending that they are not a problem denies all women equal access to education. How fair is a professor's grading when he has, or hopes for, a relationship with one or more of his students? What happens to a student's self-confidence upon discovering that a professor's evaluation of her work was not motivated by her intellectual abilities? How many women quietly withdraw from classroom interaction because they feel uncomfortable with the behavior of the man at the front of the room? How many women learn to mistrust male professors as a result of being sized up in a classroom or a faculty office? And how does that mistrust hinder their pursuit of advanced degrees?

Dank maintains that adults have the freedom to become intimate with whomever they choose. Since the early 1970s, however, courts have ruled that professional obligations sometimes require limitations on freedom. Because students have relatively little power in the university setting, their ability to give consent is questionable. Within a relationship in which one partner controls another's grades, earnings, or access to professional opportunities, the less powerful partner has little ability to refuse, and consent becomes irrelevant. The Committee on Professional Ethics has recognized the attendant need to limit the freedom of faculty members. I applaud them for putting their sociology to work for the discipline.

*Leslie Irvine, Wesleyan University*

*Continued on next page*

## Public Forum, from page 9

### Dank Responds

Leslie Irvine implies that my position is faulty since "the subtleties of power still escape some among us [sociologists]" in reference to student-professor relationships. However, Professor Irvine is not at all subtle in her willingness to take away the ability to consent of ALL students no matter what the perspective may be of any individual student since she feels that all students must be protected. In her scenario, the individual subjectivity of the student becomes an irrelevancy.

Of course, her perspective is not at all new. The demand for the protection of women has often functioned as a social control device to limit women's sexual agency. To argue that "no means no" is cer-

tainly understandable as universities attempt to deal with sexual harassment, but to now argue that "yes also really means no", as Irvine argues, is an example of the sociology of the absurd. If the university community was absent of female students who were attracted to male professors and at times acted on that attraction, this issue would simply be non-existent.

I agree with Leslie Irvine that sex based discrimination is wrong. Limiting the freedom of choice of female students to take whatever course they want from whatever instructor simply based on their choice of romantic partner is both sex based and sexually based discrimination.

Barry M. Dank, California State University-Long Beach □

## Part-Time Faculty, from page 3

uses), and specialization, as well as a persistent oversupply of PhDs.

In addition to the greater reliance on part-time faculty, institutions are relying more heavily on renewable term appointments to replace some of the vacant full time faculty lines. No more than roughly 38% of all faculty appointments made in recent years are "traditional" appointments in the sense of being full time and either tenured or tenurable. "The end result is a three-tiered academic personnel system: the 'core' (tenured/tenure-track) faculty, the off-track (full-time faculty), and the part-time/adjunct faculty," says Schuster. This "off track" group has the advantages of full time employment and benefits. However, the very need for institutional flexibility that produces these arrangements underscores the tenuousness of the jobs.

The mention of tenure and possible erosion of its protections always strikes a chord with an academic audience. Some attendees argued that the increased use of part-time and term appointments was a way to undermine and eventually eliminate tenure. Others felt that given the financial squeeze in higher education, and the fast pace of institutional changes, that these "off track" appointments protected the tenure system. As colleagues shared stories about part-time faculty on their campuses, the variety of formal arrangements and informal treatment became apparent. For example, some unionized institutions include, or explicitly exclude, part-time and adjunct faculty. These ideas were captured in Phyllis Kaabe's "positive part-time work" index for assessing institutional policies and practices to support those faculty.

At the conference, the participating associations drafted a memorandum of under-

standing, which could be taken to the organizations' respective boards and council for endorsement. The ASA executive office plans to bring the document to the Council at its January 1998 meeting. Also, it is being posted on the ASA homepage for member comments.

The memorandum outlines shared understandings about the pervasiveness and consequences of high and growing reliance on part-time faculty; suggests guidelines for good practices that would assure the long-term quality of instruction and treatment of the faculty; and provides an action agenda to implement these "good practices."

Conference participants recognized that the topic was complex and not amenable to simple or single solutions. Yet, they concurred that solutions and guidelines will be more effective if the higher education community can speak with consensus. The group recognized the significant pressures institutions face, some of which lead to the use of part-time faculty or full-time term contracts. But, it was also stressed that the reliance on part-time faculty far exceeds the number needed to provide either specialized experience or to provide institutional flexibility. There are indeed long-term consequences for "doing it on the cheap," such as undermining the academic enterprise, the attractiveness of academic careers, and the quality of education. The conference was a serious effort by disciplinary groups to speak constructively about how to stem the tide.

<sup>3</sup>Schuster, Jack H. (1997) "Reconfiguring the Professoriate: The Part-time Phenomenon and Implications for the Academic Profession." □

## Contemporary Sociology, from page 5

Duke University and Ida Harper Simpson was the editor, to join our team. Martha has a PhD in English and has been a professional editor for many years. We have also hired as assistant editors two smart and energetic graduate students, Jason Joyner and Kecia Johnson. The national and local boards will help identify reviewers, choose important books, and brainstorm exciting thematic topics. Dan Clawson insists that the only way to run this journal is to have once-a-month dinner meetings for board members who are in town, and we plan to follow his sage advice. We will try our very best to meet the standards of excellence and service to the profession that previous editors have accomplished.

We were told by a former editor that Con-

temporary Sociology exists to provide a service to readers. We intend to continue this tradition. We invite you to tell us what you like, dislike, and most important, what you would like to see *Contemporary Sociology* accomplish. What symposia would you like to read? What kinds of books in related fields do you want to see reviewed? What do you think should be in the core of the discipline? Send us your ideas, exemplars, and complaints. We can't wait to hear from you.

Barbara J. Risman and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107; (919) 513-1120; fax (919) 513-1118; e-mail *Contemporary\_Soc@ncsu.edu* □

## Social Capital Belongs to Interdisciplinary Discipline

by Michael Woolcock, Brown University

Much has been made in recent years of the idea of "social capital," the spirit of which has a distinguished intellectual heritage in sociology but in its current manifestation coalesces around the themes of trust, norms, and networks. While various worthy candidates can lay claim to social capital's parentage, there is little doubt that its popularity and legitimacy in contemporary sociology can be attributed to James Coleman.

Since Coleman's pioneering work on the crucial role of parental involvement in shaping educational outcomes, the idea of social capital has found its way into studies ranging from ethnic entrepreneurship and inner-city poverty, to community participation, volunteerism, and effective governance. Robert Putnam's neo-Tocquevillian analysis of the importance of civic groups in shaping institutional performance in Italy and (most recently) the United States remains the conceptual cornerstone for most of these projects, and has sparked spirited debates among a diverse assortment of social scientists, politicians, media representatives, religious leaders, and everyday citizens.

Some have expressed the justifiable concern that such widespread exposure will see social capital reduced "from intellectual insight appropriated by policy pundits, to journalistic cliché, to eventual oblivion," but it need not be so. With disciplined thinking and prudent research, sociologists can refine and export an idea that is at once theoretically meaningful, broadly applicable, and widely discussed. Surely it is a good thing when the fruits of sociological research find themselves the basis of serious conversations in the White House and the coffee house, at ASA meetings, and even, most recently, the World Bank.

Once an institution presided over by those indifferent at best to sociological input, the World Bank is currently embarking on an ambitious interdisciplinary project, generously sponsored by the Danish government, of incorporating sociological issues into the theory, practice, and measurement of economic development. The emergence of social capital as a significant analytic tool has both prompted and facilitated these discussions within the Bank, providing a medium in and through which policy makers and social scientists of varying disciplinary and political persuasions can begin to debate collectively the contribution of social networks, participation, trust, and norms to mainstream issues such as poverty, inequality, economic growth, institutional performance, and state-society relationships.

### World Bank Conference

To this end, a group of fourteen social scientists were invited to Washington to join senior staff of the World Bank in April for a presentation of papers addressing the theme "Social Capital: Integrating the Economist's and the Sociologist's Perspectives." Kenneth Arrow, Mancur Olson, and Partha Dasgupta led the economists, while Seymour Martin Lipset, Richard Rose, and Jonathan Turner, and myself carried the banner for team sociology. Norman Uphoff and Francis Fukuyama represented political science. A second conference, hosted and attended by younger scholars, met at the Bank in early July.

In many ways the style and substance of the discussions vindicated President Smelser's statements in the April issue of *Footnotes*. Interdisciplinary work, he writes, "is, on the whole, not defined, not analyzed, and not evaluated, even though our positive regard for the concept suggests that it should be all these things." Whatever label one may wish to give to the issues "social capital" connotes and denotes, it cannot help but lead to some initial confusion when scholars steeped in very different theoretical traditions, substantive concerns, and methodological assumptions meet to try and establish common ground and modes of communication. Is social capital social? Is it capital? What constitutes necessary and sufficient evidence? What is the unit of analysis? What exactly constitutes a network? Where do norms come from?

In many other ways, however, the conferences demonstrated that real interdisciplinary progress is possible when goals are clear and realistic, when there is an initial tolerance for conceptual ambiguity in the cause of greater subsequent clarity, and when all participants are able to find a particular issue to which their interests and aptitudes can be usefully combined with those of others. As such, the conferences were always meant to be more a promising departure than a triumphant arrival for social capital in interdisciplinary research on economic development, and on that score it succeeded famously.

Not everyone welcomes these trends. Some fear that collapsing sociology into a "single variable" such as social capital in order to get it accepted beyond our discipline is too high a price to pay; others claim that even within sociology the term lacks precision; while still others express mild amusement that repackaging foundational sociological ideas under new labels suddenly makes them acceptable to economists. Perhaps all of these sentiments are warranted. Whatever their merits, however, the fact is that sociologists and sociological ideas are being invited for the first time to participate as equals in deliberations at a level where outcomes have profound consequences for the poor, for the well-being of women and children, and for a host of other issues most sociologists deeply care about. It is an invitation and an opportunity we should take very seriously. For too long, non-economists have regarded acerbic but abstract critiques of the "world system" as their grand contribution to forging a more just, equitable, and sustainable economy and society. Critical analysis is still needed, to be sure, but in social capital we have a complementary intellectual tool that has pried open a timely window of opportunity for making a more constructive, practical, and enduring contribution. To get third and fourth invitations to a forum dominated by economists will require both guests and hosts to do their homework thoroughly, to keep earning the right to be heard by advancing claims building incrementally on a firm empirical and theoretical base. Social capital is not a panacea, and incorporating it into coherent development frameworks will be problematic, but thoughtfully and carefully pursued it has the potential to transform the way economic development is conceived and conducted.

"Fuzzy and proud of it!" declared Ismail Serageldin, Vice President for Economically Sustainable Development at the World Bank, at one point to a skeptical economist making predictable charges against social capital. "Everybody said the same thing about 'the environment' and 'culture' when they were first raised as important issues, and now they're part of mainstream thinking. The social dimension of development—the 'software,' if you will is vital; if we just persist long enough with these issues, and work on it together, we'll eventually get it right." Scholars working on social capital can only benefit from that inspirational message, as can all those wrestling with the virtues, vices, and vicissitudes of the interdisciplinary enterprise. □

# Congratulations to 1997 Section Award Winners!

## Undergraduate Education

- **Hans O. Mauksch Award:** Edward L. Kain, Southwestern University

## Methodology

- **Lazarsfeld Award:** Kenneth Land, Duke University

## Medical Sociology

- **Leo G. Reeder Award for Distinguished Contributions to Medical Sociology:** Howard Waitzkin, University of New Mexico
- **Roberta G. Simmons Outstanding Dissertation Award:** Timothy J. Hoff, State University of New York-Albany
- **Eliot Friedson Award for Publication in the Area of Medical Sociology:** The 1996 award for a book was delayed last year, and thus is presented this year to *Resne Anspach*, University of Michigan, for *Deciding Who Lives: Fateful Choices in the Intensive Care Nursery* (University of California Press, 1993). The 1997 award for an article is presented to *Ann Barry Flood*, Dartmouth University, and *Mary Fennell*, Brown University, for "Through the Lenses of Organizational Sociology: The Role of Organizational Theory and Research in Conceptualizing and Examining our Health Care System." (*Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, special issue 1995)

## Crime, Law, and Deviance

- **Albert J. Reiss Jr. Distinguished Scholar Award:** Charles R. Tittle, Washington State University, for *Control Balance* (Westview Press, 1995)
- **Student Paper Competition Award:** Ross Macmillan, University of Toronto, for "Violence in the Life Course: Assessing the Socio-economic Consequences of Adolescent Victimization." (1997)

## Sociology of Education

- **Willard Waller Award for an Outstanding Book in the Sociology of Education:** Kevin J. Dougherty, Manhattan College, for *The Contradictory College: The Conflicting Origins, Impacts, and Futures of the Community College* (State University of New York Press, 1994)
- **Graduate Student Paper Award:** William Carbonaro, University of Wisconsin-Madison, for "I Got By with a Little Help from My Friends' Parents': Family Structure, Social Capital, and Effects on Educational Outcomes." (1997)

## Family

- **William S. Goode Book Award:** John R. Logan and Glenna Spitz, State University of New York-Albany, for *Family Ties: Enduring Relationships Between Parents and Their Children* (Philadelphia Temple Press, 1996)
- **Distinguished Career/Service Award:** Larry L. Bumpass, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- **Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award:** Amy Kroska, University of Indiana, for "The Division of Labor in the Home: A Review and Reconceptualization." (1997)

## Organizations, Occupations and Work

- **Max Weber Award:** Heather Haveman, Cornell University, and Lisa Cohen, University of California-Berkeley, for "The Ecological Dynamics of Careers: The Impact of Organizational Founding, Dissolution, and Merger on Job Mobility." (*American Journal of Sociology*: 100, 1994)
- **James Thompson Award for an Outstanding Paper by a Graduate Student:** Michael Lounsbury, Northwestern University, for "Compliance and Commitment in Institutional Theory: College and University Recycling Program Variation and Diffusion, 1970-1995." (1996)

## Theory

- **Shils-Coleman Award for an Outstanding Paper Written by a Graduate Student:** Ivan Ermakoff, University of Chicago, for "Aristocratic Marriages and Canon Law Prohibi-

tions: Shifts in Norms and Patterns of Domination in the Central Middle Ages." (*American Sociological Review*: 62, 3, 1997)

- **Theory Prize:** William H. Sewell, Jr., University of Chicago, for "Historical Events as Transformations of Structures: Inventing Revolution at the Bastille." (*Theory and Society*: 25, 6, 1996)

## Sex and Gender

- **Sally Hacker Graduate Student Paper Award:** Mary Blair-Loy, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Finance Executives." (1997)
- **Distinguished Contribution to the Study of Sex and Gender Award:** Susanna Danula Walters, Georgetown University, for "From Here to Queer: Radical Feminism, Postmodernism, and the Lesbian Menace (Or, Why Can't a Woman Be More Like a Fag?)" (*Signs*: 21, 1997)

## Community and Urban Sociology

- **Robert and Helen Lynd Award for Lifetime Contribution:** Peter Rossi, University Massachusetts (Emeritus)
- **Graduate Student Paper:** Kevin Fox Gotham, Tulane University, for "Suburbia Under Siege: Low Income Housing and Racial Conflict in Metropolitan Kansas, 1970 to Present." (1996)
- **The Park Award:** Camilo Jose Vergara, photographer and sociologist, *The New American Ghetto* (Rutgers University Press, 1995)

## Social Psychology

- **Cooley-Mead Award:** Robert K. Merton, Columbia University (Emeritus)
- **Graduate Student Award:** Jennifer Dykema, University of Wisconsin-Madison, for "Events, Instruments and Reporting Errors: Combining Knowledge from Multiple Perspectives." (1997)

## Peace and War

- **Elise Boulding Student Paper Award:** The Graduate Student Award to Niranjan Karnik, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, for "Covering Central Africa in Crisis: War, Refuge and Imagery" (1996); The Undergraduate Student Award to Wei-Lin Wang, Wellesley College, for "Problematizing the Resurgence of Korean Military 'Comfort Women'" (1996)

- **Award for Distinguished Scholarship, Teaching, or Professional Service:** William Gansson, Boston College, for Distinguished Career

## Environment and Technology

- **Distinguished Contribution Award:** Tom Dietz, George Mason University
- **Boguslaw Award:** Valerie Kuletz, University of California-Santa Cruz
- **Marvin E. Olsen Graduate Student Paper Award:** Zsuzsa Gille, University of California-Santa Cruz, for "Cognitive Cartography in a European Wasteland." (1997)

## Marxist Sociology

- **Al Szymanski Dissertation Award:** Ed Collom, University of California-Riverside, for "Race, Class, and Gender: The Bases of Socialist Beliefs in America." (1997)

## Sociology of Population

- **Otis Dudley Duncan Book Award:** Kathleen Millan Harris, University of North Carolina, for *Teen Mothers and the Revolving Welfare Door* (Temple University Press, 1997)

## Political Economy of the World-System

- **Book Award for Distinguished Scholarship:** William I. Robinson, University of Tennessee, for *Promoting Ployarchy. Globalization, U.S. Intervention, and Hegemony* (Cambridge University Press, 1996)
- **Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award:** Andre Gunder Frank, University of Toronto

## Aging and the Life Course

- **Distinguished Scholar Award:** Eva Kahana, Case Western Reserve University

## Sociology of Mental Health

- **Award for Best Publication in Mental Health Sociology:** R. Jay Turner, University of Miami, Blair Wheaton, University of Toronto, and Donald Lloyd, University of Toronto, for "The Epidemiology of Social Stress." (*American Sociological Review*: 60, 1995)

## Collective Behavior and Social Movements

- **Award for Distinguished Scholarship:** Mary Bernstein, New York University, for "Celebration and Suppression: The Strategic Uses of Identity by the Lesbian and Gay Movement." (*American Journal of Sociology*, forthcoming)

## Racial and Ethnic Minorities

- **Oliver Cromwell Cox Award for Distinguished Anti-Racist Scholarship:** Joe R. Feagin and Herman Vera, University of Florida, for *White Racism: The Basics* (Cambridge University Press, 1994); Jerome Miller, National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, for *Search and Destroy: African American Males in the Criminal Justice System* (Routledge, 1996)

## Comparative Historical Sociology

- **Barrington Moore Award for Best Published Article:** Robin Stryker, University of Iowa, "Beyond History Versus Theory: Strategic Narrative and Sociological Explanation" (*Sociological Methods and Research*: 24, 3, 1997); David Zaret, Indiana University, for "Petitions and the 'Invention' of Public Opinion in the English Revolution." (*American Journal of Sociology*: 101, 6, 1997)
- **Reinhard Bendix Award for Graduate Student Papers:** Steven Pfaff, University of North Carolina, for "Collective Identity and Informal Groups in Revolutionary Mobilization: East Germany in 1989" (*Social Forces*: 75, 1996); Ivan Ermakoff, University of Chicago, for "Prelates and Princes: Aristocratic Marriages and Canon Law Prohibitions: Shifts in Norms and Patterns of Domination in the Central Middle Ages." (*American Sociological Review*: 62, 3, 1997)

## Political Sociology

- **Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award:** Peter Evans, University of California-Berkeley, for *Embedded Autonomy: States and Industrial Transformation* (Princeton University Press, 1995)
- **Graduate Student Paper Prize:** Ed Collom, University of California-Riverside, for "Race, Class and Gender: The Bases of Socialist Beliefs in America" (1997); Pamela J. Aronson, University of Minnesota, "Rethinking Political Generations: The Life Course, Personal History and Feminist Identities." (1997)

## Asia/Asian America

- **Award for Best Book:** Eiko Ikegami, Yale University, for *The Taming of the Samurai: Honorific Individualism and the Making of Modern Japan* (Harvard University Press, 1995)

## Sociology of Emotions

- **Graduate Student Paper Award:** Laura Mamo, University of California-San Francisco, for "Death and Dying: Confluence of Emotions and Awareness." (1997)

## Sociology of Culture

- **Best Book Award:** Sharon Hayes, University of Virginia, for *The Cultural Contradictions of Motherhood* (Yale University Press, 1996)
- **Best Article Award:** Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto, for "Culture, Class and Connections." (*American Journal of Sociology*: 102, 1, 1996); Margaret Somers, University of Michigan, for "The 'Mysteries' of Property: Relationality, Rural-Industrialization, and Community in Chartist Narratives of Politi-

cal Rights." (*Early Modern Conceptions of Property*, edited by John Brewer and Susan Staves, Routledge, 1995)

- **Best Student Paper Award:** Wayne Brekhus, Rutgers University, for "Social Marking and the Mental Coloring of Identity: Sexual Identity Construction and Maintenance in the United States." (1996)

## Science, Knowledge, and Technology

- **Sally Hacker-Nicholas Mullins Award for Best Student Paper:** Pablo Boczkowski, Cornell University for "The Mutual Shaping of Users and Technologies in and Through Computer-Mediated Communication: Artifacts of Nationhood in the Argentine Mailing List." (1997)
- **Robert K. Merton Award** (for book): Steven Epstein, University of California-Berkeley, for *Impure Science: AIDS, Activism, and the Politics of Knowledge* (University of California Press, 1996)

## Sociology and Computers

- **Student Award:** Pablo Boczkowski, Cornell University, for "The Mutual Shaping of Users and Technologies in and Through Computer-Mediated Communication: Artifacts of Nationhood in the Argentine Mailing List." (1997)
- **Faculty Award:** J. Daniel Cover, Furman University

## Alcohol and Drugs

- **Lifetime Achievement Award:** H. Laurence Ross, University of New Mexico

## Sociology of Children

- **Student Award:** Laurie Scarborough Voss, Northwestern University, for "Teaching, Disputing, and Playing: Cross-Gender Interactions and Space Utilization among First and Third Graders." (1997)

## Sociology of Law

- **Best Article Prize:** Donald Black, University of Virginia, for "The Epistemology of Pure Sociology" (*Law & Social Inquiry*: 20, 1995); Arthur Stinchcombe, Northwestern University, for "Lustration as a Problem of the Social Basis of Constitutionalism." (*Law & Social Inquiry*: 20, 1995)
- **Best Student Paper in the Sociology of Law:** The graduate student prize to Brian Cran, Northwestern University, for "A Bugaboo for Social Policy: The Influence of Legal Systems on Public Pension Development" (1996). The undergraduate prize to Megan Morgan, Flinders University of South Australia, for "Battered Woman Syndrome: Women's Experiences, Expert Evidence, and Legal Discourse." (1996)

## Sociology of Religion

- **Distinguished Book Award:** Paul Numrich, University of Illinois-Chicago, for *Old Wisdom in the New World: Americanization in Two Immigrant Theravada Buddhist Temples in Tennessee* Press, 1996)
- **Distinguished Article Award:** Paula D. Nesbitt, Iliff School of Theology, for "First- and Second-Career Clergy: Influences of Age and Gender on the Career-Stage Paradigm." (*Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*: 34, 1995)

## International Migration

- **Thomas & Znaniecki Award:** Roger Waldinger, University of California-Los Angeles, and Mehdi Bozorgmehr, City University of New York, for *Ethnic Los Angeles* (Russell Sage, 1996)
- **Student Paper Award:** Nancy Weinberg, Stanford University, for "Labor Market Attainment in the Context of Mass Migration: The Case of Soviet Jewish Immigrants in Israel." (1997). □

## Call for Papers

### CONFERENCES

The ASA Section on Sociology of Aging invites abstracts for roundtable participation in the Research Group on Alzheimer's Disease and Caregiver Stress, to be held during the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting, August 21-25, 1998, in San Francisco. Submissions must include a title page and complete contact information for the author(s). A copy of submissions should be sent to each Co-Chair: Karen Rice, Alzheimer's and Family Care Management, 6253 Third Avenue, Kent, OH 44240; e-mail krice@phoenix.kent.edu; and Lynne Gershenson Hodgson, Department of Sociology and Gerontology, Quinnipiac College, Hamden, CT 06518-0569; (203) 288-5251; e-mail hodgson@quinnipiac.edu. Deadline for submissions is December 15, 1997.

Crossroads In Cultural Studies has issued a call for papers for its second international conference to be held June 28-July 1, 1998, in Tampere, Finland. Theme: "Cultural Mediation of National History And Identity." Contact: Allan Rachlin, Department of Sociology, Bradford College, Haverhill, MA 01835; e-mail arachlin@bnet-bradford.edu or Andrew Derabin, Department of Psychology, Novosibirsk State University, 2 Pirogova Street, Novosibirsk 630090 Russia; e-mail andred@psy.su.ru; <http://www.uta.fi/crossroads>.

The International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women is accepting submissions for its conference, which will be held June 20-26, 1999, in Tromsø, Norway. Deadline for pre-registration/first proposals is November 1, 1997. The second announcement will be out February 1998. Final deadline for proposals/abstracts is November 1, 1998. For additional information, contact: Women's Worlds 99, University of Tromsø, N-9037 Tromsø, Norway; fax: +47 77 64 64 20; e-mail women's.worlds.99@skk.uit.no; <http://www.skk.uit.no/W99>

The Law and Society Association has issued a call for papers for their 1998 Annual Meeting which will be held June 4-7, 1998, at Snowmass Village in Aspen, CO. Theme: "Making Connections Across Disciplines, Theories, and Methods." For additional information, contact: Executive Office, Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 545-4617; fax (413) 545-1640; e-mail lsa@legal.umass.edu; [www.umass.edu/legal/lsa](http://www.umass.edu/legal/lsa).

The Seventh International Conference on Social Stress Research will be held May 27-29, 1998, in Budapest, Hungary. The conference is held approximately every two years, sponsored by the University of New Hampshire. One theme is stress in international perspectives, but panels covering a wide range of subjects involving the cause, contexts, and consequences of stress are anticipated. Complete papers or extended abstracts are due by January 7, 1998, and should be sent to: Margaret McKenna, Conference Coordinator, College of Liberal Arts, Office of the Dean, University of New Hampshire, Murkland 112, Durham, NJ 03824; (603) 862-2062; fax (603) 862-3443; e-mail M\_McKenna@unh.edu.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) invites proposals for its 48th Annual Conference, to be held August 20-22, 1998, at the Hotel Nikko in San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Committing Social Change: Breaking and Entering the Establishment." Deadline for submissions is January 30, 1998. Contact: Peter Stein, Department of Sociology, William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ 07470, (973) 720-3429, e-mail pstein22@aol.com; Rosemary Wright, Department of Social Sciences and History, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, NJ 07940, (973) 443-8726, e-mail wright@al-phd.fdu.edu; or Beth Hess, 14 Sherwood Drive, Mt. Lakes, NJ; (973) 331-1849; e-mail bethhess@aol.com.

The Society for Utopian Studies has issued a call for papers for their 23rd Annual Meeting, which will be held October 15-18, 1998, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The Society for Utopian Studies is an international, interdisciplinary organization devoted to the study of literary, social, and communal expressions of utopianism. Deadline for submission is March 30, 1998. For additional information, contact: Naomi Jacobs, English Department, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-0122; (207) 581-3809; fax (207) 581-1604; e-mail njacobs@maine.edu.

### PUBLICATIONS

The ASA Teaching Resource Center is developing a resource book on cooperative/collaborative learning with an active learning or problem-based learning orientation. Publication is planned for summer 1998. We are seeking original work on these issues, exercises illustrating these approaches, and suggestions about materials that should be included. If you have ideas or would like to submit materials please contact: Peter Lehman, P.O. Box 9300, Associate Professor, University of Southern Maine, Department of Sociology, Portland, Maine 04104; (207) 780-4758; fax (207) 780-5698; e-mail peter@usm.maine.edu.

The ASA Teaching Resources Center invites submissions for the second edition of *The Sociology of Peace and War: A Curriculum Guide*, scheduled for publication in 1998. The editors invite submissions of syllabi, reflective essays on particular aspects of teaching in the field, and information on new resources such as bibliographies, professional associations, websites, and listservs. Send submissions to: Morten Ender, Department of Sociology, University of North Dakota, P.O. Box 7136, Grand Forks, ND 58202-7136; e-mail ender@prairie.nodak.edu (before December 15, 1997); or Helen Raisz, Department of Sociology, St. Joseph's College, West Hartford, CT 06117; e-mail hraisz@mercy.sjc.edu (after December 15, 1997). All submissions are due by February 28, 1998. Four hard copies, plus a copy on a 3 1/2" disk should be included.

Corporate Governance, an internet site tracking the politics of corporate control as a social movement, welcomes submissions for electronic publication in their Forums section. Recently posted articles include: "The Corporate Monitoring Firm," "Ending the Wall Street Walk," "Corporate Ethics and Accountability," and "Why All the Fuss About Stockholders?." The site is located at <http://www.corp.govnet/>.

Papers should be submitted as an attachment in RIF to [jm@corp.govnet](mailto:jm@corp.govnet). For additional information, contact: James McRitchie, Corporate Governance, 2461 Second Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95818.

*Current Perspectives in Social Theory*, an annual volume dedicated to publishing articles across the spectrum of perspectives within social theory, invites submissions for the 1999 volume. To submit a manuscript, send five copies and a one-page abstract to: Jennifer M. Lehmann, Editor, Department of Sociology, 741 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324. Deadline for submissions is April 1, 1998; submissions received after that date will not be considered for the 1999 volume.

*Harvard Educational Review* has issued a call for papers on Chicano/Chicana Education. In recognition of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, the Editorial Board of the *Harvard Educational Review* is interested in publishing articles regarding historical and present day educational challenges and issues faced by Chicanos and Chicanas. Deadline for submission is February 1, 1998. For additional information, contact: *Harvard Educational Review*, Chicano/a Education Committee, Gutman Library Suite 349, 6 Appian Way, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-3432.

*The Journal of Family Issues* invites submissions for a special issue on International Perspectives on Marriage. Deadline for submission is February 5, 1998. For additional information, contact: Sandra Lee Browning, University of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210389, Cincinnati, OH 45221; (513) 556-0262; fax (513) 556-3303; e-mail sandra.browning@uc.edu.

*Motivation and Emotion* invites submissions for a special issue on the Sociological Contributions to the Understanding of Emotion which will be published in 1999. Deadline for submission is March 2, 1998. For additional information, contact: Peggy A. Thoits, Department of Sociology, Box 1811-B, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235; e-mail thoitspa@ctrv1.vanderbilt.edu.

*Race, Gender and Class* invites submissions for a special issue on "Sexuality." We seek papers that explore how the interlocking, socially experienced categories of race, gender, and class affect the ways in which sexuality is defined and acted upon in various segments of society. Possible topics of interest include differences in attraction and communication, concepts of morality, the eroticization of power, sexual humor, and sexual identity issues. Cross-cultural, interdisciplinary, and academic/non-academic papers are welcomed. Deadline for submission is December 31, 1997. For additional information, contact one of the guest editors: Doris Ewing, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65807; (417) 836-5684; e-mail dwe997@wvgate.smsu.edu or Steven P. Schacht, Department of Sociology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717; 406-522-7466; e-mail SPSCHACHT@AOL.COM.

*Skin Trading: Women, Complexion, and Caste* will explore the significance of color-based and phenotypic social and economic hierarchies in the lives of women from diverse cultural backgrounds. The anthology invites multidisciplinary articles examining the implication of skin color as one of many markers of racial and ethnic phenotype. Submissions should be centered around one or more of the following topics: politics of race, color, and sexual identity; transformation of color into caste; internalization: inter/intra-racial/ethnic color dynamics; ethnic erasure: assimilation; multiracial politics. Forward abstracts of articles, with a biography, by February 1, 1998; completed articles will be due by September 1, 1998. For additional information, contact the anthology editor, Jhana Sen Xian by e-mail at [jhana@msn.com](mailto:jhana@msn.com).

*Research in the Sociology of Health Care* has issued a call for papers. Theme: "Quality, Planning, of Services and Access Concerns: Impacts on Providers of Care, Health Care Institutions and Patients." Deadline for submission is February 15, 1998. For additional information, contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, School of Health Administration and Policy, Box 874506, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4506; (602) 965-7099; (602) 965-6654; e-mail jennie.kronenfeld@asu.edu.

*Research in the Sociology of Work* has issued a call for papers on "Marginal Employment." All aspects of marginal employment will be considered including part-time work, temporary work, inadequate pay, and irregular employment. The editor encourages empirical papers (both quantitative and qualitative) as well as conceptual and theoretical papers and international comparative studies. Specialists in the field are also encouraged to review and synthesize their research. Policy relevant papers are also encouraged for this volume. Deadline for submission papers (in duplicate) is April 15, 1999. For additional information, contact: Randy Hodson, Sociology Department, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210; (614) 292-8951; e-mail r.hodson@osu.edu.

The Rural Sociological Society and Pennsylvania State University Press are working together to promote the scholarly analysis of rural social issues. We are looking for well-written and well-conceptualized manuscripts on a wide range of topics that are accessible to a broad readership. We are especially interested in manuscripts that address the connections between the local and global, the embeddedness of social structure and social processes in the organization of social space, and the integration of rural places in the emerging global system. We seek a diversity of theoretical and methodological approaches and encourage scholars from all the social sciences to submit book proposals for possible inclusion in the *Rural Studies Series*. For additional information, contact: Michael D. Schulman, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107; (919) 515-9016; fax (919) 515-2610; e-mail michael@server.sasw.ncsu.edu.

## Meetings

November 20, 1997. *Adherence to New HIV Therapies: A Research Conference*, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Washington, DC. Contact: Catherine Maimon, Social & Scientific Systems, 7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 300, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 986-4870.

November 20-23, 1997. *International Society for Quality of Life Studies Annual Conference*, Marriott City Center, Charlotte, NC. For additional information, see the ISQOLS home page (<http://www.cob.vt.edu/market/isqols/>) or contact Anne L. Balazs at (601) 329-7153; e-mail abalazs@muw.edu.

March 20-22, 1998. *The American Men's Studies Association (AMSA) Sixth Annual Men's Studies Conference*, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH. Theme: "Doing Men's Studies." For additional information, contact: Mark Justad, Program Chair, Graduate Department of Religion, Vanderbilt University, 218 Divinity School, Nashville, TN 37240; (615) 872-0573; e-mail justadmj@Ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu.

March 25-28, 1998. *The Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists, Incorporated (ASBS) Annual Meeting*, Holiday Inn-Madison Hotel, Montgomery, AL. Theme: "The Struggle for Civil Rights: Still an American Dream." For additional information, contact: Donald Cunnigan, ASBS Program Chairman, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881-0808; (401) 874-4302; fax (401) 874-2588; e-mail dcunn@uriacc.uri.edu.

April 2-5, 1998. *The Southern Sociological Society 61st Annual Meeting*, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Inciting Sociological Thought: Engaging Publics in Dialogue." For additional information, contact: Rhonda Zingraff, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Meredith College, Raleigh, NC 27607-5298; (919) 829-8564; fax (919) 829-7487; e-mail zingraffr@meredith.edu.

April 6-9, 1998. *The British Sociological Association Annual Meeting*, University of Edinburgh. Theme: "The Sociological Exploration of the Body." This conference aims to promote reflection on the body by sociology and related disciplines. For additional information, contact: Sarah Cunningham-Burley, Department of Public Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Teviot Place, Edinburgh EH8 9AG; 0131-650-3217; fax 0131-650-6090; e-mail Sarah.C.Burley@ed.ac.uk.

April 19-24, 1998. *The International Association for Impact Assessment 19th Annual Meeting*, Convention Centre, Christchurch, New Zealand. Theme: "Sustainability and the Role of Impact Assessment in the Global Economy: Excellence, Innovation and Adaptability." For additional information, contact: IAIA Executive Office, Hastings Hall, P.O. Box 5256, Fargo, North Dakota 58105-5256; or e-mail iaia@ndsuext.nodak.edu.

April 24-26, 1998. *The Southwest Labor Studies Association 24th Annual Conference*, St. Edward's University, Austin, TX. Theme: "Organizing: Past, Present, and Future." For additional

## Meetings, continued

information, contact: Kathy Brown, Conference Coordinator, Department of History, St. Edward's University, 3001 South Congress Avenue, Austin, TX 78704; (512) 416-5876; e-mail kathyb@admin.stedwards.edu.

May 7-9, 1998. *Research at Small Universities Conference Annual Conference*, University College of the Cariboo, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada. Theme: "Making Research Happen." For additional information, contact: Maryanne Bower, The University College of the Cariboo, Office of the Vice President, Instruction and Student Services, Clock Tower Building, Room 300, Box 3010, Kamloops, British Columbia V2C 5N3; (250) 828-5019; fax (250) 828-5394; e-mail mbower@cariboo.bc.ca; <http://www.cariboo.bc.ca/schs/whatsnew/research.htm>.

June 12-13, 1998. *The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) 1998 Conference*, co-sponsored by the Women's Studies Program at George Washington University, Washington, DC. Theme: "Women's Progress: Perspectives on the Past, Blueprint for the Future." For additional information, contact: Jill Braunstein or Megan DeBell, Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1400 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 785-5100; fax (202) 833-4362; e-mail iwpr@www.iwpr.org; <http://www.iwpr.org>.

July 16-20, 1998. *The Society of the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing Sixth Annual Conference*, Simon Fraser University-Harbour Centre Campus, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. For additional information, contact: Deborah Kirby, Conference Director, SHARP 98 Conference, c/o Canadian Centre for Studies in Publishing, Simon Fraser University-Harbour Centre, 515 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 5K3 Canada; (604) 291-5093; fax (604) 291-5098; e-mail dkirby@sfu.ca.

October 15-17, 1998. *The 20th Annual North American Labor History Conference*, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI. Theme: "Labor, Past and Present." For additional information, contact: Elizabeth Faue, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Department of History, College of Liberal Arts, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-3330.

## Funding

The Center for United States-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego 1998-1999 Researcher-In-Residence Program Competition. The Center invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships and for non-stipend Guest Scholar affiliations for the 1998-99 academic year. Awards support the write-up stage of research on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (except literature and the arts), Mexican history, and U.S.-Mexican relations. Deadline for submission is January 9, 1998. For additional information and application materials, contact: Graciela Platero, External Affairs Officer, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive,

Department 0510, La Jolla, CA 92093-0510; (619) 534-4503; fax (619) 534-6447; e-mail gplatero@weber.ucsd.edu; <http://weber.ucsd.edu/Depts/USMex/welcome.htm>.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Teacher Fellowships for 1998-99 are designed by the American Association of University Women (AAUW) Educational Foundation to promote gender equity in public schools and are awarded to K-12 women teachers with at least three consecutive years of full-time teaching experience. During the fellowship year teachers implement a self-study plan, including college courses, seminars and workshops. Fellowship stipends of up to \$10,000 are awarded. Deadline for submission is January 12, 1998. For additional information, contact: Bob Swinehart, American Association of University Women (AAUW), 1111 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 728-7609; fax (202) 872-1425; e-mail rober@mail.aauw.org. To receive application materials, contact: AAUW Educational Foundation, 2201 North Dodge Street, Iowa City, IA 52243-4030; (319) 337-1716 ext. 67; e-mail [www.aauw.org](http://www.aauw.org).

The Ford Foundation is offering approximately 25 Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities. Applicants are required to have earned a PhD or ScD degree by early March 1998, and may not have held the degree for more than seven years as of January 1998. Only those who are engaged in a teaching and research career or those planning such a career are eligible to apply. Awards are given for postdoctoral research in the behavioral and social sciences, humanities, engineering, mathematics, physical sciences, life sciences, and education, or interdisciplinary programs composed of two or more eligible disciplines. Deadline for submission is January 5, 1998. The stipend is \$25,000 plus travel and research allowances of up to \$7,500. For additional information, contact: Fellowship Opportunities, National Research Council, Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418; (202) 334-2872; e-mail [infocell@nas.edu](mailto:infocell@nas.edu); <http://fellowships.nas.edu>.

The French-American Foundation is offering full one-year fellowships in the social sciences who have completed their qualifying examinations and need a year in France to conduct research essential to the completion of their dissertation. The Fellowships carry a monthly stipend of \$10,000 (French francs) for nine months, as well as a travel reimbursement of \$5,000. Deadline for submission is February 2, 1998. For additional information, contact: Violaine Lenoir, Academic Programs Associate, French-American Foundation, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021; (212) 288-440; fax (212) 288-4769; e-mail [French\\_AmerFd@msn.com](mailto:French_AmerFd@msn.com).

Marshall University has received a Rockefeller Foundation for the Humanities grant to establish a Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Gender in Appalachia. Scholars are invited to apply for resident fellowships funded by the Center. The objective of the Center is to examine the intersection of gender, ethnicity,

and region with a primary goal of developing paradigms that encompass multiple aspects of identity. To be considered, candidates should have a doctorate or equivalent experience. Deadline for submission is February 15, 1998. For additional information or application materials, contact: CSEGA, c/o Lynda Ann Ewen, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Marshall University, Huntington, WV 25755. The Center is also available to scholars and graduate students who may wish to pursue similar questions but have other sources of funding. These scholars will be designated as Affiliate Scholars or Student Affiliate Scholars. In addition, the Center will be sponsoring programs and seminars related to Appalachian ethnicity and gender. Those wishing information on these activities should contact the persons above.

NASA Administrator's Fellowship Program is seeking six postdoctoral two-year fellowships to science and engineering faculty of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and Tribal Colleges to enable them to conduct research in NASA Centers, research universities, or aerospace companies. Academic fellows must hold a PhD or ScD for less than 10 years in science, engineering, or mathematics with expertise in NASA-related fields. Fellows will receive a stipend equal to their current salary. For additional information, contact: Fellowship Opportunities, National Research Council, Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418; (202) 334-2872; e-mail [infocell@nas.edu](mailto:infocell@nas.edu); <http://fellowships.nas.edu>.

The Northwestern University/University of Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research announces its Visiting Scholars Program, designed for untenured or junior researchers who have completed their PhD. Each of the two campuses will host one scholar in residence. Applicants must be actively involved in research directly relevant to poverty in the United States. Preference will be given to scholars who can spend an entire academic year in residence and who can benefit from interaction with the affiliated faculty in one or both of the universities. Minimum stipend is \$50,000 for the academic year, plus benefits and some research support; there is no teaching requirement. PhD recipients from the host institutions are not eligible. The application deadline is January 16, 1998. For additional information, contact the Joint Center for Poverty Research, Northwestern University, 2046 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60208-4105; (847) 491-4145; fax (847) 467-2459; e-mail [povcen@nwu.edu](mailto:povcen@nwu.edu).

Princeton University, Center for the Study of American Religion, announces the availability of a small number of fellowships for younger scholars at work on post-dissertation research projects. The program will focus on a weekly workshop involving fellows and graduate students as well as faculty members. Deadline for submission is January 16, 1998. For additional information, contact: Anita Kline, 1879 Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1006; (609) 258-5545; e-mail [askline@princeton.edu](mailto:askline@princeton.edu).

The Remarque Institute invites applications for fellowships tenable in the academic year 1998-99. The Institute's program will emphasize the study of Europe in Question: An Uncertain Continent. The one-year (post-doctoral) fellowship carries a stipend of \$25,000 together with housing and travel. Senior fellowships are for one semester (non-stipendiary) with assistance with travel and housing. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1998. Tony Judt, Director, Remarque Institute, New York University, 53 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012; e-mail [remarque.institute@nyu.edu](mailto:remarque.institute@nyu.edu).

The Rockefeller Foundation invites students from sub-Saharan Africa to apply to the Rockefeller Foundation for dissertation research support. The program enables PhD students enrolled in U.S. and Canadian universities to return to Africa for extensive research involving field observation or the use of primary sources available only in Africa. The maximum award is \$20,000. Deadline for applications is March 2, 1998. For additional information, contact: Africa Dissertation Internship Awards, The Rockefeller Foundation, 420 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018-2702; e-mail [www.rockfound.org](http://www.rockfound.org).

The Rockefeller Humanities Fellowship Program invites applications from scholars, advocates, and activists conducting innovative interdisciplinary work on the intersecting themes of sexuality, gender, health and human rights in the U.S. and international contexts. The program is located at Columbia University in the School of Public Health, which sponsors interdisciplinary scholarship that crosses traditional boundaries of health, humanities, and the social sciences, while incorporating questions of advocacy and activism. Fellows will receive a stipend, access to the libraries, computer facilities, office space and equipment, as well as health insurance. Applicants should have PhD or an equivalent level of professional achievement, experience, and publication at the time of application. Deadline for submission is February 15, 1998. For additional information and application materials, contact: Program for the Study of Sexuality, Gender, Health and Human Rights, Division of Sociomedical Sciences, Columbia University School of Public Health, 600 West 168th Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10032; (212) 305-5656; fax (212) 305-6832; e-mail [sms.sph@columbia.edu](mailto:sms.sph@columbia.edu); <http://cpmnet.columbia.edu/dept/gender>.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) invites applications for the 1998 Minority Scholarship. Persons accepted into an accredited doctoral program in any of the social and/or behavioral sciences are eligible for the \$10,000 scholarship. Deadline for applications is March 16, 1998. For additional information and an application form, contact: Michele Smith Koontz, Administrative Officer, P.O. Box 814, Douglasville, GA 30133-0814; (770) 947-1378; fax (770) 947-1379; e-mail [mkoontz@ut-kux.utcc.utk.edu](mailto:mkoontz@ut-kux.utcc.utk.edu).

## Competitions

The Ernest A. Lynton Award for Faculty Professional Service and Academic Outreach is seeking nominations for the annual award, which recognizes a faculty member who connects his or her expertise and scholarship to community outreach. The award will be presented at the American Association for Higher Education's Sixth Annual Forum on Roles and Rewards, January 29-February 1, 1998, in Orlando, FL. For additional information, contact: Cathy Burack, New England Resource Center for Higher Education, Graduate College of Education, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393; (617) 287-7745; [nerche@umbusky.cc.umb.edu](mailto:nerche@umbusky.cc.umb.edu).

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago announces the fourth annual General Social Survey (GSS) Student Paper Competition. Prizes will be awarded to the best undergraduate and graduate-level entries. Deadline for submission is February 15, 1998. For additional information, contact: Tom W. Smith, General Social Survey, National Opinion Research Center, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; (773) 256-6288; fax (773) 753-7886; e-mail [smith@norcmail.uchicago.edu](mailto:smith@norcmail.uchicago.edu).

## Awards

Tomas Almaguer, University of Michigan, was appointed the Director of the Center for Research on Social Organization as well as Director of the Latina/Latino Studies Program. He also received the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences' Excellence in Education Award for the 1996-97 academic year.

Paul A. Cohen, Wellesley College, received the New England Historical Association book competition for the best work by a New England regional historian for his book *History in Three Keys: The Boxers as Event, Experience, and Myth*.

Beth Hess, County College of Morris and Myra Marx Ferree, University of Connecticut, received the Mentoring Award from Sociologists for Women in Society.

Larry J. Griffith, Vanderbilt University, received the Chair of Teaching Excellence. The chair provides a stipend and public recognition for outstanding teaching.

Maren Elise Klaviter, University of California-Berkeley, received the Barbara Rosenblum Scholarship for the study of women and cancer from Sociologists for Women in Society.

Zai Liang, City University of New York-Queens College, received the James A. Shannon Director's Award from the National Institutes of Health. The award will support his work on market transition and migration in China for two years.

Diana Pearce, Wider Opportunities for Women, received the Feminist Activism Award from Sociologists for Women in Society.

Stephen F. Saitos, Springfield College, received the 1997 North East Popular Culture Association book



## Awards, continued

award for the best book on a culture studies or popular culture topic by a regional scholar for his book *The Blues Detective: A Study of African American Detective Fiction*.

Shealy Thompson, North Carolina State University, received the Cheryl Allyn Miller Scholarship for the Study of Women and Work from Sociologists for Women in Society.

## People

Ann Marie Ellis is the associate dean of liberal arts at Southwest Texas State University.

Eric Godfrey, Ripon College, has been appointed for a three-year term to the Judicial Conduct Advisory Committee of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The Committee issues opinions on the current and anticipated actions of judges throughout the state.

David Jacobs is now in the Department of Sociology at Ohio State University.

Freddie R. Obligation, Western New England College, has been named to the Who's Who in America 1998. He was also featured speaker of the School of Arts and Sciences Faculty Forum where he presented a socioeconomic profile of Filipino women.

Juliet Saltman, Emerita, Kent State University, was a speaker at national conferences held in Washington, DC by the Leadership Conference Education Fund on June 26, 1997, and the National Fair Housing Alliance on July 1, 1997.

## In the News

Lonnie Athens, Seton Hall University, was quoted in the June 22, 1997, edition of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* in an article regarding suspected murderer and assaulter, Eric Payne, and the July 20, 1997 edition of the *Sun-Sentinel* in Ft. Lauderdale on the use of DNA evidence. He was also the subject of a story that appeared in the August 28, 1997, edition of the *Star Ledger*, titled "Seton Hall Crime Professor Charts The Dark Side." Athens was a guest on Fox Cable New 's O' Reilly Report on September 10, 1997.

Timothy Biblarz, University of Southern California, was quoted in an August 10 *Los Angeles Times* article entitled "Who Says the Lack of a Father is Always Bad?"

Edna Bonacich, University of California-Riverside, was quoted in a July 18 *New York Times* article on the failure of self-monitoring programs to eliminate sweatshops in the garment industry.

David Brown, Cornell University, was quoted in a July 20 *Fort Worth Star Telegram* article on urban dwellers moving to the country.

Dean Conley, Maximus, Inc., had his review of the historical documentary video "Chicago and North-Western: Left Handed Railroad" appear in the second quarter issue of the *Milwaukee Railroader*, a magazine of the Milwaukee Road Historical

Association. Conley also authored a January 12 *New York Times Book Review* "Letter to the Editor" on the characterization of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway in the recent book *Bad Land* by Jonathan Rabin.

Peter Dreier and Regina Freer, Occidental College, authored an op-ed article in the September 20 *Washington Post* on Dr. Patrick Chavis, whose medical license was suspended for malpractice. The Chavis case is being used as an anti-affirmative action argument.

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, City University of New York, was quoted in an August 18 *Wall Street Journal* article on women in law firms balancing work and family.

Helen Fein, Institute for the Study of Genocide, was quoted in an August 4 *Newsweek* article (international edition) on the increased incidence of genocide in the last 10 years. She also authored a Letter to the Editor in the May 30 *New York Times* regarding the need to hold the new Congo government responsible for reported mass killings.

Roxanne Friedenfelds, Drew University, was quoted in the May 11 *Daily Record* about feelings of stress and competency in married women who combine raising children and working outside the home.

Steven Gold, Michigan State University, was quoted in the August 5, 1997, edition of the *Los Angeles Times* in an article about economic development in Orange County, California's Little Saigon.

Richard Ingersoll, University of Georgia, had his research on the prevalence of underqualified teachers in American high schools featured in the report "What Matters Most: Teaching for America's Future" released last autumn by the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future. His research has been widely reported in the several national newspapers and was also cited by President Clinton in his speech to the annual convention of the NAACP in July 1997.

Michael Klausner, University of Pittsburgh, authored an op-ed piece in the June 10 *New York Times* about Jonathan M. Levin, the murdered New York City teacher.

Aliza Kolker, George Mason University, was quoted in the September 4, 1997, edition of the *Oklahoma Gazette* regarding the future of aging in America.

Rhonda Levine, Colgate University, was featured in the September 26 issue of the *Jewish Federation Newspaper* about a speech she gave at an Elderhostel on her research on German-Jewish cattle dealers.

Clifton Marsh, Morris Brown College, had his book, *From Black Muslims to Muslims: the Resurrection, Transformation and Change of the Lost-Found Nation of Islam, 1930-1995*, featured in the August 1997 edition of the *Atlanta Metro*.

Christine Nippert-Eng, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in the August 17, 1997, edition of the *New York Times* regarding telecommuting, the subject of her next book. She was also interviewed on MSNBC on August 20, 1997, and appeared on a three-person panel discussion on Fox

Network News' program, "Fox on Trends," on August 21, 1997.

Harriet Presser, University of Maryland-College Park, had her research quoted in the August 5, 1997, edition of the *Chicago Tribune* in an article titled "Child-care Dilemma: Pushed Off Welfare, Into Off Hours."

Nestor Rodriguez and Jacqueline Hagan, University of Houston, have been featured on CNN as well as on the AP wire service and the *New York Times* for their study of border deaths along the U.S./Mexican border.

Don Sabo, D'Youville College, had his research on sports and gender roles featured in a June 22 *New York Times* article.

Verta Taylor, Ohio State University, was quoted in the July 19, 1997, edition of the *Chicago Tribune* in an article describing her research on the social construction of postpartum illness.

William Weston, Centre College, was quoted in the July 1997, edition of *Glamour* magazine in a story regarding the state of American religion.

Charles Willie, Harvard University, was quoted in the July 14, 1997, edition of the *Christian Science Monitor* in a story regarding the Charleston, SC school system.

Alan Wolfe, Boston University, authored an op-ed article on "Immigration Angst" in the July 21 *New York Times*.

## New Books

Paula L. Amyer, Tufts University, *Uprooted Women: Migrant Domesticities in the Caribbean* (Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc.).

Steven E. Barkan, University of Maine, *Criminology: A Sociological Understanding* (Prentice Hall, 1997).

William C. Cockerham, University of Alabama-Birmingham, Michael Glasser, University of Illinois College of Medicine-Rockford, and Linda S. Heuser, Willamette University, *Readings in Medical Sociology* (Prentice-Hall, 1998).

William C. Cockerham and Ferris J. Ritchey, University of Alabama-Birmingham, *Dictionary of Medical Sociology* (Greenwood Press, 1997).

Ira J. Cohen, Rutgers University, *Teoría del Estructuración: Anthony Giddens y la Constitución de la Vida Social* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa 1996)—a Spanish translation of *Structure Theory: Anthony Giddens and the Constitution of Social Life* (Macmillan/St. Martin's Press 1989).

Arlene M. Davila, Syracuse University, *Sponsored Identities: Cultural Politics in Puerto Rico* (Temple University Press, 1997).

Frank Hearn, State University of New York-College of Cortland, *Moral Order and Social Disorder* (Aldine de Gruyter, 1997).

Alex Inkeles, Stanford University, *National Character: A Psycho-Social Perspective* (Transaction Publishers, 1997).

Valerie Jenness, University of California-Irvine and Kendall Broad, Washington State University, *Hate Crimes: New Social Movements and the Politics of Violence* (Aldine de Gruyter,

1997).

Allan G. Johnson, Hartford College for Women, *The Forest and the Trees: Sociology as Life, Practice, and Promise* (Temple University Press, 1997).

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, *Key Ideas in Sociology* (Pine Forge Press, 1998).

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College (editor), *Illuminating Social Life: Classical and Contemporary Theory Revisited* (Pine Forge Press, 1998).

Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota and Barrie Thorne, University of California-Berkeley, *Feminist Sociology: Life History of a Movement* (Rutgers University Press, 1997)

Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota, *History and Theory: Feminist Research, Debates, Contentions* (University of Chicago Press, 1997).

Charles Lemert, Wesleyan University, *Social Things: An Introduction to the Sociological Life* (Rowman and Littlefield, 1997).

Howard Pinderhughes, *Race in the Hood: Conflict and Violence among Urban Youth* (University of Minnesota Press, 1997).

Gideon Sjøberg, University of Texas-Austin and Roger Nett, University of Houston, *A Methodology for Social Research: With a New Introductory Essay* (Waveland Press, 1997).

Frank M. Tims, University of South Florida, James A. Inciardi, University of Delaware, Bennett W. Fletcher and A. M. Horton, Jr., (editors), *Effectiveness of Innovative Approaches in the Treatment of Drug Abuse* (Greenwood Press, 1997).

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

William Weston, Centre College, *Presbyterian Pluralism: Competition in a Protestant House* (University of Tennessee Press, 1997).

Rhys H. William, Southern Illinois University, *Cultural Wars in American Politics* (Aldine de Gruyter, 1997).

Richard W. Wilsnack and Sharon C. Wilsnack (editors), University of North Dakota, *Gender and Alcohol: Individual and Social Perspectives* (Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1997).

## Caught in the Web

*The Handbook of Research Impact Assessment* is a source document of research evaluation principles and existing/proposed methods. It is targeted at people and organizations involved in research evaluation, management, planning, administration, and performance. The seventh edition has been expanded and is available at <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/kostoff/index.html>. Two other documents are also available at the same site: (1) "Research Program Peer Review: Principles, Practices, Protocols," a companion paper to the *Science* magazine Policy Forum (August 1, 1997); and (2) "Science and Technology Roadmaps," a compendium of the many roadmap types available.

## Summer Programs

The Center For United States-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, is holding their tenth Summer Seminar in U.S. Studies For Latin American Social Scientists and Non-Academic Professionals June 22-July 31, 1998. Citizens of any Latin American or Caribbean country may apply. All instruction is in English. A limited number of financial awards will be available to participants. Deadline for submission is March 13, 1998. For additional information and application materials, contact: Graciela Platero, External Affairs Officer, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, Department 0510, La Jolla, CA 92093-0510; (619) 534-4503; fax (619) 534-6447; e-mail [gplatero@weber.ucsd.edu](mailto:gplatero@weber.ucsd.edu); <http://weber.ucsd.edu/Depts/USMex/welcome.htm>.

The Family Research Consortium, supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, will sponsor a 1998 Summer Institute for family researchers, June 27-30, 1998, The Inn at Semiah-moo, Blaine, WA. Theme: "Process and Outcome Over Time: Interventions with Families." The Institute will provide a forum for dissemination, evaluation, and discussion of important new developments for theory and research design, methods, and analysis in family research. Deadline for applications is March 23, 1998. Contact: Kathy Meese, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina, CB#8180, 105 Smith Level Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-8180; (919) 966-3318; fax (919) 966-7532; e-mail [meese.fpg@mhs.unc.edu](mailto:meese.fpg@mhs.unc.edu).

## Other Organizations

The Society for the Study of Social Problems seeks nominations for the next editor of *Social Problems*. The new editor's office will begin operation in mid-1999, with responsibility for Volumes 47-49 (2000-2002). SSSP provides significant resources to the editor, but also expects the host institution to provide additional. Deadline for submission is March 1, 1998. For additional information, contact: Rodolfo Alvarez, Chair, SSSP Editorial and Publications Committee, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1551; (310) 825-1472; e-mail [alvarez@soc.ucla.edu](mailto:alvarez@soc.ucla.edu).

## Deaths

Orrin Klapp, Emeritus, San Diego State University, died September 14, 1997.

Harold Sheppard, University of South Florida, died July 10.

## Obituaries

Harry C. Bredemeier (1920-1997)

Harry C. Bredemeier, Truro, MA, Professor Emeritus at Rutgers University, died September 12, 1997, at the

*Continued on next page*



Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital in Boston, where he was undergoing treatment for advanced pulmonary disease complicated by post-polio syndrome.

Dr. Bredemeier was a professor of sociology for 51 years. He was a member of the faculty of Douglass College, Rutgers University, for 37 years, and served as Chair of the Sociology Section and Director of the Graduate Program. He authored five books and numerous articles in the fields of social problems and theoretical sociology, and was the recipient of the Lindback Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1983. After his retirement in 1985, he continued his scholarly activity. His latest book, *Experience versus Understanding*, will be published in October 1997 by the Janus Publishing Company (London).

He was born in Cincinnati, OH, in 1920. He graduated with honors in economics from the University of Cincinnati in 1943, and received his doctorate in sociology from Columbia University in 1955. Prior to joining the Rutgers faculty in 1949, he taught at New York University and Princeton University. He was for many years an active member of both the American Sociological Association and the Eastern Sociological Society.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Elizabeth; his daughter, Suzanne Leaphart; two grandchildren, Lalanina and Breta; a sister, Dorothy Popper; and a brother, George Bredemeier.

A memorial in his honor was held in the Wellfleet, MA, Public Library on September 14; another will be held in Miami Beach, FL, on November 2. The family asks that those wishing to offer memorial contributions direct them to the Professional Institute for Advanced Wound Recovery (tax deductible), 10 Nod Road, Ridgefield, CT 06877.

Mary E. Bredemeier

#### Fernand Dumont (1927-1997)

Fernand Dumont died of cancer at his home in Quebec City in May 1997. Dumont was a brilliant and deeply committed scholar who had achieved worldwide recognition. He taught sociology at Laval University (Quebec) throughout his career, and occasionally at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris. He served as president of the International Association of French-speaking Sociologists, and he received many awards, including the Molson and General Awards in Canada, and the Leon Gerin and David Awards in Quebec.

A well-known sociologist, Dumont was also a philosopher and epistemologist, a historian, a specialist of literature, and, above all, a great intellectual in the French tradition. Those who knew him as a person as well as an academic will remember him as a generous, simple person and a reckoned master.

Dumont authored 16 books (only one, *La Vigile du Quebec*, has been translated into English). His master book, *Le lieu de l'Homme* (1968) proposed a theory of culture. Son of a textile worker, having experienced personally the distance between social classes and between high and popular cultures, he theorized culture as a horizon and a milieu. He proposed the concept of *dédoublement*, a French word characterizing the construction process of a culture by creat-

ing distance.

In the last two years of his life, knowing he would not have time to write the books he had planned to write, he authored *Une foi paratéege*, a fascinating and very personal sociological analysis of the Roman Catholic Church in contemporary society. He also completed his memoirs, *Recit d'une emigration* (to be published by Bortel in November) and a book of poetry, *La Part de l'Ombre* (1996).

Fernand Dumont was also an entrepreneur. He founded the Institut Québécois de Recherche sur la Culture and two journals, *Recherches Sociographiques* (with Yves Martin and Jean-Charles Falardeau) and *Questions de Culture*. He edited (alone or with colleagues) 17 books on ideologies, youth, religious, culture, and social problems. He also published a large number of articles and chapters. The complete list of his publications has been published in a festschrift offered to him by family, friends, and colleagues, *L'Horizon de la Culture: Hommage à Fernand Dumont* (Presses Universitaires de l'Université Laval, 1995; also available at <http://www.bib.ulaval.ca/doi/lec/pul/>).

Canada has lost one of its greatest intellectuals, but his books and writings are there to be discovered. We hope that his works will be translated into English in the future. Many scholars are now studying Fernand Dumont, including Michael A. Weinstein, who wrote an excellent book introducing readers to Dumont, *Culture Critique: Fernand Dumont and New Quebec Society* (St. Martin's Press, 1985).

Since Fernand Dumont's death, I have re-read many of his books. They are astonishingly pertinent and factual. The works of Fernand Dumont will remain important tools to help us interpret our common humanity.

Simon Langlois, Université Laval

#### Fathy Soliman Elbana (-1997)

Fathy Soliman Elbana, who received his PhD in Sociology (1989) and his Master of Science degree in Rural Sociology (1985) from the University of Missouri-Columbia, died from a heart attack on February 9, 1997 in Alexandria, Egypt. He was an Assistant Professor at the University of Alexandria where he taught Social Theory and Social Research Methods, and advised students including Sohair Abd El-rahman (PhD in Rural Sociology-University of Missouri 1996).

In recent years Fathy worked on two major research projects; contributing to the project for Development of Agricultural Resources for the Matruh Governorate and to research on Institutional Changes to Promote Rural Development in Egypt. Fathy's passion for social theory, strongly connected to his concerns regarding social change and development, is reflected in his dissertation, titled "Foreign Capital Dependency and Underdevelopment." During his time at the University of Missouri he built strong collegial relationships and excelled in his academic activities.

As those who knew him will remember, Fathy was a person of strong convictions, great intellectual curiosity, and enduring friendships. Fathy was dedicated to his family and committed to contributing to social change and development in Egypt. He is survived by his brother Khairy, a medical school student and his sister Nadia, a secretary at the Adminis-

trative Office of the Alexandria Governorate.

Jim McCartney, University of Missouri-Columbia

#### E.M. Rallings (1924-1997)

E.M. "Bud" Rallings died at his home with family members on September 8, 1997. Bud was a South Carolinian by birth and rearing, a student at Clemson (BS 1949 and MS 1950, Agricultural Extension), and teacher in the public school system of South Carolina. He left South Carolina for Florida, where he received his PhD in Sociology from Florida State University in 1964. Bud, with his wife Vivian, then graced Mississippi with his presence and teaching at Mississippi State University. He moved to North Carolina in 1966, and taught at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro until his retirement in 1986. He applied his professional skills in marriage and family therapy and community service in North Carolina for over a quarter of a century.

Bud was the founding father of the Family Life Council of Greater Greensboro, a local affiliate of the National Council of Family Relations. Unique to this local family life council is the fact that it has a professional director and paid staff. This professional organization serves the marriage and the family needs of the metropolitan area with programs such as "Wise Guys" for adolescent boys, scholarship and support programs for teenage parents, and programs for children or divorce and single living adults. In 1989, he received the First Service Award, an award named in his honor, and he was appointed as a lifelong member of the Board of Directors of the Greensboro Family Life Council. In 1981, Bud received the Irwin V. Sperry Award from the North Carolina Family Life Council, for whom he had served as President.

To sociology, Bud's work with Ivan E. Nye and Felix Berardo on a "situational approach" as a conceptual framework for studying the family was perhaps his most important work (in *Emerging Conceptual Frameworks in Family Analysis*, Nye and Berardo, editors). In 1984, he published his most unique work, *Two-Clergy Marriage: A Special Case of Dual Careers*. This study looked at an emerging phenomenon in some southern Protestant churches—both husband and wife being ordained ministers.

Beyond his own family, Bud's greatest joy was his students. He was nurturing to his colleagues in sociology and supportive of colleagues in human development, family relations, nursing, and other professional programs, but he was most concerned with the well being of his students. When the sociology department at UNCC decided to centralize its academic advising program for majors, it was Bud who was selected first to create and carry out these advising duties. While pushing students, he always had a steady hand to hold them if they began to falter. He was a mentor and friend to all he encountered.

Bud's contribution to society also came as a combat soldier during World War II. In the Battle of the Bulge, he was severely wounded; the heavy leg brace he had to wear was a reminder to all of the great sacrifice he made for us. The pain he endured for the rest of his life, he endured in silence, constantly fighting it but

rarely dominated by it.

His hardy laugh, great hugs, and deep human concern will be missed. His legacy will live on.

David J. Pratto, University of North Carolina-Greensboro

#### Glen Laird Taggart (1914-1997)

Glen Laird Taggart, a leader in international studies, rural sociology, and higher education, died on August 10, 1997 in Lewiston, UT, at the age of 83. He was born in 1914 in Utah and received his BS in Sociology from Utah State in 1940. He completed his graduate work in rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin, receiving his PhD in 1946.

In his first years as a sociologist, he worked with the United States Department of Agriculture on rural development programs. He joined the faculty at Michigan State University in 1953 and held a joint appointment in sociology and agricultural extension.

Three years later, he was appointed the first Dean of International Studies and Programs at Michigan State University. He immediately began to coordinate several far-flung international projects in the Ryukyus, Brazil, Colombia, and Vietnam. He helped broaden the vision of the university by insisting that Michigan State should become an international university and that nearly every discipline would need to contain an international dimension. He forcefully argued that students needed to learn about different societies, economies, and political systems across the world and that this learning would be based on the international research, teaching and service of the faculty. Under his leadership, Michigan State went on to sponsor colleges, universities, and research projects on every continent. He even served as the President of the University of Nigeria for two years. He also helped launch one of the largest study abroad programs in the nation.

In 1968, he went to Utah State University and became its eleventh president. During his tenure, Utah State

rapidly became a major university with expanding programs in agricultural research and, of course, with a broad mission in international research, teaching, and service. He was known for his commitment to students and his support of faculty. In recognition of his active service as president and for his advancement of the interests of faculty and students, Utah State named the hub of its campus, the Glen L. Taggart Student Center.

Dr. Taggart is survived by his wife, Phyllis Taggart, and his son, Edward Louis Taggart, both of Logan, Utah.

Glen Taggart brought to higher education a principle which now is part of the foundation of all international education programs—every educated student must be made aware of the commonalities and differences across societies through the international research, teaching, and service of faculty. Both Michigan State University and Utah State University gained so much from his strong efforts to assist them in expanding their land grant philosophy to include international studies and programs. In both universities, their sociology departments benefited from his strong support for international and comparative research.

Christopher K. Vanderpool, Michigan State University

## Classified Ads

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

Need help typesetting/editing/indexing your book or thesis? We format per your publisher's requirements. Tables/charts our specialty. Call Karen at (540) 347-0647; e-mail [ejm@crosslink.net](mailto:ejm@crosslink.net).

### New from ASA!

#### 1997-98 Directory of Departments

Contains basic information on nearly 2,200 departments of sociology and social science, from PhD-granting departments to two-year colleges offering courses but no major or degree program. Lists department title, name of chair, address, phone/fax/e-mail, and number of sociology faculty. Departments are indexed by geographic location as well as type of degree/courses offered. 84 pages. \$10 to ASA members; \$20 non-members.

#### ASA Style Guide, Second Edition

Designed to aid authors in preparing manuscripts for all ASA journals and publications. It provides complete information on style, format, and other specifications for manuscript submissions. Authors will find that the format is familiar and appealing to a wide audience in the social and behavioral sciences and is an indispensable reference for all. The brand-new second edition (November 1997) incorporates electronic citation format as well as other style revisions since the first edition appeared in 1996. \$5 to ASA members; \$10 non-members.

Send prepaid orders to: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

To order by credit card: Fax complete information to (202) 785-0146; or call (202) 833-3410 x389.

For additional information on ASA publications: See the ASA home page at <http://www.asanet.org>.

## ASA Teaching Resources Center

### Call for Submissions

Do you have instructional materials that you'd like to see included in our publications?

The following products are under development or revision during 1998. Please *do not* write requesting these products. As materials are completed, they will be announced in Footnotes and distributed through the Teaching Resources Center. If you have pertinent materials, please contact the editors listed below. They are interested in course syllabi, class exercises and assignments, examinations and evaluation instruments, computer software and film reviews, and essays on pedagogical challenges and opportunities involved in teaching these courses.

- **Alcohol and Drugs:** *Sociology of Alcohol and Drugs: Syllabi and Instructional Material*, Richard Dembo, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620 and Paul Roman, University of Georgia, The Institute for Behavioral Research, Rm #102, Barrow Hall, Athens, GA 30602-2401
- **Chicano/Latino Studies:** *Chicano and Latino Studies in Sociology: Syllabi and Instructional Materials*, Mary Romero, School of Justice Studies, PO Box 0403, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85284
- **Children:** *Syllabi and Instructional Material on the Sociology of Children*, Sue Marie Wright, Dept. of Sociology, Ms 38, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA 99004
- **Demography:** *Syllabi for Demography*, Brian Pendleton, Department of Sociology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1905
- **Disabilities:** *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Teaching Sociology of Disabilities*, Lynn Schlesinger, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901
- **Family Violence:** *Resource Material for Teaching About Family Violence*, Barbara Keating, Department of Sociology & Corrections, Mankato State University, MSU 49, PO Box 8400, Mankato, MN 56002-8400
- **Formal Organizations:** *Teaching Formal Organizations*, Doug Orton, c/o ASA-TRC, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
- **Juvenile Delinquency:** *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses in Juvenile Delinquency*, Tim Fiedler, Department of Sociology, Carroll College Waukesha, WI 53186
- **Mass Class:** *Teaching the Mass Class*, George Bridges, Department of Sociology Dk-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195
- **Peace and War:** *Teaching the Sociology of Peace and War*, John MacDougall, 15 Old Lowell Road, Westford, MA 01886
- **Religion:** *Syllabi & Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Religion*, Syllabi and essays to Madeleine Cousineau, Department of Sociology, Mt. Ida College, Newton, MA 02159-3310, Annotated Bibliographies, Film lists, and software information to Dr. Helen A. Berger, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, West Chester University, West Chester, PA 19383
- **Rural Sociology:** *Syllabi and Instructional Material in Rural Sociology*, Carol Jenkins, Department of Sociology, Glendale Community College, 6000 West Olive Ave., Glendale, AZ 85302
- **Sociology Clubs and Student Involvement:** *The Sociology Student Tool Kit*, Steve Hoffman, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
- **Software and Sociology:** *Software and Sociology*, Dan Cover, 43 Kirkwood Lane, Greenville, SC 29640
- **Undergraduate Learning:** *Assessing Undergraduate Learning in Sociology*, James Reynolds, 4455 West 7th Street, Winona, MN 55987, and Ronald Stevens, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Winona State University, Winona, MN 55987
- **Work and Occupations:** *Integrating Issues of Cultural Diversity into Courses in Work and Occupations*, Idee Winfield, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, College of Charleston, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC 29424

January 15 deadline!

## ASA/AAAS Media Fellowship

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce a fellowship opportunity for sociologists to enhance their skills in and commitment to the presentation of social science in the media. The ASA fellowship is a collaboration with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) which, for twenty-one years, has sponsored a summer fellowship called Mass Media Science and Engineering Fellows Program. The goal of the ASA-AAAS initiative is to encourage better public communications among those continuing active careers as sociologists.

This initiative is an excellent opportunity for the Association to better prepare sociologists to emphasize public communication and public understanding in their professional work. The ASA Fellow will join colleagues from other fields of science in the AAAS-led orientation session at the beginning of the summer. Thereafter, all Fellows are placed in an internship site for ten weeks, followed by a regrouping for a final session back in Washington at the end of the summer. The summer placement dates are set by AAAS. The Fellow must be willing to relocate for the summer to the placement site. While the applicant does have input over preferred sites and opportunities, the final decision is made by AAAS for the mentorship and experience they provide.

**Deadline:** January 15, 1998

**Stipend:** Weekly stipend totaling \$5000 for the summer from which housing is paid, plus travel expenses

**Eligibility:** Advanced graduate student (ABD) or PhD or equivalent in sociology

## December 31 Deadline ASA Minority Fellowship Program Invites Applications

The ASA Minority Fellowship Program is accepting applications through December 31. For complete details on how to apply, see the full announcement in September/October 1997 *Footnotes* (page 8) or contact: ASA Minority Fellowship Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410 x322; e-mail minority.affairs@asanet.org.

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

NON-PROFIT ORG  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
ALBANY, NY  
PERMIT NO. 31

## Future ASA Annual Meetings

1998  
August 21-25  
San Francisco Hilton and  
Towers  
Parc Fifty Five Hotel  
San Francisco, CA

□ □ □

1999  
August 6-10  
Chicago, Illinois

□ □ □

2000  
August 12-16  
Washington, DC

## Footnotes

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

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

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

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

Copyright 1997, American Sociological Association. Third class postage paid at Washington, DC, and additional mailing offices. ISSN 0749-6931.