

Footnotes

VOLUME 25
NUMBER 9

DECEMBER 1997

1998 Annual Meeting . . .

Come to San Francisco and Experience a Postmodern Dream

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles in anticipation of the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

by Sherri Catan
San Francisco State University

San Francisco is a postmodern dream, every possible version of reality existing at the same time and in the same place. Little wonder that this was Foucault's favorite American city.

If you want to get a feel for the multiple realities that give San Francisco its special character, take off from the convention hotel one morning or afternoon. Go down the hill toward Market Street. If you do not meet a seller on the street, buy a copy of the *Street Sheet* from the Coalition of the Homeless at 126 Hyde Street. The *Street Sheet* has been published for a decade. During this time the

number of homeless on the streets of San Francisco has more than doubled. Notoriously difficult to count, today's estimate is 6-10,000 people sleeping in cars, parks, streets, culverts and doorways every night, some in the very shadows of the high-rise hotels that cater to visitors who can afford to stay in one of the nation's most expensive cities.

Newspaper in hand, catch an antiquated cable car—or, for a little aerobic workout, hike up the hill to Sutter Street. Settle into one of the small cafes that cluster around the San Francisco Art Institute. Savor the contradiction between the bohemian setting and the bourgeoisie boulevard it fronts and confronts. You

can drink an espresso or an imported tea while you read about the homeless, expressed in their own words. As you study the unending plight of the city's

most destitute, be mindful that a two bedroom apartment in the building across the street rents for about \$2,000 a month—considerably more if it commands a view.

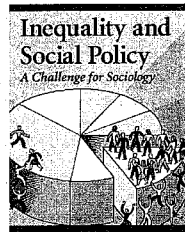
Surely all cities consist of such dichotomies—wealth and poverty, beauty and sordidness, activism and neglect. Isn't tension between opposites what gives the city its

dynamic pulse? Even so, San Francisco is a special mosaic of realities that coexist at the interface of Asia to the west and Europe to the east. The quest for the

sociological visitor: how many different realities can you discover radiating out from the convention hotels?

Part of the discovery process involves separating the image of San Francisco from the actualities. Ideas and images and representations of the city are disseminated all over the world by music and film and the background shots in hundreds of television commercials and print advertisements. Mysteries, travel books, novels, poetry, and television series combine with picture post cards and magazine photographs to create an idealization of place. People come to San Francisco with a rich stock of knowledge that precedes any actual experience. They feel a sense of familiarity before they arrive. Although the ASA convention site at O'Farrell and Taylor is cast in a perpetual shadow of its own making, few who start their visit

See San Francisco, page 9



NSF Sociology Program Gets a Winner: Markovsky

Editor's Note: In November, University of Iowa sociologist Barry Markovsky began serving as a visiting co-director of the Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation. Footnotes Managing Editor Ed Hatcher recently interviewed Markovsky about the new position.



Barry Markovsky

Footnotes: Barry, what made you accept the position?

Markovsky: NSF has been instrumental to my career, beginning in 1978 when I received a pre-doctoral fellowship that supported my graduate education. Since then I've been working on NSF-sponsored projects more often than not. I've come to view this organization as an unparalleled resource for social science research. So naturally I was thrilled about having an opportunity to contribute to its mission, and to help promote basic research and science education within Sociology.

Footnotes: Do you see the new position as compatible with the research you have been conducting at the University of Iowa or are you embarked on a wholly new direction in your career?

Markovsky: This is not a new career direction; just a temporary side-trip. My research activities will be reduced during my time here, but a number of collaborations with colleagues and students will continue as planned. In the Spring I'll even be teaching a graduate course back at Iowa via the World Wide Web. NSF encourages visiting scientists to keep their research alive, allowing us time and providing resources for this purpose. I intend to take every advantage of this, including frequent trips back to Iowa.

Footnotes: Is it your sense that sociologists are fully capitalizing on the funding opportunities at NSF?

Markovsky: No, not really. My sense is that many sociologists view the possibility of NSF funding as more remote than it actually is—especially newer PhDs. I mentioned that I consistently have received funding for projects. What I didn't mention was that many, perhaps most, of my proposals were rejected initially, but that all of them eventually were funded after revision and resubmission. Moreover, the number of proposals to the sociology program has been down over the last several years. Although this means that a higher proportion of submissions has been funded of late, it also means that

See Markovsky, page 8

Candidates for ASA Offices, Council, Committees

The American Sociological Association wishes to announce the candidates for all ASA Offices, Council, the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Committees, and Committee on Nominations. Ballots will be mailed no later than May 15, 1998. Nominated candidates are as follows:

President-Elect

James E. Blackwell, Emeritus, University of Massachusetts-Boston
Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida

Vice President-Elect

Jay Demerath, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Nan Lin, Duke University

Council

Richard Alba, State University of New York-Albany
Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College
William T. Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara
Richard Flacks, University of California-Santa Barbara
Carole C. Marks, University of Delaware
Melvin L. Oliver, The Ford Foundation
C. Matt Snipp, Stanford University
Ivan Szelenyi, University of California-Los Angeles

Committee on Publications

Sampson Lee Blair, Arizona State University

Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley
Dan Clawson, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
John R. Logan, State University New York-Albany

Committee on Nominations

District 1
Samuel R. Lucas, University of California-Berkeley
Belinda Robnett, University of California-Davis

District 2

Samuel Cohn, Texas A&M University
Rogelio Saenz, Texas A&M University

District 3

Jeylan T. Mortimer, University of Minnesota
Frank Harold Wilson, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

District 4

Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Lynn Weber, University of South Carolina

District 5

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, University of Michigan
Toby L. Parcel, Ohio State University

District 6

Antonio McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania

See Candidates, page 5

In This Issue . . .



4

Dynamic Duo
Meet the new editors of
Sociological Methodology.



5

For the Record
Special symposium will
highlight ASA archives
opening.



5

For Science Sakes
Sociologists would do well
to consider AAAS.



6

Fertile Field
Disability is an area rich
with sociological
opportunity.



7

Media Savvy
ASA Media Fellow sees
future for sociology in the
newsroom.



9

**Scouting for
Scholars**
ASA Sections release call for
award nominations.

Our Regular Features

Public Affairs	3
Departments	13
Obituaries	15

The Executive Officer's Column

The Health of Our Data Infrastructure in Social Science



Over the past year the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) at the National Science Foundation (NSF) has been grappling with how to think about investments in infrastructure and especially investments in data infrastructure. The catalyst for this reflection is a desire to ensure that investments in science continue to maximize our capacity to advance knowledge. At heart, it may also reflect concerns about the value of continued investments in long-term data series (such as the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the National Election Study) or about whether such allocations will limit resources for new ideas with potentially "higher" priority.

Since NSF raised the question ("How Should Federally Supported Databases Evolve Over-time") one year ago, there has been wide ranging discussion and debate about how to frame the issue and arrive at answers that serve our sciences well. Bill Butz, Director of the Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research, has led this rethinking internal to NSF, with Bennett BERTenthal, the NSF Assistant Director who heads the SBE Directorate, also encouraging the development of new infrastructural ideas. Their core questions are whether current data projects are the highest priority, how can NSF best generate new ideas and compete them against existing projects, how long should NSF continue to be the funding source for meritorious work, and what proportion of research dollars should support infrastructure.

Individuals, organizations, and institutions within the research community, including ASA, have sought to work with NSF social scientists to clarify the questions and to help think

through the criteria and processes that can optimize quality decisions and allocations. The Executive Committee of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) has been engaged in ongoing discussions with Butz and BERTenthal on these issues. In July, the Forum on Research Management (FORM) convened a meeting on longitudinal databases. In November, the Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of the National Research Council held a conference on Decision-making for Research Infrastructure in the Behavioral and Social Sciences. Also, this November, the topic was a major issue at COSSA's Annual Meeting and at the SBE Advisory Committee meeting.

Several important themes evolve from the discussion of data infrastructure. First, efforts must be directed to enlarging the level of support for data infrastructure. The research "pie" for the social and behavioral sciences including in data infrastructure is minimal in comparison to other fields of science. Indeed, by 1996, the NSF investment in methods, measurement, and major data resources diminished by about 35 percent in 1980 dollars.

Second, quality science is often "seeded" by quality data resources, and quality science can also spawn interest in building such resources. Therefore, we need to transcend juxtaposing data infrastructure and individual-investigator research and to ferret out ways of promoting the interaction and integration of the two.

Third, long-term data series should enhance in value, and they can and do change over time. Therefore, we need to think more dynamically and creatively about data infrastructure (both those in place and those not yet created) and avoid simplified assumptions that "new" is "better," that "old" must be "preserved," or that "long-term" is necessarily "old."

Fourth, attention needs to be given to data resources with the capacity to stimulate work across fields and subfields of the social and behavioral sciences, recognizing that in some areas there is little or no history of building data infrastructure as part of research.

Fifth, we need to think carefully about the *federal infrastructure for the support of data infrastructure* in the social and behavioral sciences and to ensure that the criteria for funding and the structures for planning and decisionmaking enable continuing and initiating the highest quality work.

All social and behavioral scientists have a stake and interest in whether issues like these are addressed and are addressed well. Whether we are active in planning or using such data resources for research or teaching, their presence enhances the capacity of our fields. We need to continue those series that are doing this job, and we need to initiate others that can add to our fertile base.

We have some principles that can serve as a basis for beginning this task. When NSF had a dedicated program responsible for data infrastructure, it devised criteria for guiding decisions and priority setting. These included: How likely is it that the data will stimulate research leading to important discoveries or generalizations within a field or, in the most favorable case, extending to other fields? Are there clear advantages to concentrating diverse information within one body of data? What are the analytic foundations for establishing the periodicity of the data collection (such as those based on rates of change in the relationships among structural variables)? What is the probability that the data will generate not just significant work but also a tradition of excellence in a field?

With criteria such as these and with a renewed interest at NSF in such science policy thinking, we in the social sciences have an important opportunity before us. The SBE Directorate soon will launch a year-long period of planning. Between now and May 1998, NSF is reaching out through meetings, funding workshops, and other such activities to identify infrastructural needs across fields of social science. By summer 1998, this input will be synthesized and coordinated by NSF into a set of recommendations and operating strategies. By Fall 1998, NSF will announce plans for one or more infrastructural competitions, with proposal submissions in Spring 1999 and support by the Fall.

While questions remain about what will happen and by what process, we should engage in shaping the conversation and the outcomes. ASA will continue to be active on these issues, but we need the wisdom, experience, and knowledge of our community as we move ahead.—*Felice J. Levine* □



Conference Held on Future of Scholarly Monograph

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

A host of nettlesome issues affecting the future of the scholarly monograph were aired in September at a special conference in Washington, DC.

Representatives from disciplinary associations, university administration, and university presses met on September 11-12, 1997, to discuss "The Specialized Scholarly Monograph in Crisis: Or How Can I Get Tenure If You Won't Publish My Book?"

The conference was organized by the American Council of Learned Societies (of which ASA is a member), the Association of American University Presses, and the Association of Research Libraries. Central concerns were the rising costs of publishing monographs through university presses coupled with declining sales, and the importance of retaining university presses as core outlets for specialized scholarship.

The group considered a scholarly monograph to be a "small market book" (selling under 800 copies), written for an academic audience, and of central importance to scholars. The university presses cited rising production and editorial costs, the onset of electronic publishing, reduced library budgets, diminished subsidies by universities (or the legislature), and even changes in the tax code as reasons the scholarly monograph is becoming less viable. From 1986 to 1996, the price of serials (journals) went up 147 percent and the price of monographs rose 63 percent. Yet libraries showed a seven percent decline of serials purchased and a 21 percent drop in monographs. In short, summarized a research librarian, libraries are paying more for less.

One issue raised was how to support scholarly work by making monographs available to those working in specialty areas. A research librarian spoke of borrowing from industry the model of "just in time," instead of "just in case." The latter model, currently in practice, has libraries buying books "just in case" someone might want to consult them. When librarians examine "use data" (measured by what is checked out), many monographs are used two or three times a decade. The "just in time" model would allocate funds to access monographs when needed, and with electronic technology, CDs and other options, to do so quickly and less expensively.

Presses are beginning to experiment with models of electronic delivery, including publishing a few hard copies, putting a book on line, and then later, printing a paperback edition. Some presses reported that having books on line was excellent advertising and increased sales of the print copies. With present technology, it is unlikely scholars will read entire monographs off a screen, or download and print them. Therefore, seeing

a new book, skimming it enough to find it valuable, might lead to a sale of a hard copy.

Conference attendees discussed the importance of the scholarly monograph for promotion and tenure decisions. The university presses invest heavily in editorial staff and in the peer review process. These costs are difficult to reduce, even if monographs were published electronically. This review and editorial process, moreover, is critical to the "value" of the monograph for promotion and tenure. If individuals either reprint their dissertation or put their monograph on line (with no review), the quality of scholarship will suffer.

Several presenters discussed the "rising bar," where more than one monograph is required in some fields to receive tenure. The publication squeeze is exacerbated by more faculty required to write more monographs. How electronic materials will be evaluated by promotion and tenure committees remains to be seen. Rutgers University issued a committee report called "Electronic Publishing and Tenure" (<http://aui.nmls.rutgers.edu/texts/ept.html>) that argued for including electronic publishing as an "appropriate means of scholarly, artistic, and professional communication."

Many monographs are rewritten dissertations. Several presenters discussed this pattern and its costs and benefits. On the plus side, a dissertation is a major piece of new and original scholarship that should be shared, even to a very small community within that specialty. To create a solid monograph, however, usually requires substantial investment by the author and by the editorial staff of the press, so it is costly. Given that most dissertations are on-line, is there enough "value added" to merit publishing revisions, one presenter asked.

Many institutions, associations, presses, and consortia have experiments underway to find ways to make the economic and scholarly equations work. For example, the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC)—a consortium of Big Ten schools—is sharing electronic monograph holdings. The American Historical Association and the Association of Research Libraries has begun the "Endangered Monograph Project" to offer an electronic series in history and area studies. Several university presses are embarking on "arena publishing," where they concentrate on a set of disciplines or area studies, hoping to encourage readers to look to their web sites for those materials.

The conference wrapped up with Teresa A. Sullivan, Dean at the University of Texas-Austin and Secretary of the American Sociological Association, speaking on future directions. In addition to synthesizing what had been said over two days, Sullivan provided sociological insights about macro-level shifts in higher education, new definitions of scholarship, and new ways to evaluate and "credential" faculty. □

Join ISA and Head North!

In 1998, sociologists will not need to cross an ocean to get the best of international sociology.

Instead, just cross the Canadian border and attend the International Sociological Association's XIV World Congress from July 26 to August 1, 1998 in Montreal.

The Congress is celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the ISA with the theme: "Social Knowledge: Heritage, Challenges, Perspectives."

Sociologists can still offer papers for the Congress but deadlines are approaching in

almost all the Research Committees, which have up to 16 sessions each at the Congress.

Now is a good time to join ISA. Membership rates are low and joining ISA entitles you to significant discounts on registration fees for the World Congress. ISA membership entitles you to the *ISA Bulletin*, a subscription to its quarterly, *International Sociology*, and the opportunity to participate in the 50 different ISA Research Committees.

For more information on ISA and the XIV Congress, go to the ISA website at: www.ucsf.edu/info/isa □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Deal Struck on Census Sampling Issue . . .** The Administration and Congress have struck a deal on the use of sampling in the 2000 census. The deal allows the U.S. Census Bureau to move forward with trials of scientific sampling for the 2000 count, but permits public funds to be used for a Republican court challenge of the procedure. Critics of the deal note that opponents are free to shop around for a friendly three-judge panel to get an injunction against sampling just about the time the Census Bureau wants to try it out. Many opponents to sampling admit that they hope for an eventual Supreme Court ruling that sampling is unconstitutional and that "enumeration"—or actual head-counting—is the only allowable means of conducting the census.

✓ **OMB Releases New Directive on Race and Ethnicity Standards . . .** The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), meanwhile, has issued new Race and Ethnicity Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting (Revised Directive 15). The new designations for race are: White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native. For ethnicity, the designations are: Hispanic or Latino; and Not Hispanic or Latino. OMB says more research is needed before a complete set of guidelines can be developed. Further review will take place in the next few months by statistical and policy experts who will provide recommendations to OMB by Spring 1998. The new standards will be used by the Census Bureau in the 2000 Census and the 2000 Dress Rehearsal scheduled for March 1998. For further information, contact Suzann Evinger, OMB Statistical Policy Office at (202) 395-7245. An electronic copy of the notice is available at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OMB/html/fedreg.html>

✓ **NIH Gets Last Minute Boost from Congress . . .** As part of its final business before adjourning, the 105th Congress passed the conference report on the Labor, Health and Human Services appropriations bill. The bill includes a 7.1 percent increase for the National Institutes of Health and directs the Institute of Medicine to conduct a study of NIH research priority setting. The measure was expected to be approved by President Clinton. In October, the President had signed the VA, HUD, Independent Agencies bill, which includes a five percent increase for the National Science Foundation.

✓ **Hill Briefing Held On Healing and the Mind . . .** A House Appropriations Subcommittee sponsored a lively briefing on *Healing and the Mind* in October that saw researchers and policymakers call for a greater federal commitment to behavioral and social science research. The briefing focused on the role of the mind in healing and health and was convened by Rep. John Porter (R-IL), Chair of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies. NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) Director Norman Y. Anderson said good health demands more than the study of genetics. "Our beliefs, our emotions, our behavior, our thoughts, our family and cultural systems, as well as the environmental context in which we live, all are as relevant to our health as our genetic inheritance and physiology." The next scientific challenge, he said, is to "seek a deeper understanding" of the interactions between these social, psychological, and behavioral variables and health. Herbert Benson, President of the Mind/Body Medical Institute at Harvard Medical School, said there is "ever increasing data that behavioral approaches decrease visits to the doctors" and urged that the NIH be given increased funding for social and behavioral research.

✓ **NIMH Gets New Acting Deputy Director . . .** National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Director Steve Hyman has announced psychologist Richard Nakamura as the Institute's new Acting Deputy Director, replacing Rex Cowdry. Nakamura has recently served as Director of the NIMH Office of Science Policy.

Ford Approves ASA Grant Request for Initiative on Race

In early November, The Ford Foundation notified the American Sociological Association that it has approved funding for ASA's grant proposal to examine and report on social science knowledge on race, racism, and race relations. The ASA is seeking to help educate the nation about race in conjunction with the Clinton Administration's initiative, "One America." Melvin Oliver, the Foundation's Vice President of Asset Building and Community Development, will lend his scholarly expertise on race relations to the project's goal of mapping the behavioral and social sciences knowledge in the domain of race relations and the causes and consequences of racism in society.

With Ford support, ASA will convene a small research workshop. The workshop is designed to assess, integrate, and synthesize concepts and findings resulting from the Call for Help issued by ASA (see November *Footnotes*); flesh out connections between different domains of work; and provide guidance on presenting this knowledge to relevant communities.

Additional information about ASA's efforts can be found on its home page: <http://www.asanet.org>. Direct communication can be sent to: race.project@asanet.org. □

Mark Becker and Michael Sobel

Sociological Methodology Gets a Winning Duo

Editor's Note: In January 1997, based on recommendations from the Committee on Publications, ASA Council appointed new editors for three journals, including *Sociological Methodology* (SM). In this issue, Footnotes presents profiles of the new SM co-editors, as well as their vision statement.

by Yu Xie, University of Michigan

Michael Sobel, Professor of Sociology at the University of Arizona, and Mark Becker, Associate Professor of Biostatistics at the University of Michigan, will co-edit *Sociological Methodology*. The long distance separating Arizona and Michigan would ordinarily make Sobel and Becker unlikely partners in a co-editorship. It was, however, an extraordinary event that brought them together to be co-editors of *Sociological Methodology*.

Michael Sobel graduated from Florida State University with a BA degree in Sociology in 1972. He went to the University of Wisconsin-Madison for graduate education, earning an MS degree in sociology in 1975 and another MS degree in statistics in 1978. He completed his PhD in 1980, with a dissertation on lifestyle and social structure. Sobel's academic career has been associated with the University of Arizona, as Assistant Professor in 1982-86, Associate Professor in 1986-91, and Professor since 1991.

Mark Becker obtained a BS in mathematics from Towson State University in 1980 and went to Pennsylvania State University for graduate education in statistics. He completed his PhD in 1985, with a dissertation on categorical data analysis, and immediately began his academic career at the University of Florida in the Department of Statistics as Assistant Professor. He later moved to the University of Michigan, where he was appointed in the Department of Biostatistics, as Assistant Professor in 1989 and Associate Professor in 1992. Since 1996, Becker has had an active affiliation as Faculty Associate with Michigan's Institute for Social Research (ISR).

Although Sobel and Becker have known each other for more than a decade due to their common interest in loglinear and related models, their collaboration was triggered by the unexpected death, on May 7, 1995, of their mutual friend and a former editor of *Sociological Methodology*, Clifford C. Clogg. As Cliff Clogg's first statistics doctoral student and former collaborator, Mark Becker had maintained a close relationship with Cliff Clogg and his family. Having just co-edited a book (published in 1995) with Cliff Clogg along with Gerhard Arminger, Michael Sobel saw himself as Clogg's close professional and personal friend. Saddened and devastated by Clogg's untimely death, they both wanted to pay tribute to Clogg's scholarly achievement and professional leadership and to carry on his legacy. In September 1996, Becker and Sobel successfully co-organized a conference "Social Science and Statistics: In Honor of the Late Clifford C. Clogg" at the Pennsylvania State University. Co-sponsored by the Methodology Sec-

tion of the ASA, the conference drew attendance from many prominent scholars in sociology, statistics, and demography all over the world. Based on papers presented at the conference, Becker and Sobel are currently co-editing two special issues of *Sociological Methods and Research*. This collaborative experience provides a solid basis for their forthcoming co-editorship of *Sociological Methodology*.

Sobel's contributions to sociological methodology are numerous, of which the most notable ones include analysis of mobility tables, structural equations, and causal inference. His 1985 *AJS* paper co-authored with Michael Hout and Otis Dudley Duncan on structural mobility was a landmark piece that set the agenda for mobility research in the ensuing years. Published in *ASR* in 1981, his diagonal model remains the standard tool for studying mobility or mobility-like effects. It should be mentioned that the influence of Sobel's work is not limited to the sociological circle, for Sobel has also published extensively in related statistical journals, such as *Psychometrika* and the *Journal of American Statistical Association (JASA)*.

Following in Cliff Clogg's footsteps, Becker has been an expert in categorical data analysis straddling between statistics and sociology. Through a series of papers published in *JASA* and the *Journal*

of the Royal Statistical Society (*B*), Becker's work on association models, particularly those with a multi-dimensional structure, has been highly influential. His computer software for these models found its way to the sociological community around 1990 and is today still widely used, albeit in altered forms. His recent papers on marginal models were largely motivated by sociological problems and are bound to influence the way sociologists analyze contingency tables in the future. It is particularly noteworthy that two major papers out of his latest line of work on marginal models were published in *Sociological Methodology* (1994 and 1998). It is clear that Becker is deeply interested in and firmly committed to sociology. As a discipline, sociology is very fortunate to have his contribution and service.

There is no doubt that Sobel and Becker's scholarly credentials well qualify them to be co-editors of *Sociological Methodology*. However, as consumers and contributors we often expect more than scholarly credentials in our editors. We also want to know whether or not they can process submissions in a timely and objective manner and exercise sound judgment in areas beyond their own expertise. Knowing them both, I am confident that Sobel and Becker will do a superb job on all fronts. For example, their vision of methodol-

ogy is very broad, as evidenced by their plan to include qualitative and historical methods in *Sociological Methodology*. Wherever they lack expertise, they will seek advice from experts. The co-editorship team should also benefit from Becker's experience in academic administration.

Given Sobel and Becker's broad and active networks outside sociology, I expect them to be proactive in bringing the latest new developments in other fields (such as spatial statistics and GIS) to the attention of the sociological community. The Publications Committee of the ASA made the right decision in selecting them to be next co-editors of *Sociological Methodology*. In the good hands of Sobel and Becker we will see the continuation of *Sociological Methodology* as a flagship journal of sociology. As before, we will see quality, innovation, and lasting impact in the papers that will appear in *Sociological Methodology*. □

ASR Examines Self-Esteem Issues

by Glenn Firebaugh, Editor,
American Sociological Review
Pennsylvania State University

Why do people have children? In agricultural societies, children contribute to the material well-being of their parents through their work on the farm. But in present-day urban societies, children are very costly. Why do individuals have children in urban societies?

One popular answer is that children serve to enhance an adult's self-esteem. The enhancement of self-esteem through childbearing might be especially important for individuals who are not in a position to enhance their self-esteem through their careers. So if self-esteem enhancement is a significant factor in the decision to have children, we expect the self-esteem motivation to be especially strong among those having low education, low income, and a dead-end job.

In an article to appear in the December issue of the *American Sociological Review* ("Self-esteem Enhancement Through Fertility?"), Gary Oates finds no evidence that childbearing enhances self-esteem in the United States. Using data from a nationally representative sample of young American adults (3323 women and 3208 men, ages 23-30), Oates finds that self-esteem is higher among those with greater education and more favorable career prospects. However, number of children has no effect on self-esteem for either women or men at any socioeconomic level. If childbearing in fact does not enhance self-esteem, then individuals who have children to enhance their self-esteem are likely to be disappointed. Though Oates's data cannot tell us how often the desire to enhance self-esteem is a decisive factor in childbearing, the findings do suggest that, if the desire to enhance self-esteem enhancement is a widespread motive for having a baby, then childbearing decisions are often based on unrealistic expectations. □

Editors Pledge Innovative Articles

by Michael Sobel, University of Arizona, and Mark Becker University of Michigan

Sociological Methodology is both the leading publication of innovative contributions by sociological methodologists and the primary vehicle for dissemination of important methodological contributions to the larger sociological community. *Sociological Methodology* is truly an interdisciplinary journal, featuring contributions from leading scholars in other disciplines, and influencing the practice of research in other social sciences.

While the success of the journal in these diverse endeavors stems ultimately from the high quality of the contributions, previous editors of *Sociological Methodology* have also worked very hard to keep in mind the different functions performed by this journal and to see that these are met. We intend to do the same. First, we are committed to publishing outstanding innovative work. At the same time, we shall insist that such contributions be clearly written and accessible to as broad an audience as possible, and we shall work hard with the authors, when needed, to see that this occurs. Second, we hope to continue the tradition of introducing sociologists to useful and exciting new developments in related fields, by publishing both innovative contributions and state of the art overviews of these developments. Several of the topics we are interested in highlighting include contributions of cognitive psychology to survey methodology, and statistical work on nonparametric regression and hierarchical modeling. We are also very interested in geographical information systems and new developments in spatial modeling, as we believe these developments hold great promise for sociologists interested in spatial relations and diffusion processes, for example. We would also like to feature some literature on dynamical systems and chaos, including tools for the empirical evaluation of these systems, as we believe this literature is potentially useful to sociologists studying dynamic processes. While some sociologists have found it useful to adopt language from this area, as of yet there has been little formal modeling and empirical analysis in sociology that has been informed by this literature.

Finally, we wish to see more qualitative methodology featured in *Sociological Methodology*. We hope that inclusion of such work would help to encourage a serious interchange of ideas between quantitative and qualitative methodologists, one that would help both types of methodologists to understand more broadly the strengths and weaknesses of their approaches to inference, and ultimately lead to the construction of stronger methodological tools.

AAAS: Making Room for Sociological Research

by Frank D. Bean, University of Texas-Austin, and Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology

What do research areas including aging, collective behavior, community, crime, demography, economy, family, education, environment, health, gender, race, and science and technology have in common? These represent just some of the focal-areas of sociologists who belong to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), who attend and present papers at the AAAS annual meetings, and read and contribute to *Science*, the AAAS journal.

AAAS is an organization of and for a broad community of researchers, teachers, and practitioners in the social, behavioral, and economic, as well as natural and physical sciences. Receiving and perhaps publishing papers in *Science*, and attending and presenting papers at the AAAS meetings, offer terrific opportunities to obtain information, communicate with colleagues, and exchange knowledge and ideas within and between disciplinary areas. A sample of participating sociologists report:

"AAAS meetings are an important means for establishing the relevance of sociological work among researchers across fields."

"AAAS is a two-way street: social scientists and natural scientists find they mutually inform each other."

"Presenting research at AAAS has provided opportunities to collaborate with biological scientists on issues of health and society."

"AAAS provides access to an extremely wide audience."

AAAS annual meetings bring

together not only large numbers of researchers but also the nation's (indeed the world's) largest assembly of science reporters—a media-group increasingly interested in the perspectives of sociologists on a broad range of topics. Press coverage of research results presented at AAAS meetings is typically more extensive than that for papers presented at any other associations's meetings, thus affording a uniquely valuable mechanism for the dissemination of the findings of important sociological research.

Similarly, sociologists who publish papers in *Science* (see the August 15 issue which contains an article by sociologist Robert J. Sampson on "Neighborhoods and Violent Crime") receive very wide distribution of their work. In short, the benefits for sociologists who belong to AAAS and take part in its activities are numerous, multifaceted, and can be substantial.

Sociologists can experience the world of AAAS by attending its 1998 meeting on February 12-17 in Philadelphia, PA. ASA will host a reception at the meeting for sociologists and aligned social scientists.

To join AAAS and its sections, including those on social, economic, and political science, and receive 51 issues/year of *Science*, *Science Online*, reduced registration fees to annual meetings, and access to programs in science education, science policy, and international science, contact AAAS membership services at: 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005; 1-800-731-4939; email: membership@aaas.org.

Frank Bean is chair of the ASA Committee on ASA-AAAS Relations and Mary Frank Fox is a member of that committee. □

ASA Candidates, from page 1

Thomas LaVeist, The Johns Hopkins University

District 7

Roy S. Bryce-Laporte, Colgate University
Mauricio A. Font, City University of New York

District 8

Lawrence D. Bobo, Harvard University
Stephen Cutler, University of Vermont

Committee on Committees

District 1

Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State University

Judith Treas, University of California-Irvine

District 2

Peter Adler, University of Denver
Ronald J. Angel, University of Texas-Austin

District 3

William Trent, University of Illinois
Larry Wu, University of Wisconsin-Madison

District 4

Thomas C. Hood, University of Tennessee-Knoxville
Xueuang Zhou, Duke University

District 5

Dennis M. Rome, Indiana University

Anna Santiago, Wayne State University

District 6

Bette J. Dickerson, The American University

Bart Landry, University of Maryland-College Park

District 7

Majorie L. DeVault, Syracuse University
Christine Wright-Isak, Young & Rubicam

District 8

Nancy DiTomaso, Rutgers University
Douglas Heckathorn, University of Connecticut

These candidates have been nominated by the Committee on Nominations and, for the Committee itself, by the At-Large members of Council. As is stated in the By-Laws, additional candidates may be nominated through the open nominations procedure. Petitions supporting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President must be signed by at least 100 voting members of the Association; petitioned candidates for other positions must receive the support of at least 50 voting members. All petitions must arrive in the Executive Office by January 31, 1998, to the attention of E. Czepiel. □

Symposium Part of Festivities to Celebrate Archives Opening

The American Sociological Association and the Sociology and Women's Studies programs at Pennsylvania State University are sponsoring a one-day symposium on February 28 to celebrate the opening of the ASA Archives at the Penn State Libraries and to honor the work of sociologist Jessie Bernard.

The symposium will be held at the Nittany Lion Inn on the Penn State's University Park campus. Through formal presentations and discussion, this event will focus on archives and the history and sociology of science.

The first of two substantive sessions will begin with a general paper by Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota, on the uses of biography in the sociology of science, followed by presentations by Margaret Mason, Penn State, and Leslie Wolfe, President, Center for Women Policy Studies. Both Wolfe and Mason worked with Professor Bernard at Penn State.

The second session will begin with a paper by Diana Shenk, Head of Historical Collections and Data Archives at Penn State, on the role of archival collections in stimulating valuable scholarship. It will be followed by presentations by the co-chairs of ASA Committee on Archives, Stephen Turner and Lynn Zucker. Turner, University of South Florida, will address the place of research on individual and organizational papers in illuminating the

development of a discipline. Zucker, UCLA, will focus her remarks on the place of organizational and institutional analysis in the sociology of science.

Professor Bernard was on the faculty of the Department of Sociology at Penn State from 1947 until her retirement in 1964. Her papers (along with those of her husband, L. L. Bernard, a former President of the ASA) form the foundation of a Penn State Libraries collection of the papers of eminent sociologists.

Professor Bernard—later to be Vice President of ASA—presented her first paper to the American Sociological Society in 1924. After her "retirement" from Penn State, she published more than 60 articles and over a dozen books, including *The Future of Motherhood*, *The Future of the Family*, and *The Female World from a Global Perspective*. She worked actively in the policy world of Washington, and her influence on feminist thinking extended well beyond the boundaries of sociology. As stated in the *New York Times* after her death in 1996, Dr. Bernard became a central figure in the feminist revolution.

Although there is no conference fee, registration is required. For further information, please contact Melody Lane at the Penn State's Department of Sociology at (814) 863-8490 or by e-mail at: MQL6@PSU.EDU. □

January 15 Deadline

NSF Sociology Program Welcomes Submissions

The Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation (NSF) welcomes the submission of quality proposals for the Spring review cycle. The Program supports research on problems of human social organization, demography, and processes of individual and institutional change. In addition, theoretically focused empirical investigations aimed at improving the explanation of fundamental social processes are encouraged. Included is research on organizations and organizational behavior, population dynamics, social movements, social groups, labor force participation, stratification and mobility, family, social networks, socialization, gender roles, and the sociology of science and technology. In assessing the intrinsic merit of a proposed piece of research, four components are key to securing support from the Sociology Program: (1) The issues investigated must be theoretically grounded. (2) The research should be based on empirical observation or be subject to empirical validation. (3) The research design must be appropriate to the questions asked. (4) The proposed research must advance our understanding of social processes or social structures.

Proposal submission target dates:

Regular proposals: January 15 and August 15

Dissertation proposals: February 15 and October 15

Program directors:

William Sims Bainbridge, e-mail: wbainbri@nsf.gov

http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/sber/sociol/socwbs1.htm

Barry Markovskiy, bmarkovs@nsf.gov

Patricia E. White (on leave at ASA), e-mail: pwhite@nsf.gov

Program address:

Sociology Program, Suite 995
National Science Foundation
4201 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22230
Phone (703) 306-1756
Fax (703) 306-0485

If you have any comments or suggestions, please send e-mail to Barry Markovskiy: bmarkovs@nsf.gov

Disability is Area Rich With Sociological Opportunity

by Gary L. Albrecht
University of Illinois at Chicago

Disability has recently captured the public's attention in American society, stimulated sociological inquiry, and emerged as an important priority for policy makers. This is due to the increased prevalence of functional limitations in society as a result of an aging population, technological interventions that prolong the lives of persons with disabling chronic illnesses, unhealthy lifestyles and broadened definitions of disability. The salience of the problem is highlighted by the growing visibility of persons with disabilities in public spaces as a result of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). Increasingly accessible environments, the construction of disability as a social problem, personal experiences with family members, coworkers and friends who experience the impact of disability on their lives and the public activism of the disability community all contribute to a public awareness of disability.

The Institute of Medicine has responded to these forces by producing *Disability In America: Toward a National Agenda For Prevention and Enabling America*. The larger academic community has been sensitized through a series of editorials on people with disabilities and discussions of disability studies as an emergent field in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. The American Sociological Association has acknowledged the importance of disability issues by sponsoring disability-related sessions at the annual meetings, assuring that meeting sites are accessible, establishing the Committee on Society and Persons With Disabilities to deal with disability related issues, and by educating Departmental Chairs regarding persons with disabilities and about university obligations to faculty, staff and students under the ADA.

The purpose of this brief statement is to heighten sociological awareness of disability research, teaching and social policy. This initial discussion of the issues focuses on the key question: What is disability? Like the concept of social class, disability is difficult to define and operationalize. There are theoretical models, politically correct definitions and language, legal definitions, operational definitions for the Census Bureau and National Health Interview Surveys, and bureaucratic definitions for government and social service agencies.

Early definitions of disability focused on the abnormality, moral stigma, deviance, deficit in function, and inability of individuals to fit into society, perform routine activities of daily living or fulfill their expected roles. Furthermore, these definitions



Gary L.
Albrecht

were based on medical models of illness which assumed impairment, pathophysiology, and an organic base to functional limitation. Emphasis was on accepted physical disabilities such as spinal cord injury, brain injury, cerebral palsy, deafness and low vision. Accepted mental disabilities were schizophrenia and severe depression. There was not much room in these models for chemical sensitivities, severe stuttering, undetermined low back pain and migraine headaches let alone chronic fatigue syndrome or Lyme's disease.

Revolts against tradition and the medical model emphasize the social, rehabilitation, community based, environmental and political economic models of disability.

These models emphasize social definitions, the social construction of the problem, consumer

empowerment, the availability of government benefits and the effects of a disabling environment on the individual as explanatory paradigms. They focus attention on the resources and social forces external to the individual as important determinants of independence and quality of life. The debates between individually-based and socially-oriented models is lively today.

From a functional point of view, disability is measured indirectly in terms of diagnosis and more often by impairment, performance in activities of daily living and by role performance. These measures are fraught with the measurement problems of self report, the subjectivity of the expert judge, and the credibility of individuals who purport to be disabled. In addition there are the related problems: does performing an activity once mean that a person can do this with ease and frequency? The disability experience is also a process. A person may be able to accomplish a set of tasks one day but not the next, hence the title of Kathy Charmaz's insightful work, *Good Days, Bad Days: The Self in Chronic Illness and Time* (1991).

During the 1970s and 1980s most disability studies relied heavily on the conceptual model developed by Saad Nagi and the World Health Organization's *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps* (ICIDH) framework. These models focus on the intrinsic personal capacities of persons with disabilities without paying sufficient attention to constraints in the external environment such as steps, transportation and discrimination in the workplace. The new, beta revision of the ICIDH manual addresses these deficiencies by providing means to map the different dimensions and domains of disablement. Dimensions refer to levels of experiencing the consequences of disability, such as, at the body, personal or soci-

etal levels, and domains point to particular areas of functioning; e.g., memory, taking care of oneself, or performing civic roles, such as voting. New Institute of Medicine work suggests that disability is the gap between personal capability and environmental demand. These adjustments in conceptual models reflect the interactions of individuals in their environments and are accompanied by corresponding operational measures of individual functional capacity and barriers or resources in the physical and social environment.

Government Definitions

In practice, the U.S. government has 49 separate definitions of disability depending on the agency and intended use of the definition. The basis of disability determination for the government is

expressed in law and anchored in an individual's medical condition, rights, ability to work and generate income or having the status of a veteran of military service. For example, the ADA law states that: "The term 'disability' means, with respect to an individual: (A) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such an individual; (B) a record of such an impairment; or (C) being regarded as having such an impairment (42 U.S.C. 12102(2)). By contrast, the Internal Revenue code says that "An individual is permanently and totally disabled if he is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reasons of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or

can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. An individual shall not be considered to be permanently and totally disabled unless he furnishes proof of the existence thereof in such form and manner, and at such times, as the Secretary may require (28 U.S.C. &22(e)(3). Notice that these legal definitions typically rely on the clinical judgment of a physician and hence reinforce the medical model of disability. Members of the disability community point out that there are few instances where people with disabilities can express the insights learned from their own experience, participate in the definition and determination of disability or help identify what would be considered reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

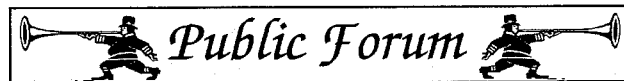
In sum, disability is a vibrant area of sociological research and practice. Disability studies and research provide a forum for the best sociological thinking on theory and conceptual development, measurement, social policy and their application to human rights.

E-mail: garya@uic.edu □

San Francisco in 1998

The 25th Annual Honors Program

The American Sociological Association is now accepting applications from exceptional seniors and graduate students in sociology for admission into the 1998 Honors Program. The deadline to apply is February 15, 1998. Completing applications received after that date but before April 15, 1998, will be considered on a space-available basis. Applications are available via the World Wide Web at <http://www.jcu.edu/SOCIO/apply98.htm>. For further information, contact: Duane Dukes, Honors Program Director, Sociology Department, John Carroll University, University Heights, OH 44118. □



SWS Has Heavily Influenced ASA

In the September/October issue of *Footnotes*, Glenn Firebaugh summarizes the *American Sociological Review* article by Rosenfeld et al., "American Sociological Association Elections, 1975-1996." Firebaugh notes that women members of Sociologist for Women in Society (SWS) had the highest election rate to ASA office and Council—68%. The effect of SWS membership appears to disappear when controls are added by gender, career age, and scholarly achievement, and that the decisive factor was gender, not SWS membership.

I would like to suggest that gender became so important during those years because of the activist presence of SWS. As members of the nominating committees, SWS saw to it that more women were nominated for all positions in ASA, and we urged our members to

vote for them. As members of program committees and sections, SWS also pushed for women to be panelists, organizers, and presiders of plenaries and thematics at the Annual Meeting. As members of the publications committees, we watched for women editors and made changes in sexist language in ASA journals.

So, while SWS membership may not have been the decisive factor in the significant presence of women in the leadership of the American Sociological Association, the tireless work of SWS was a critical factor in making ASA the much more diverse and representative organization it is today.

Judith Lorber, Professor Emerita, City University of New York-Brooklyn College and Graduate School □

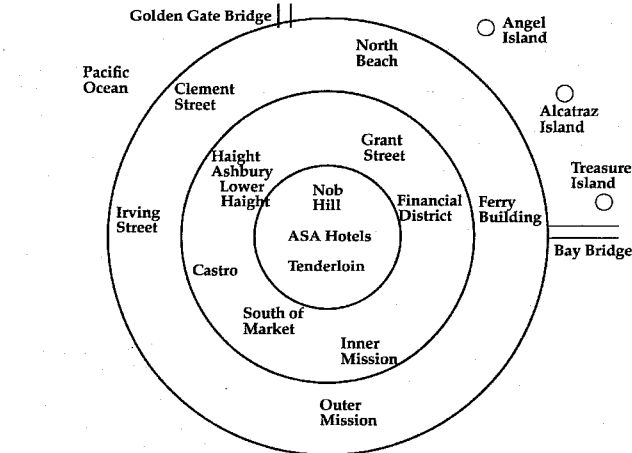
San Francisco, from page 1

from this place see San Francisco as a cold and uninviting place.

Nor need they. Walk a few blocks north and the sky opens up. Shadow gives way to sunlight. Fresh air replaces the odor of automobile exhaust. Nineteenth century belle epoch buildings line the steep hills, trendy French and Indonesian restaurants at street level, expensive residences above.

Known as "Nob Hill," this part of the city once showcased the conspicuous consumption of 19th century industrial barons, whose entrepreneurial foresight created fortunes out of the new technology of their time. The past endures into the present. Grand hotels of another era, a stately Cathedral, a small park, and airy condominiums that sell for \$800,000 create this picture postcard image of beauty and wealth. Here and there you can find a smoky cigar bar, providing both a reactionary and a rebellious note to this otherwise staid neighborhood, with its clean streets, carefully tended gardens, and awestruck tourists. Even in this apparently pristine setting, a really close observer can discover ubiquitous graffiti tags secreted away down narrow alleys or inscribed discretely on the standards of street signs, graphic evidence of another reality, another aesthetic.

At the crest of the hill is one of the city's most breathtaking views, expanding outward from the northern waterfront, past the primal greenery of Angel Island, to the affluent suburbs of Marin county. On a clear day you will see as far as Vallejo, two bridges and fifty miles by car. Ferries, freighters and pleasure craft ply the bay. Sea gulls and wisps of late afternoon fog enhance the romance. The breeze is laden with the scent of ocean salt. It carries the incongruous barks of sea lions who have



Some Unique Cultural Sites Easily Accessed by Public Transportation

established their own reality by colonizing the boat slips at Pier 39.

Such beauty is startling, no matter how familiar. But you only have to turn around and start down the hill to move from the sublime to the sordid. Compared to the crest of the hill, the bottom is another world altogether. Known as the "Tenderloin," this area is home to hard working immigrant families struggling to stay above the poverty line. Those who manage to prosper economically quickly

leave the neighborhood. Those who do not live side by side with a heterogeneous population. This area is one of the main gathering places for the city's transgender community. It is turf for prostitutes of various genders, ages and races, offering an extensive repertoire of sex trade specialties. Strip shows, massage parlors and "adult movies" line filthy streets, next door to liquor stores, convenience stores, cheap hotels and dingy apartments. Drug dealers, muggers, petty thieves and small time

operators coexist with pensioners, the disabled, the aged. Many on the streets are veterans, from Viet Nam to the Persian Gulf. Some are "gutter punks" whose escape from conventional reality consists of being pierced, tattooed, shaved and branded. Dressed up like refugees from "Road Warrior" they sleep in the underbrush or abandoned spaces by night. By day they travel in packs, usually accompanied by a big, ugly dog.

On an ordinary day all these folk intermingle with locals from other parts of the city, taking care of business, and tourists from everywhere, waiting to board the cable cars or explore the shopping opportunities of upscale boutiques and department stores. Taking time to observe this urban panorama is like standing before a Breugel painting, examining the details of the scene for what they reveal about the dynamics of social life. These few blocks around the convention hotels are just a small sample of the kaleidoscopic diversity that coexists and commingles in this city by the bay. Moving out in concentric circles from the convention site is an extensive array of cultural enclaves. The Financial District, the waterfront, Old Chinatown (on Grant Street), New Chinatown (on Clement Street), Newer Yet Chinatown (along Irving Street), the Castro, the Inner Mission, the Outer Mission, South of Market, The Haight Ashbury, Lower Haight, North Beach, the Pacific Ocean are all accessible by public transportation. So bring some money for the Muni (\$1 a trip), your walking shoes, and your spirit of sociological adventure. See how many different versions of reality you can discover in this unique American city.

Sherrri Cavan can be reached by email at: scavan@sfju.edu

ASA Media Fellow Puts Sociology to Work in Newsroom



Anne Boyle

by Anne Boyle,
Yale University, 1997
ASA-AAAS Mass
Media Science Fellow

I never expected I would spend the summer of 1997 chasing bats, UFOs and boxing fans. But thanks to the ASA's Mass Media Science Fel-

lowship I got the chance.

The fellowship, sponsored by the ASA and administered through the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), sends scholars to news organizations to promote mutual understanding between the academic world and the news media.

During my ten-week assignment as a science writer for the *Albuquerque Tribune* I wrote newspaper articles on a range of scientific and general news topics. I wrote about laser weapons. I wrote about biological weapons. I interviewed UFO fanatics at Roswell and boxing fanatics in an Albuquerque sports bar. I ate breakfast with a game-show host who has obsessive compulsive disorder. I learned how butterflies figure out which way is north, how vampire bats attack and how DNA is preserved. I went on midnight wildlife observations and saw a meteorite from Mars. I held a 150-million-year-old dinosaur egg fossil and interviewed the four-year-old boy who found it. I talked with the governor about his new hairstyle. I tried to understand why a pristine mountain community didn't want a Wal-Mart store.

Needless to say, it was a great summer.

Every day was a field trip, and I enjoyed the work immensely. Beyond that, I came away from the experience with some insights about how the news-gathering process works—particularly, the complexities of getting sociology into the paper. Although there is much interest in the social and behavioral sciences among editors, reporters and readers, I found it difficult to locate sociological research that I could turn into articles for general readers.

Most of the journalists I worked with expressed curiosity about the behavioral sciences. They thought the media should do a better job covering sociological research, but they seemed unsure how to begin reporting on it.

Several factors work against sociology in getting press coverage. The average story length for regional newspapers is a couple of dozen short paragraphs. This makes it difficult to tackle the sorts of questions sociologists address. Editors typically require that articles be on topics that are timely and immediate. They demand that the article be self-contained and understandable to general readers without a specialized background. Most journalists do not have the time or interest to read academic publications regularly.

Frequently, I encountered physical and biological scientists who acted as their own agents and contacted the paper about their current research. Their promotions made it easy to report on their comparatively less interesting work. Extremely technical, farm-removed research in physics, biology and astronomy makes it into the news, I think, largely because of the media savvy of people behind the research. Here are some proposed strategies based on what I saw used by scientists, university press offices and laboratories.

- Use press releases. Reporters rely heavily

on tips. Science writers especially rely on them. A short fax or letter outlining your research findings can spark a journalist's interests and launch a story.

- Summarize your findings. Left to their own devices, most reporters would feel nervous about summarizing a dense sociological argument with which they have no background. Do it for them in a way that is concise, jargon free and broadly interesting.

- Partially write the article. In the press release, give the journalist a vision of the compelling piece they could write. Include quotes from yourself and co-researchers to add flavor to the article—short statements explaining the research and its importance in layperson's terms. Provide some context, explain the current debate going on and how your research fits in. Reporters like biographical information: Who are you? What made you want to study social behavior?

- Have a "news" angle. If something public happens in connection with the work, it can be reported as a news event. Paper publications, conference presentations or official, dated announcements constitute news events. Intellectuals thinking, writing alone do not. It is not always enough that something is interesting to get press.

- Timeliness. Newspapers favor breaking news. They love to report on interesting things that they think their competition will miss. Before your work is published or presented, notify a reporter or editor. Give them a few days to write the piece so that they can run it on the day of publication. Three to five days seemed to be the norm. Giving a longer window of writing time may cause the story to get lost in the shuffle or be forgotten.

- Make yourself available for phone inter-

views. If you can talk to the journalist, chances are you can inspire him or her to write a story. If you are excited about your research, your enthusiasm will probably be contagious. Interviewing in-person is also an option, but a reporter is more likely to take the story if it can be done conveniently.

- Provide the names of other sources. Journalists often want more than one angle to add depth to a story. Providing the names of other researchers in your field—particularly those who disagree with you—helps the reporter build a more comprehensive article.

The social sciences could provide an amazing gold mine for journalists, but they need help finding it. In turn, the popular press can provide an important outlet for sociologists who wish to share their work with broader audiences.

My sincerest thanks go to the ASA for extending me the opportunity to participate in the program. I believe that over time the Mass Media Science Fellowship will greatly improve sociologists' access to news outlets and increase the public's access to sociology. The fellowship provides excellent exposure to sociology in the well respected AAAS program which has traditionally been made up of physical and biological researchers. It offers a remarkable chance to promote sociology among these fellows, among journalists and editors, scientists and other professional sources, as well as the general public.

Editor's Note: For information on how to apply for the ASA-AAAS Media Fellowship consult the ASA home page: <http://www.asanet.org>

Markovsky, *from page 1*

researchers who were inclined to submit, but for whatever reason did not do so, may well have missed a great opportunity. We would be delighted to receive more proposals, and we especially want to encourage those who have not submitted previously to do so.

I'm afraid it's also the case that many sociologists are not aware of some of the NSF initiatives that involve our discipline, but whose funding sources are over and above the budget for sociology proper. Current information can be found on NSF's web sites. The Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences is a good place to look—<http://www.nsf.gov/home/sbe/>—as is the Crosscutting Programs page—<http://www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/>. In particular, sociologists interested in computing and/or communication processes may have unique opportunities.

Footnotes: What are the trend lines? Are sociologists being awarded a larger or smaller percentage of NSF research dollars than five and 10 years ago?

Markovsky: Among people who have been here for some time, the sense is that the proportion of funding specifically earmarked for sociology has been stable and will continue to be so—despite rumors to the contrary that surface from time to time. However, opportunities exist for sociologists to garner larger slices of the pie to the extent that they take advantage of recent and future cross-disciplinary funding initiatives. For instance, before signing on here as a Program Director, I participated in two of a series of four "Knowledge Networking Workshops." Their purpose was to develop agendas for innovative and integrative lines of research that capitalize on new technologies. For instance, there was a great deal of discussion about studying and capitalizing upon electronic communications systems such as the Internet and World Wide Web. That social scientists are in on the ground floor of such discussions should heighten the chances that the social sciences will benefit from such new sources of funding.

Footnotes: What are your key priorities for your tenure, both for yourself and for sociology?

Markovsky: I expect to broaden my knowledge base with respect to research in sociology and related disciplines. I'll become better versed in a wide range of theoretical and methodological approaches in the field. Because most of my colleagues here are not sociologists, there is a lot of informal discussion and cross-fertilization of ideas among social and behavioral scientists of varying stripes. This makes for an intellectual environment that's challenging, invigorating, and fun.

As for the discipline, I simply hope to continue promoting the kinds of scientific values that I always have tried to incorporate in my teaching and writing. I will encourage reviewers and panelists to evaluate proposals in terms of the scientific import of the issues they address, the explicitness and logical coherence of the theories they invoke, and the appropriateness of the empirical and analytic methods to be applied.

Footnotes: There seems to be a greater emphasis at NSF in employing interdisciplinary approaches in designing programs and in the rewarding of research

dollars. If that is an accurate statement, what specific suggestions do you have for sociologists seeking funding? For that matter, given the emphasis on the interdisciplinary, can we be sure there will still be a NSF Sociology Program 10 or 20 years down the line?

Markovsky: It's true that opportunities for interdisciplinary projects appear to be on the rise. Happily, this doesn't appear to be at the expense of the sociology program, but rather an adjunct to funding opportunities already in existence. Sociology does appear to have a future at NSF.

The down-side of the interdisciplinary trend—at least by one way of thinking—is that at NSF "interdisciplinary" means "inter-directorate," and NSF's directorates do not necessarily organize disciplines the way I would or the way *Footnotes* readers would. For instance, because political science and sociology both are in the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences, a collaboration across these fields generally would not benefit from any cross-disciplinary programs. On the other hand, collaborations with mathematicians, computer scientists, biologists, engineers, and so on would count as interdisciplinary.

Specific suggestions? That's not so easy. I can say that those who submit proposals will enhance their funding chances by making a strong, well-written case for advancing scientific knowledge in their chosen research area, whatever that area happens to be. Such an orientation will serve them better than one that emphasizes topics or methodologies they perceive to be in vogue at a particular point in time. I also can say that emphasizing the potential significance of the research to society is more than mere window-dressing. NSF has to demonstrate to Congress that its budget is justified, and this task is facilitated by grant recipients who indicate the greater good their research will engender.

Footnotes: What are your initial impressions so far? Are you glad to be in the Washington, DC area?

Markovsky: Typical university administrations pale by comparison to the federal government, so diving in at NSF has been somewhat of a jolt. However, NSF has a large proportion of visiting scientists, and that does soften the bureaucratic edge. Between informal office visits and lunches, visiting panelists, seminars and other forums, the intellectual environment here is very lively. Surprisingly so.

NSF is in Arlington, a stone's throw (and a short subway ride) from "The District." It's exciting to live in a place where, as they like to say, the local news is the national news. The contrasts to Iowa are sharp, but having the advantages of both worlds is wonderful. My family is in Iowa, and seeing them monthly is going to take some adjustment. Still, there is a plus side even in this regard. My daughter Tess will get to visit her nation's capital several times a year, and, in staying in touch with me, she probably has become the only first-grader on her block to use e-mail to any significant extent. I'm sure that after my stint at NSF I'll be more than ready to return to "normal" life, but for now I'm thoroughly enjoying the change of pace and the new challenges. □

Five Sociology Students Are Awarded Ford Fellowships

Five sociologists are among the one hundred minority scholars awarded Ford Foundation fellowships for 1997.

Among the sociologists is Lionel Cantu, a member of ASA's Minority Fellowship Program and its Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) program.

Designed to increase the presence of minority groups on the nation's college and university faculties, fellowships are granted to beginning graduate students, students writing their dissertations, and recent PhD recipients.

The fellowships are administered by the National Research Council, which is the principal operating arm of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering.

More than 170 renowned scholars in the sciences and humanities selected the award winners from about 1,000 applicants, based on merit and promise of future achievement. The evaluation panels are composed of faculty members from among the nation's institutions of higher education as well as from industry and private research institutions.

This year's award pool includes 38 African Americans, 30 Mexican Americans, 16 Puerto Ricans, nine Native American Indians, and seven Pacific Islanders. Of the fellows awarded this year, 24 are working in the social sciences, 15 are conducting research in the physical sciences, math, or engineering, 33 study the humanities, 15 are working in the life sciences, and 13 are studying in the behavioral sciences.

Sociology 1997 Pre-Doctoral Fellows

Amanda Lee Cross, University of Arizona
Simon Eduardo Wefter, Stanford University

Sociology 1997 Dissertation Fellows

Lionel Cantu, University of California-Irvine
Peggy Dee-Ann Southard, University of Oregon

Sociology 1997 Post-Doctoral Fellow

Connie LaVerne McNeely, Arizona State University

Information on the upcoming competition can be obtained by contacting the Fellowship Office of the National Research Council by e-mail at: infocell@nas.edu or on the world wide web at: fellowships.nas.edu. □

January 31 Deadline

Postdoctoral Fellowship in Demography of Aging Available at University of Wisconsin

The Center for Demography and Ecology (CDE) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison invites applications for a postdoctoral fellowship in the demography of aging and the life course, funded by the National Institute on Aging. The CDE program is intended to support and develop the research and professional skills of recent PhDs in sociology, economics, or complementary disciplines and to focus those skills on significant theoretical, methodological, and policy issues in the demography of aging and the life course. The NIA fellow will be encouraged to affiliate with one of the major research projects in the Center, for example, the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study or the National Survey of Families and Households. CDE provides a research and training environment that is strong in collegiality, data and library resources, computing, and administrative support. The fellowship will be for one year with likely renewal for a second year, and it carries a stipend of \$20,300 to \$32,300, depending on post-PhD experience. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents.

Applications must be submitted by January 31 1998. They should include a statement of research interests, samples of written work, and three letters of recommendation. Applications and requests for additional information should be addressed to Professor Robert M. Hauser, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 (or by E-mail tohauser@ssc.wisc.edu). The University of Wisconsin-Madison is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. □

Call Out for 1998 Section Award Nominations

ASA's 38 sections honor work in their specialties through awards made to articles, books, dissertations, career achievements and special contributions. The winners of the 1997 Section awards were featured in the November 1997 Footnotes. The list below is the Call for Nominations for the next award cycle, with the presentations occurring at the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Please consider colleagues and students whose contributions should have the special visibility accorded by a section award. The contact persons, award criteria, and due dates are listed below.

Undergraduate Education

Hans O. Mauksch Award

To place a name in nomination for this Award, please send a letter of recommendation to the Award Committee Chairperson indicating the name of the nominee, institutional affiliation, and a brief explanation reflecting the nature of his or her distinguished contributions to undergraduate sociology. Please indicate the mailing address, e-mail address, and telephone numbers where both nominators and the nominee may be contacted. Please send nominations as soon as possible, but no later than February 15, 1997. Application portfolios must be completed by March 15, 1998. Address nominations to: Janet Huber Lowry, Dean of Social Sciences, Austin College, 900 N. Grand Avenue, Sherman, TX 75090-4440; (903) 813-2467; e-mail jlowry@austinc.edu.

Medical Sociology

Roberta G. Simmons Outstanding Dissertation Award

Eligible candidates must have been awarded a doctoral degree (not necessarily from a department of sociology) in the two years ending August 31, 1998, and be a member of the Section. Winner will receive travel support to the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting, where the winning paper will be delivered to the Section business meeting. Applicants should submit 5 copies of a sole-authored published or unpublished paper, based on the dissertation, that is no more than 30 double-spaced typed (10 or 12 pitch) pages inclusive of text and references. The deadline is May 1, 1998. Send the 5 copies to: Debra Umberson, Council Member at Large, Department of Sociology, 336 Burdine, University of Texas, Austin TX 78712-1088; (512) 471-1122; e-mail umberson@ceves.la.utexas.edu.

Eliot Freidson Outstanding Publication Award

This award alternates between a book and an article. For 1998 it is a book in medical sociology published since 1996. A letter of nomination presenting a case for the award must be accompanied by one copy of the book. Deadline for submission is May 1, 1998. Send nomination materials to: Bernice Pescosolido, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Ballantine Hall 744, Bloomington, IA 47405-6628; (812) 855-0791; e-mail pescosol@indiana.edu.

Leo G. Reeder Award for Distinguished Contribution to Medical Sociology

There are four criteria for the award: scholarly productivity and research; service to the medical sociology community; mentoring and training roles; and teaching. No candidate is to be informed of nomination. The recipient gives an address at the Section business meeting, which is published in the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. The deadline is April 1, 1998. Send nomination letter and Curriculum Vitae to: Donald Light, 10 Adams Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 566-6296; e-mail lightd@mail.med.upenn.edu.

Crime, Law, and Deviance

Student Paper Competition

Entries must cover subject matter that is a concern of the Section: crime, law, or deviance.

Entries may be reports of original empirical or theoretical scholarship or evaluations of existing research or scholarship; must be typed, double-spaced; and use *American Sociological Review* citation style. Entries must be no more than 35 pages long, including all tables, appendices, and references. Papers may have been presented or submitted for publication elsewhere, but must not have been published by the date they are submitted to this competition. Entrants must be enrolled as students in a college or university (in any country) on the date they submit their entry. Each entrant may submit only one entry. Membership in the ASA is not required. The deadline is April 15, 1998. Send nominations to: Crime, Law, and Deviance Paper Competition, c/o D. Wayne Osgood Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, 206 Oswald Tower, University Park, PA 16802-6214.

Sociology of Education

Willard Waller Award for Distinguished Scholarship

The Willard Waller Award commemorates Willard Waller, whose seminal work on teaching and schools laid the foundation for the sociology of education. The nature of the award rotates on a three-year cycle. The 1998 Willard Waller Award will be for a career of distinguished scholarship. The distinguished career award is given to an individual whose scholarly contributions over the years have advanced the study of education within the field of sociology. Closing date for nominations is February 1, 1998. Please send nominations to: David Stevenson, Willard Waller Committee Chair, Office of the Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Education Room 6242, 600 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20202; (202) 401-6593; fax (202) 401-9027; e-mail David_Stevenson@ed.gov.

Graduate Student Paper Award

The Sociology of Education Section makes an award each year for an outstanding paper written by a graduate student or students on a topic in education. The author (or first author) must be a graduate student at the time of the submission, and all authors must have been graduate students when the paper was written. Nominations from members of the Section and self-nominations are welcome. The student(s) need not have been a member of the Section at the time of the writing. The deadline for nominations is February 1, 1998. Please send seven copies of the nominated paper: Laura Hersh Salganik, Graduate Student Paper Award Committee Chair, American Institutes for Research, 1000 Thomas Jefferson Street NW #400, Washington, DC 20007-3635; (202) 944-5242; e-mail lsalganik@air-dc.org.

Family

Award for Distinguished Scholarship Or Service

This award is designed to recognize the collective career or major service contributions of a sociologist's work in the field of sociology of the family. Nominees for the award should be members of the American Sociological Association but do not necessarily need to be members of the Family Section. The distinguished career award recognizes the entire body of the person's work as it relates to the sociology of the family (not just one publication). Major service to the field is defined as those development (such as data banks, analysis techniques, scholarly writings, etc.) which have made a substantial impact on research in the family. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 1998. For each nominee or contribution, a one paragraph description of biographical facts and major works or a rationale for the contributions should be included and sent to: Lynn White, Distinguished Scholarship Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324; (402) 472-6005 (Office); e-mail LWHITE3@UNI.EDU.

William J. Goode Best Book

The deadline for nominations for consideration of books published within the past two years in the sociology of the family is January 31, 1998. If you would like to nominate a book for consideration, briefly state why the book should be considered and contact: Marilyn Ihinger-Tallman, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, 204 Wilson Hall, Pullman, WA 99164-4020; (509) 335-4595 Fax: (509) 335-6419; e-mail TALLMANM@WSU.EDU.

Outstanding Graduate Student Paper

Papers (a maximum of 25 pages) must be entirely student-authored and deal with an important theoretical issue or significant empirical problem in the field of sociology of the family. Eligible students include master's and predoctoral students currently enrolled in a graduate program or graduating no earlier than December of 1997. The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address and/or Fax number, and institutional affiliation of the author must be indicated on the title page, along with graduate student status (year in the program and expected date of Ph.D.). An abstract of no more than 150 words should also be provided. The deadline for submission is March 1, 1998. The award includes funds towards travel expenses to the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting. Papers should be sent to: Suzanne Bianchi, Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315; (301) 405-6409; fax (304) 405-5743; e-mail SBIANCHI@B-S1.UMD.EDU.

Organizations, Occupations, and Work

Weber Award

The Weber Award is for an outstanding article or book (in alternating years) published over the past three years. The 1998 award will be for a book, and the nomination deadline is January 31, 1998. Authors can nominate themselves or Section members can do the nominating. To nominate, send three copies of the nominee's book, three copies of a justification of your nomination, and nominee contact information (including email, if possible) to: Robin Leidner, Weber Award Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia PA 19104-6299; e-mail rleidner@sas.upenn.edu.

Thompson Award

The James A. Thompson Award is given for an outstanding graduate student paper written in the three years prior to the award. The winner gets \$300 for travel to a professional meeting and serves as a representative to the Section Council that year. The deadline is March 31, 1998. As with the Weber Award, authors can nominate themselves or section members can do the nominating. To nominate, send three copies of the nominee's article, three copies of a justification of your nomination, and nominee contact information (including email, if possible) to: Holly McCammon, James A. Thompson Award Chair, Department of Sociology, Nashville TN 37235; (615) 322-7626; e-mail mccammh@ctr.vanderbilt.edu.

Theory

Theory Prize

The Theory Prize is given to recognize outstanding work in theory. In even-numbered years, it is given to a book, and in odd-numbered years, to a paper; in both cases, eligible items are those published in the preceding four calendar years. The Theory Prize to be given in August 1998 is for a book published in calendar years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997. Send preliminary nominations to the Committee Chair by February

1, 1998 (formal nominations and supporting materials must subsequently be sent to all Committee members, reaching them by March 1, 1998): Murray Webster, Jr., Theory Prize Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, 9201 University City Boulevard, Charlotte, NC 28223-0001.

Edward Shils-James Coleman Memorial Award (Graduate Student Prize)

The Shils-Coleman Award is given to recognize distinguished work in theory by a graduate student. The work may take the form of either: (a) a paper published or accepted for publication; (b) a paper presented at a professional meeting; or (c) a paper suitable for publication or presentation at a professional meeting. Please send preliminary nominations to the Committee Chair by February 1, 1998 (formal nominations and supporting materials must subsequently be sent to all Committee members, reaching them by March 1, 1998): Professor David Scull, Shils-Coleman Award Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351.

Sex and Gender

Sex & Gender Book Award

The Sex and Gender Section Award for Important Book honors those who make a significant contribution to the field of Sex and Gender, demonstrated by a book on the "cutting edge" of sociological inquiry. Nominations of innovative "cutting edge" books published in 1995, 1996, or 1997 will be accepted for consideration. To submit a nomination, send a letter of no more than three pages explaining why the book makes a significant contribution to the field of the Sociology of Sex and Gender. Books written by non-sociologists may also be nominated. However, edited collections are not eligible. The deadline is April 1, 1998. Please send nominations to: Judith Howard, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3340; e-mail JHOWARD@U.WASHINGTON.EDU.

Sex & Gender Section Article Award

The Sex and Gender Section Award for an Important Article honors those who make a significant contribution to the field of Sex and Gender, demonstrated by an article on the "cutting edge" of sociological inquiry. Nominations of innovative "cutting edge" articles published in 1995, 1996, or 1997 will be accepted for consideration. To submit a nomination, please send a letter of no more than three pages explaining why the article makes a significant contribution to the field of the Sociology of Sex and Gender. Articles written by non-sociologists, published in journals associated with other disciplines, or original chapters of edited books may also be nominated. The deadline is April 1, 1998. Send nominations to: Joey Sprague, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; e-mail SPRAGUE@falcon.cc.UKANS.EDU.

Sally Hacker Dissertation Paper Award

The Sally Hacker Dissertation Award is given annually for the best paper based on a student dissertation dealing with sex and gender issues. The paper should deal with an important theoretical issue of a significant empirical problem in the field of Sex and Gender. It should be based on a dissertation that was completed and approved no earlier than January 1996 or a dissertation still in progress. The deadline is April 1, 1998. Please send five copies of the nominated paper to: Michael Schwabe, Department of Sociology, Box 8107, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695; e-mail MichaelSchwabe@ncsu.edu.

(continued on next page)

Section Awards, from page 10

George Steinmetz, Department of Sociology, 3012 LSA Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48104; e-mail: geostein@umich.edu; and Sandra Harding, Acting Dean, Faculty of Business, Queensland University of Technology, GPO Box 2434, Brisbane Qld. 4001, Australia; e-mail: s.harding@qut.edu.au. Please note that the books and nominating letter should be sent to all members of the committee. The deadline is February 1, 1998.

Political Sociology

Political Sociology Graduate Student Paper Prize

All graduate student papers, published or unpublished, written in calendar years 1996 or 1997 are eligible. Papers co-authored with faculty members are not eligible. Please do not send MA theses or dissertation chapters. Self-nominations are welcome, as are nominations by faculty advisors or other faculty members. Send five copies of the paper to: Robin Stryker, Graduate Student Prize Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, W129 Seashore Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Distinguished Contribution To Scholarship Award

The award is offered in alternate years for an outstanding book and an outstanding article. The 1998 award will be for an article. To be eligible, articles must have been published during 1996 or 1997 (articles "in press" are not eligible). Articles may be submitted by persons other than their authors. Four copies of the article should be sent to: Paul Burstein, Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Box 353340, Seattle, WA 98195-3340. The deadline is March 1, 1998; e-mail: burstein@u.washington.edu.

Asia and Asian America

Outstanding Book Award

This Award is designed to recognize outstanding books in two categories consistent with the mission of this Section: the outstanding book on Asia, and the outstanding book on Asian America. Awards will be given for each category in alternating years, beginning with Asia field. In 1998, the award will be for the best book on Asian America. Books published between 1995 and 1997 are eligible. Nominations require at least one formal letter, addressed to the Chair of the Best Book Award Committee. The nominator or the nominee does not need to be a member of the Section, but a nomination cannot be made by the author or the publisher. The letter of nomination should describe the content of the book and its significance and contribution to the field. It should include the basic publication information and, the publisher's address and email/fax/telephone numbers. The deadline is February 15, 1998. Early nominations are encouraged. Letters of nomination should be sent to: John Lie, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 702 South Wright St., Urbana, IL 61801

Sociology of Emotions

Graduate Student Paper Award

Graduate students working in the area of emotions are invited to apply for the Sociology of Emotions Section's Graduate Student Paper Award. Papers may be either theoretical or empirical, quantitative or qualitative. They must be single authored and about 25 pages long. Send three copies of your submission to: Christy Ponticelli, Department of Sociology, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Ave. CPR107, Tampa, FL 33620-5550. The deadline is May 1, 1998.

Culture

Best Book

Works published in 1995, 1996, 1997 are eligible. Authors can submit their own work or nominations can be made by others. The Committee will need four copies of the work (book authors can usually get their publishers

to provide free copies for this purpose). Send material by March 1, 1998 to: David Brain, Division of Social Science, New College of the University of South Florida, 5700 N. Tamiami Trail, Sarasota, FL 34243; e-mail: brain@virtu.sar.usf.edu. The Award will be announced at the Section Business Meeting at the ASA Annual Meeting (winner will be notified in advance).

Best Article on Sociology of Culture

Works published in 1995, 1996, 1997 are eligible. Authors can submit their own work or nominations can be made by others. The Committee will need four copies of the work. Send material by March 1, 1998 to: Jeffrey Olick, Department of Sociology, Fayerweather Hall, 324 M, Columbia University, New York City, NY 10027; e-mail: joko@columbia.edu. The Award will be announced at the Section Business Meeting (winner will be notified in advance).

Best Student Paper

For student papers, any work (published or unpublished, but not previously submitted for the student prize) by someone who is a student at the time of submission is eligible. Authors can submit their own work or nominations can be made by others. This award carries a \$300 in reimbursements for expenses for attending the ASA Annual Meeting. The Committees will need four copies of the work. Send material by March 1, 1997 to: Eric Rambo, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, PO Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201; e-mail E-mail: rambo@csd.wum.edu. The Award will be announced at the Section Business Meeting (winners will be notified in advance).

Science, Knowledge, and Technology

Robert K. Merton Professional Award

This award is given annually in recognition of scholarly achievement, represented by a book or body of work concerning science, knowledge and technology published during the preceding five years. Self nominations are permitted. The award recipient, who should be a member of SKAT during the year in which the award is given, will be honored at the ASA Annual Meeting. The deadline is April 1, 1998. For each nomination, send a brief letter identifying the work(s) to be considered, their publisher(s) (presses or journals), and any supporting materials that would help the committee understand the contribution (for example, published book reviews). Send nominations to: Edward J. Hackett, STS Program, Room 995, NSF, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230; e-mail: ehackett@nsf.gov.

The Hacker-Mullins Graduate Student Award

The award is given to a graduate student for a published article or an unpublished paper concerning science, knowledge and technology that was completed during the preceding twelve months. Self Nominations are permitted. Students are especially encouraged to nominate their own papers for this award. The award, which includes a cash prize, will be presented during the SKAT business meeting. The deadline is June 1, 1998. For each nomination please send a copy of the work nominated to: Edward J. Hackett, STS Program, Room 995, NSF, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230; e-mail: ehackett@nsf.gov.

Sociology and Computers

Outstanding Contributions To Computing For Research

The Outstanding Contributions to Computing for Research Award is for Development of a computing application that provides an outstanding contribution for the advancement of sociologic theory or practice. Send nominations to: Edward Brent, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65201. The deadline is June 15, 1998.

Outstanding Contributions to Instruction
Contributions to Instruction Award is for the development of a computing application or applications that provide innovative developments that enhance instruction in undergraduate sociology. Send nominations to: Kichi Iwamoto, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053. The deadline is June 15, 1998.

Award for a Graduate Student Program

The Award for a Graduate Student Program, or application of existing program, is for an application which addresses a unique problem in sociological analysis, or a paper which provides exceptional analysis of a specific issue related to computing technology and society. Submissions involving new or existing software should include detailed descriptions of the projects and -if possible- copies of the software. Three copies of submissions should be sent to: William E. Feinberg, Department of Sociology, Post Office Box 210378, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221. The deadline is June 15, 1998.

Latina/o Sociology

Graduate Student Paper

The Section requests nominations for the best graduate student paper on the subject of social inequality in its broadest sense. The recipient wins \$100 in travel reimbursement for attending the ASA Annual Meeting. The deadline is April 1, 1998. Submit papers to: Susan Gonzalez-Baker, Department of Sociology, Burdine 336, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

Sociology of Children

Student Paper Competition

Faculty and students are invited to nominate student papers that meet the following criteria: the author(s) must have been a student(s) at the time the paper was written (co-authored papers are acceptable only if all authors were students when the paper was written); and the paper must have made a "public appearance" in 1997 or 1998, e.g., was submitted for a class or seminar, was presented at a professional meeting, or was accepted for publication or appeared in print in those years. Faculty may submit a paper of one of their students. Students may send in their own papers. Individuals may also nominate particularly outstanding papers that they came across in published form or that were read at professional meetings. Send three copies of the paper to: Donald Hernandez, National Research Council Board on Children, Youth and Families, Harris Building, Room 156, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20418. The deadline is April 1, 1998.

Sociology of Law

Student Paper Competition

The Section will award prizes for the best graduate and undergraduate submissions. Papers may address any topic in the Sociology of Law. Papers may be reports of original empirical or theoretical scholarship, or analytic evaluations of existing research or theory. Entries should be double-spaced and not exceed 50 pages in length (including all tables, appendices, and references). All entries should follow ASA style. Papers must have been written while the student was a graduate or undergraduate student. Papers that have been accepted for publication or published at the time of the competition submission are not eligible. The deadline is April 30, 1998. Please encourage students whose work you find prize worthy to send 6 copies of their paper to: Jerry Van Hoy, Department of Sociology, and Anthropology, Purdue University, 1365 Stone Hall, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1365; e-mail: vanhoy@ri.soc.purdue.edu; (765) 496-2225.

Distinguished Book Award

Nominated books must have a publication date of 1996 or 1997. Nominators should send a brief letter describing the book's contribution and have a copy of the book sent to:

Joachim Savelsberg, Award Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, 909 Social Sciences Tower, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455; Jo Dixon, Department of Sociology, New York University, 269 Mercer Street New York, NY 10003; Wendy Espeland, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, 1810 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, IL 60208-1330; Robert Kidder, Department of Sociology, 713 Gladfelter Hall, Temple University, 12th and Berks Mall, Philadelphia, PA 19122. The deadline is March 1, 1998.

Sociology of Religion

Book Award

Self nominations, nominations by publishers, or Section members are welcome. Only books with copyright dates of 1996 or 1997 will be considered. All award nominees will be notified by the chair of the award committee, and if they are not members of the Religion Section, they must join the Section in order to remain in contention for the award. The deadline is January 31, 1998. Send three copies to: Lynn Davidman, Book Award Chair, 3 Burr's Lane, Providence, RI 02904.

Article Award

Self nominations or nominations by Section members are welcome. Articles published during 1996 and 1997 are eligible. All award nominees will be notified by the chair of the award committee, and if they are not members of the Religion Section, they must join the Section in order to remain in contention for the award. The deadline is January 31, 1998. Send three copies to: Christian Smith, Article Award Chair, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, CB#3210 Hamilton Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3210.

Student Paper Award

Student papers may be nominated by their authors, a publisher or any member of the Section. The only stipulation for the student paper award nomination is that the author must be a student at the time that the nomination is submitted. The deadline is January 31, 1998. All award nominees will be notified by the chair of the award committee, and if they are not members of the Religion Section, they must join the Section in order to remain in contention for the award. Send three copies to: Frank Lechner, Student Paper Award Chair, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

International Migration

William I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki Distinguished Scholarship Award

The Award is given annually to the outstanding book or research monograph in the sociology of immigration. The Award is for work published in calendar years 1996 and 1997. Please send preliminary nominations to the Committee Chair by February 1, 1998 (formal nominations and supporting materials must subsequently be sent to all Committee members, reaching them by March 1, 1998); Marta Tienda, Thomas and Znaniecki Award Committee Chair, Office of Population Research, Princeton University, 21 Prospect Avenue, Princeton, NJ 08544-2091.

Distinguished Student Scholarship Award

The Award is given annually to the outstanding student research paper or dissertation in the sociology of immigration. The Award will be given in August 1998 is for papers published or dissertations completed in calendar years 1996 and 1997. Please send preliminary nominations to the Committee Chair by February 1, 1998 (formal nominations and supporting materials must subsequently be sent to all Committee members, reaching them by March 1, 1998); Mary G. Powers, Chair, Distinguished Student Scholarship Award Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Fordham University, Bronx, NY 10458. □

New from the ASA Teaching Resources Center

New Material

Teaching on the Internet..... \$4.00/\$6.00
 Edited by Joan M. Morris. A teaching guide for teaching sociology courses on the Internet. Undergraduate and graduate courses, faculty homepages, and resources. Four essays cover an array of pedagogical issues and practices related to instruction on this dynamic format. 46 pp., 1997. Stock #220.197.

Updated Editions

The Capstone Course in Sociology..... 15.50/\$19.50
 Edited by Theodore C. Wagonan. Essays on capstone courses, senior seminars, and other special courses for undergraduate majors. Contains 31 examples of syllabi. 289 pp., 1997. Stock #104.C97.

The Life Course: A Handbook of Syllabi and Instructional Materials..... \$14.50/\$18.50
 Edited by Timothy J. Owens and Eliza K. Pavalko. Collection includes a checklist for creating course syllabi, teaching tips, 15 syllabi that cover undergraduate and graduate courses and developing separate modules within other courses, exercises and assignments, and the table of contents of several relevant books. 233 pp., 1997. Stock #329.L97.

Simulation and Gaming and the Teaching of Sociology (7th edition)..... \$4.00/\$7.00
 Compiled by Richard L. Dukas. Contains an annotated bibliography on simulations and games for teaching sociology. Suggestions for how to use these unique teaching devices in the classroom and sources to locate them. 19 pp., 1997. Stock #207.S97.

Resource Book for Teaching Sociological Theory (3rd edition)..... \$13.50/\$17.50
 Edited by Richard W. Mooney, in cooperation with the Section of Sociological Theory. The set includes course descriptions and statements of objectives, requirements and grading, readings, and guides for papers and presentations. Information on theory construction. 163 pp., 1997. (10% discount to members of the Section on Sociological Theory.) Stock #352.197.

Sociology of Work and Occupations..... \$14.50/\$18.50
 Edited by Carol Auster. Includes 10 syllabi on work, occupations, professions, industrial sociology, division of labor, and women in work. Includes a section on audio/visual supplements for courses. 204 pp., 1997. Stock #357.S97.

Send orders to: ASA Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

To order with a Visa or Mastercard, call (202) 833-3410 ext. 389. The first price listed is available only to current ASA members. The second price applies to non-members and institutions. All prices include shipping via first class mail or UPS Ground.

Submission Deadline: January 31, 1998

1998 Call for Papers Update

The following updates and corrections have been received since the publication of the Call for Papers for the 1998 Annual Meeting.

Section on Latina/o Sociology. All the Section's sessions-two paper sessions and one roundtable session-are open for submissions. Send papers to: (1-2) Paper Sessions, Hector L. Delgado, Department of Sociology, University of California-Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697-5100; (714) 824-1419; delgado@uci.edu. (3) Roundtables, Maura I. Toro-Morn, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Illinois State University, Schroeder Hall, Normal, IL 61790-4660, USA; (309) 438-8290; mitmorn@6000.cmpilstu.edu

Address/E-mail Corrections

Cross Cultural/Comparative Sociology, Mauricio Font, font@socl.soc.uc.edu
 Section on Sociology of Law, Lauren Edelman, ledelman@uclink4.berkeley.edu

Call for Applications . . .

ASA Teaching Endowment Fund Small Grants Program

Deadline for postmark of applications
February 15, 1998

Applications are now being accepted for the ASA Teaching Endowment Fund Small Grants Program. These grants are intended to support projects that extend the quality of teaching in the United States and Canada. A Teaching Endowment Fund Grant may be given to an individual, a department, a program, or a committee of a state/regional association. Individuals applying for the award must be members of ASA. One or two grants will be awarded in 1998, for up to \$1000.

The principal criteria for the award are that the project is likely to:

- enhance the teaching of sociology in North America
- serve as a seed-project that will continue to have an impact in months and years to come, and
- be systemic in its impact.

The criteria are intentionally flexible in order to accommodate innovative proposals. Given the fact that the award program is new, projects will be entertained even if they do not meet all three criteria for the award. A partial list of the kinds of activities that would be considered includes:

- developing creative instructional materials (e.g. learning simulations or teaching software).
- organizing and implementing faculty development programs or workshops to improve sociological instruction. Such in-service training programs might be designed for college, secondary, or elementary teachers.
- producing new materials or products for teaching sociology in elementary and/or secondary schools.
- establishing networks and resources which will support teachers of sociology.
- researching and assessing the effectiveness of instructional methodologies or curricula.

Proposals limited to a maximum of five pages should a) describe the project and the intended audience or beneficiaries, b) explain how the financial support would be used, c) describe the expected benefits of the project—including systemic impacts, and d) indicate how the project might have lasting benefit.

Applications are available upon request and through the ASA Homepage at <http://www.asanet.org>. Further inquiries can be directed to apap@asanet.org or (202) 833-3410 ext. 318. Please send completed applications to the American Sociological Association, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington DC 20036-2981. The selections will be made by the ASA Committee on Teaching. If you wish to contribute to the Teaching Endowment Fund, including as a memorial gift, please send contributions made out to TEF to the ASA address listed above. All gifts will be acknowledged and are gratefully appreciated.

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: Carl 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.