

Footnotes

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Sociologist Says Overhaul Unnecessary

ASA Sponsors Congressional Briefing on Social Security

The ASA sponsored a Congressional symposium on March 9th that featured a sociologist challenging the notion that the Social Security system is in need of a total overhaul.

Jill Quadagno of Florida State University said Congressional proposals to restructure the Social Security system are unnecessary and would have largely negative distributional consequences for older, single women. Restoring the Social Security trust fund to long-range solvency, she said, represents "a task that can be accomplished with minor adjustments rather than a major restructuring of the program."

The Capitol Hill symposium was convened by ASA's Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy and is part of the Association's on-going efforts to show the relevance of social research to current social policy issues. For the past two years, the Spivack Program has sponsored Congressional briefings on such issues as education reform, AIDS, and work and family.

In 1994, Quadagno was an ASA Congressional Fellow serving on the President's Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform, where she worked as a senior policy advisor. She currently is the Mildred and Claude Pepper Eminent Scholar in Social Gerontology and Professor of Sociology at Florida State. She served as Vice President of ASA in 1993.

As part of the program, Robert Greenawalt, Legislative Assistant for U.S. Sen. William Chafee (R-RI), responded to Quadagno's remarks and discussed their relevance to the Congressional debate brewing over entitlements. Attending the symposium were key Congressional staff, Administration officials, representatives of non-profit associations, and members of the national media. The event was moderated by ASA's Executive Officer Felice J. Levine.

Quadagno's remarks are in marked contrast to the views of many public officials and budget analysts who insist that any effort to achieve a balanced budget must include a significant curtailment of Social Security benefits. For his part, Greenawalt said he agreed that Congress should avoid

harming any single group of Americans in the effort to control entitlement spending. At the same time, he added, "the budget only has been balanced once in the last 30 years. That is a crisis and that should be a priority for Congress."

In her speech, Quadagno cited Social Security Administration data predicting that the Social Security's share of Gross Domestic Product will grow from only 4.8 percent in 1994 to 6.7 percent by 2030. "A two percent growth in share of GDP," Quadagno said, "is not a terribly heavy price to pay for the retirement security of the baby boom generation, whose education, employment and housing needs we have managed to meet thus far without sacrificing economic security."

"Many of our economic competitors -- for example, Germany and Japan -- devote a considerably higher proportion of GDP right now to public pensions without raising the panic that pervades Washington these days."

Quadagno agreed that some reme-

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ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine, sociologist Jill Quadagno, and Senate Legislative Assistant Robert Greenawalt gather at the conclusion of ASA's March 9 Spivack Program on entitlement reform.

House Limits Notification Options for Federally-Funded Researchers

In a move strongly opposed by the ASA and other social science organizations, the House of Representatives passed legislation this month

that requires federally-funded researchers to obtain written parental notification before surveying children on a broad range of societal and behavioral issues.

Specifically, the measure prohibits federal funds from being spent on surveys or questionnaires that ask children information about such issues as religious beliefs, anti-social behavior, or sexual attitudes "without the written consent of one parent or guardian."

The measure, introduced on April 4 by U.S. Rep. Mark Souder (R-IN), was approved by a vote of 379 to 46. It was offered as an amendment to the "Family Protection Act," which is included in the House Republicans "Contract with America." That legislation passed the House overwhelmingly and now goes to the Senate.

"We believe parent or guardian consent is appropriate," said ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine. "We also believe, however, that fully informed consent and the protection of privacy are not always best achieved through an absolute requirement of written consent."

"This amendment limits the strategies that researchers can use to obtain informed parental consent," Levine said. "It could also undermine federal

Major ASA Award Winners

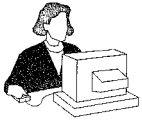
The respective awards selection committees announce the recipients of the 1995 ASA awards. The winners are announced in advance so that family, friends, and colleagues can make plans to attend the Awards Ceremony. Congratulations to the following honorees:

- 1995 Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award: *Leo Goodman*, University of California-Berkeley
- 1995 Jessie Bernard Career Award: *Arlene Kaplan Daniels*, Northwestern University
- 1995 Jessie Bernard Book Award: *Elizabeth Lapovsky Kennedy and Madeline D. Davis*, State University of New York-Buffalo, for *Boots of Leather, Slippers of Gold: The History of a Lesbian Community* (Routledge)
- 1995 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology: *Albert D. Biderman*, American University
- 1995 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award: *Dean S. Dorn*, California State University-Sacramento
- 1995 Distinguished Publication Award: *Nancy A. Denton*, State University of New York-Albany, and *Douglas S. Massey*, University of Pennsylvania for *American Apartheid* (Harvard University Press, 1993); *James B. McKee*, Michigan State University for *Sociology and the Race Problem* (University of Illinois Press, 1993)
- 1995 Dissertation Award: To be announced

The winner of the dissertation award will be announced in Washington, DC. All awards will be conferred during the Awards Ceremony. *Footnotes'* coverage of the occasion, with biographical profiles of the awardees, will appear in October 1995. Please join in the ceremony to honor these colleagues. □

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For the Latest FAD, Look at These Grants

The Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline is issuing awards for innovative scholarship. It's an opportunity you may want to consider.



Say It Ain't So, M.R.C.

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A friend of sociology is leaving a top Administration post, and she will be greatly missed.

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The Executive Officer's Column

New Links Between ASA and RSS

"We're Going To Make Our Garden Grow!"



The links between the Rural Sociological Society (RSS) and the American Sociological Association (ASA) are deep and steeped in history. But as the years progressed and our organizations evolved, there has been less attention to nurturing the interaction between these two organizations and between rural sociology and sociology more generally. As can happen with "busy" fields and subfields, for too long we have traveled along similar trajectories, far too often charting independent courses and missing collaborative opportunities as a result. It is a situation that is finally—and happily—being addressed.

Originally the rural subsection of ASA, the Rural Sociological Society was established as an independent entity in 1938. Since then, sociologists have served as presidents of both associations: Carl Taylor, William H. Sewell, and Charles P. Loomis, to name a few. Thanks very substantially to the leadership of Olaf Larson, Cornell University, in 1992, ASA and RSS cosponsored the publication of *Sociology in Government: A Bibliography of the Work of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1919-1953 (Olaf F. Larson, Edward O. Moe, and Julie N. Zimmerman, Westview Press, 1992). Currently, RSS and ASA have embarked on a second book project, an intellectual history of sociology and sociologists at USDA during the same time period, also to be published by Westview Press. Throughout these endeavors and others, perhaps most important has been a shared commitment of ASA and RSS to using science to solve the problems and better the conditions of people.

For the most part, despite overlapping membership and leadership, ASA and RSS have typically worked independent of the other. Infrequent efforts to coordinate annual meeting schedules did more to confuse our members as to the proximity in time and place between the two meetings than to facilitate their schedules. We sponsored few joint academic ventures and, even today, no established forum exists to encourage the exchange of ideas or networking between our memberships.

Part of the explanation is institutional. By emphasizing rural concerns, RSS has managed to establish a unique autonomy, witnessed by those universities which offer both sociology and rural sociology departments. Sometimes these departments are on opposite sides of the campus. For obvious reasons, RSS has been linked closely to the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the ASA has worked with Agriculture, but has primarily emphasized other federal agencies and departments, in particular the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. But these are really rationalizations: The reality is that, by inattention, we have missed important opportunities for productive alignment.

It is with considerable excitement, therefore, that I report that ASA and RSS are embarked upon a new relationship, one based on the recognition that mutual endeavors will yield benefits to both organizations as well as the discipline of sociology. With the enthusiastic interest of our Councils, in April and May of last year, RSS President-elect Ann Tickamyer and I began to outline a plan designed to bring our associations closer together.

We will start with this year's Annual Meetings. Fortunately RSS is scheduled to hold its annual meeting on August 17-20 in the Washington, DC area, thus overlapping with ASA's meeting which will be held August 19-23. The planned proximity provides an opportunity to consider ways to complement our programs. This year, we will co-sponsor several panel discussions that will be held at the sites of both meetings. This could, it is hoped, provide a model for future joint activities at annual meetings.

Another first step was to determine the extent of overlapping membership and the potential for encouraging more crossover in membership. A considerable number of RSS members are also ASA members, as might be expected. We are exploring ways to benefit from this "jointness" and to encourage our members to become active in both associations. We want especially to encourage members to express interests in service on our respective committees. As membership organizations, both of us are dependent on the energy and creativity of our members. The active presence of ASA members in RSS and vice versa at annual meetings, on committees, in chair workshops, and so forth can be of benefit to both organizations and most important to the advancement of the discipline. We can also explore co-sponsoring symposia, teaching materials, or special journal features on rural topics of mutual concern, such as rural health.

Other ideas include expanding recruitment for minority members through complementary efforts and initiatives. Both Associations are committed to the enhanced participation of persons of color in the profession. In years past, RSS has received funding from the Ford Foundation to bring minority scholars to the RSS annual meeting. ASA's programmatic involvement in diversifying the discipline is now in its third decade. I am pleased to note that the strategies of ASA's Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) Program were of value to RSS as it developed a new minority initiative for funding. One of the key figures in developing the RSS initiative is Ramon Torreclilha, who remains actively involved in the ASA Program and, until recently, was ASA's Director of Minority Affairs. We hope, when the RSS initiative is funded, there will be new avenues for direct cross-over, collaboration, and exchange.

Most recently, on March 2, I had the pleasure of addressing a Washington, DC meeting of the Rural Sociology Program Leaders, a group primarily comprised of the chairs of rural sociology centers and departments. In my remarks, I provided an update of ASA activities, especially in higher education and in the public affairs arena. Also, I expressed the hope that this group would become part of our "network" of collaboration with sociologist leaders in colleges and universities. Also, in informal conversations that day with now President Tickamyer and President-elect Janet Bokemeier, we talked further about creating points of continuity between sociology and rural sociology and between ASA and RSS. Throughout that meeting, the response was enthusiastic and overwhelming. It is—it would seem—an idea whose time has come.—Felice J. Levine □



For Women in Science

Glass Ceiling Remains

Women in sociology are advancing more rapidly than in other disciplines, but overall women in science are still hitting the glass ceiling, according to ASA's Executive Officer.

Speaking at a February 22 symposium sponsored by the District of Columbia Sociological Society and the Sociologists for Women in Society, Felice Levine said that women in sociology—and in other professions—have made great strides in the past 25 years partly as a result of affirmative action efforts. But, she added, significant challenges remain.

Levine said that the number of women earning PhDs has increased within all fields of social science and that in sociology, women and men earn about equal number of doctoral degrees. A 1993-94 ASA survey of its membership, she added, indicates other positive trends:

- There are no demonstrable gender differences in sector of employment overall or controlling for years from PhD. The number of appointments in universities and two-and-four year colleges is about the same for men and women.
- Among those in a tenurable situation, a higher proportion of men than women sociologists hold tenure. Looking at sociologists who earned their PhDs 10 years ago or less, however, no such difference existed.
- Men are significantly more likely to be employed full-time than part-time. Again, however, such trends do not exist for more recent graduates.
- The same survey, however, revealed some important areas of difference between men and women that "do more closely reflect the general gender bias in science," Levine noted that:
 - Even controlling for years from earned PhD, women overall have significantly lower salaries than men—approximately \$12,000 lower on average.
 - Women reported fewer experiences

than men serving as a peer reviewer, making public appearances as an expert, working as the primary researcher on a research topic, or publishing in academic journals.

Levine emphasized that the evident gains for disciplines like sociology and psychology were not mirrored in science generally, "where women are not generally moving into positions at the top of the academic pyramid." Overall, women in science, she said, make up less than one-tenth of the full professors.

Levine said results were mixed in the effort to increase the influence of women in science in top policy positions.

She said that women scientists were "playing a major new role in Washington." Looking at the social and behavioral sciences, she noted that Donna Shalala, a political scientist, is the Director of Health and Human Services; Anne Petersen, a psychologist, is Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation; Joyce Justus, an anthropologist, is Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Science at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy; Cora Marrett, a sociologist, is Assistant Director of the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences at the National Science Foundation; Wendy Baldwin, a sociologist, is Deputy Director for Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health; and Laura D'Andrea Tyson, an economist, is Assistant to the President for Economic Policy.

Looking beyond these high profile appointments, however, Levine also noted that the presence of women scientists was limited on many senior advisory committees. Only five women serve on the 24-member National Science Board, she said, and only one woman serves on the seven-member Executive Committee of the National Academy of Science. On such key committees, Levine said, "women have hardly a toe-hold." □

Sociologists Join White House Salute to Women Scientists

Sociologists were among those invited on March 9 to two White House-sponsored events honoring women in science.

First Lady Hillary Clinton and senior administration officials briefed 100 women scientists, business leaders, and Administration appointees on the importance of women in science at a "Women's Leadership Briefing" held in the Indian Treaty Room in the Old Executive Office Building.

Administration officials making presentations included John H. Gibbons, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP); M.R.C. Greenwood, Associate Director for OSTP; Neal Lane, Director of the National Science Foundation; and Alice Rivlin, Director of Office Management and Budget. The officials used the occasion to praise the work of Dr. Greenwood, who will be retiring from OSTP at the end of April (see *Footnotes*, page 6).

Sociologists attending the event included Felice J. Levine, ASA Executive

Officer; Wendy Baldwin, National Institute of Health; Cora Marrett, National Science Foundation; Jill Quadagno, Florida State University; and Joanne Miller, Queens College.

Later in the afternoon, the group attended a Kennedy Center reception with more than 800 guests representing science, academia, industry, the Administration, journalism, and Congress. White House officials said the two events were planned to highlight the Administration's support for the full participation of women in science and to recognize their achievements. The Administration's policy of supporting women in science is outlined in the Administration's science policy statement, *Science in the National Interest*, released by Vice President Gore in 1994.

The events were also planned to coincide with airing of a new PBS documentary on women in science entitled *Discovering Women*, and its accompanying educational outreach program to middle schools. □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ *ASA Continues Push for Crime Research Funding* . . . The ASA in March joined nine other social science associations in urging the Senate to accept a House-approved measure that sets aside money for crime and criminal justice research funded by the U.S. Department of Justice. As reported in *March Footnotes*, the House amendment allocates three percent of new law enforcement block grants to study "the overall effectiveness and efficiency of federally supported anti-crime efforts." The House amendment is attached to the "Taking Back Our Streets Act" that is designed to replace last year's crime bill with new legal and law enforcement measures as well as a greater reliance on block grants. In a March 6 letter to Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-UT), the Associations said that given the increasing number of anti-crime proposals being considered by Congress, "the lack of sufficient funding for crime and criminal justice research cannot be justified."

✓ *Sociologists Attend White House Affirmative Action Meeting* . . . Two leading sociologists were among a group civil rights leaders and academics summoned to a White House meeting on March 13 for a free-wheeling four and a half hour discussion on affirmative action. William Julius Wilson, University of Chicago sociologist and former ASA president, and Charles Moskos, a military sociologist at Northwestern University, attended the dinner discussion that was convened by President Clinton as part of the Administration's examination of affirmative action. Wilson and Moskos began the session with Moskos discussing the U.S. Army's largely positive record with affirmative action and Wilson stressing the need for economic development to counter high unemployment among black men. On March 15, Moskos' views on the Army and affirmative action appeared in an op-ed in the *Washington Post*. Moskos argued that "nowhere else in American society has racial integration gone as far or has black achievement been so pronounced. Indeed, the Army is the only institution in America where whites are routinely bossed around by blacks."

✓ *House Seeks To End Educational Assistance Programs* . . . As part of a \$17 billion rescission bill, the House in March approved eliminating the Jacob K. Javits Fellows Program and the Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowships, two Department of Education graduate education programs important to sociologists. The Javits program remains the only federally funded program that has the express purpose of supporting graduating study in the arts and humanities, and is one of the few programs providing a small amount of support in the social sciences. The Harris Program provides fellowship support for post baccalaureate study to students from groups underrepresented in graduate and professional education. The Association of American Universities, the American Council for Education, and other secondary education associations are now looking to the Senate to keep the fellowship programs intact.

✓ *Future of NEH Remains Uncertain* . . . Despite an active grassroots effort by ASA and other organizations, the fate of the National Endowment of the Humanities remains uncertain. The House and Senate recently voted to rescind \$5 million from the agency's 1995 fiscal year budget. A key hurdle is expected in May as House and Senate authorization committees decide how to proceed. Congressional appropriators have threatened not to fund NEH unless those committees authorize the agency. Rumors abound that the agency will be authorized but only after suffering crippling budget cuts. Meanwhile, a key House appropriations subcommittee held a March 24 hearing on NEH that included testimony from NEH Chairman Sheldon Hackney and historian Werner Gundersheimer representing the National Humanities Alliance (NHA). Gundersheimer testified that NEH "is the single federal entity that helps to make Americans more thoughtfully aware of the responsibilities as well as pleasures of citizenship." ASA is an active member of the NHA.

✓ *Administration Appoints Sociologists* . . . Education Secretary Richard Riley has appointed Jomills Henry Braddock, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at the University of Miami, as one of fifteen members to the newly created National Educational Research Policy and Priorities Board. The board aims to develop a long-term research agenda and set priorities to guide the Education Department's Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI). The U.S. Department of Agriculture, meanwhile, has asked Burton Halpert, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, to direct a national initiative, known as Decisions For Health, to help communities meet their health-care needs. DFH works with more than 3,100 counties on such issues as health-care reform, child immunization efforts, and AIDS education.

For questions pertaining to ASA's Public Affairs and Communications Program, call Ed Hatcher at (202) 833-3410, x320.

Rose Series Seeks Editor, Input on New Format

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

In pursuit of this end, the Committee solicits comments from ASA members on how best to make such a series succeed. Comments are welcome about topics, potential authors, potential editors, publishers, dissemination, and any other matters related to the new Rose Series. Nominations for editor, including self-nominations, should include a current vita; a brief sketch of the intellectual support of the candidate's department, university, or other easily accessible institutions that could be called on in meeting editorial responsibilities; and a brief statement of the candidate's sense of the Series, its past accomplishments, its problems, and, in particular, its future possibilities. Nominations and comments should be addressed to the Publications Committee in care of Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. As the Publications Committee will consider materials at its August meeting in Washington, DC, all materials should be received by July 1, 1995.

Considerations that drove reconsideration of the Series are many. The present Rose Series to some extent duplicates commercial opportunities. The shorter, technical monograph niche is likely to "go electronic" and, moreover, commer-

cial presses are invading the short book niche. Added to this were difficulties with past and current publishers.

On the other side, many forces urged a change. Sociology has lost public visibility in recent decades. Controversial material seldom appears in mainstream journals. Research with policy implications is often isolated and unheard. Synthesis and broad dissemination often go unrewarded. It seemed to the Committee that creating a venue for broad-ranging and potentially controversial work would help restore sociology's status as a haven for public intellectuals and send a message—both to ourselves and others—about how important we consider such work to be.

A crucial role in rethinking the Series was also played by the wishes of Arnold Rose himself. Rose specified, both in the original bequest and to friends with whom he discussed the Series, that his aim was to get ideas disseminated that weren't otherwise being disseminated. In the first years of the Series, before the tremendous expansion of journals, monographic research was the area that seemed to need aid. Now, the undeserved area seems rather the synthetic and the controversial.

The mechanics of the Series have yet to be closely specified. It is clear that the books should be "in the author's voice" rather than speaking officially for the ASA. But at the same time the Series will need an editor or editorial team, and provision for review. The Committee's intention, however, is to make that review center as much on liveliness, interest, and breadth of application as on matters of purely professional concern. The editor of such a series will need to be proactive yet careful, capturing writers who are bold but not foolhardy, controversial but not extremist, synthetic but not superficial. □

Proposition 187 and Post-Secondary Education

In November 1994, California votes overwhelmingly passed Proposition 187 (Prop. 187), a measure designed to limit state support to undocumented immigrants. This initiative carries weighty consequences for the operations of a number of public institutions, including the health and education systems in California.

This proposition is controversial. Supporters see the initiative as a means to raise revenue, in that taxpayer-funded services would now be reserved for legal residents only. For opponents, the consequences of enacting the Proposition into law far outweigh any savings that may be accrued from denying public services to a segment of the population. For example, denying preventive health care to illegal immigrants could increase both health care costs and the incidence of communicable diseases in the larger population. Sociologist Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania, who currently serves as an expert witness in lawsuits against Proposition 187 in Los Angeles and San Francisco

believes that it "creates a blanket case of people without regard to the amount of taxes already paid (into the system)."

Undocumented students already have been affected by court decisions that eliminate their resident tuition status. Under the ruling in Bradford vs. UC Board of Regents, these individuals are now being charged non-resident fees, but unlike the California State University (CSU) system, the University of California decided to grandfather previously-enrolled, undocumented students. If sustained by the Courts, Proposition 187, however, would take this one step further by altogether barring access to undocumented students. In addition, these institutions would be required to verify residency status of students each and every term and report any undocumented individuals to the State. While there are yet no hard data projecting the impact of Proposition 187 on higher education in California, the issue is one receiving attention by academics and academic administrations. □

Plenary Sessions Announced

A strong series of plenary sessions has been organized by ASA President Amitai Etzioni around the 1995 Annual Meeting theme, "Community of Communities: Shaping Our Future."

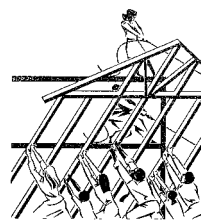
The Opening Plenary, scheduled to follow the Welcoming Party on Saturday evening, August 19th, features Betty Friedan, Abigail Thernstrom, and Clint Bolick in a panel discussion on "To End Group Identity in Politics?"

The Presidential Plenary, chaired by ASA Vice President Karen Cook, directs the attention of all meeting attendees to the Presidential Address by Amitai Etzioni, titled "The Attack on Community, from the Religious Right and the Rigid Left." Ed Lehman will introduce President Etzioni at this plenary session scheduled on Sunday, August 20, 4:30-6:00 p.m. All plenary attendees are invited to the Honorary Reception which follows the session.

The ASA Awards Ceremony receives

special attention in its own time slot on Monday, August 21, at 7:30 p.m. The distinguished recipients of the major ASA awards will be honored at this important event. The evening Plenary

Session which follows the awards ceremony will focus on "The Future of Racial and Ethnic Diversity." Plenary panelists include Ernesto Cortez and Ron Walters, and there is hope that Senator Daniel Inouye will join the panel discussion.



The daily session schedule on Tuesday, August 22, has been modified to accommodate the final Plenary Session. From 4:30-6:15 p.m. this special plenary will highlight "The Sociology of Prevention" with panelists Kristine M. Gebbie, Ronald Bayer, and Thomas Stoddard.

Look for further information about plenary sessions and panelists in the *Preliminary Program* which is published in May. □

ASA to Participate in National Conference on TA Training

The ASA is excited to be a part of a national conference and related activities on TA training and preparing graduate students to teach effectively. The American Association of Higher Education (AAHE) co-sponsors a biennial conference on the preparation of graduate students for their roles as future faculty. The next such conference will be held November 8-11, 1995, in Denver, Colorado.

A theme of past conferences, and the 1995 one as well, is "engaging the disciplines." The goal is to identify ways to encourage long term change -- to institutionalize TA training programs, support for graduate students as teachers, and professional preparation for the future professorate. Sociologists would certainly agree that the department, as the locus of the discipline, must be involved in collaboration with teaching centers and centralized TA programs on any campus. Further, long term change is more likely if several people in a department are actively committed and involved in TA/teacher training.

Disciplinary Teams at the Conference

ASA is one of seven disciplinary associations selected to bring teams to the November 1995 conference. Each team must include at least two faculty, preferably with some responsibility for graduate education or TA training, and at least one graduate student. In their short proposals to ASA, teams would lay out preliminary operating plans for enhancing TA/graduate student teacher training.

ASA would select three departments from those that apply. Those three teams would be a part of a panel pre-

sentation at the conference. The teams will also meet informally with a representative of ASA and with any other sociologists attending the meeting to brainstorm about ways to enhance teacher preparation.

Funding from the PEW Trusts would cover the travel costs of the student member of each team.

ASA Committee on Graduate Education

ASA has a newly formed Committee on Graduate Education. The Committee has identified four priority areas, one of which is Preparing Graduate Students to Teach. The Committee seeks examples of existing programs and "best practices" on this topic to compile and share with other departments. ASA's participation in this conference, with the department teams, will greatly aid the Committee's work.

Next Steps

Please consider:

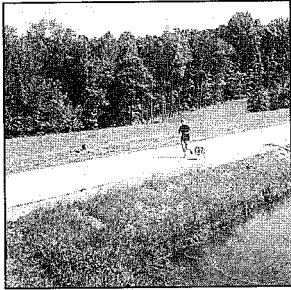
- applying to ASA to come as a department team; applications with a short statement of goals and a list of team members should be sent to the ASA Executive Office (1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; Attn: C. Howery) no later than June 1. Teams will be notified by June 15.
- advertising and sending colleagues to the Denver conference (more information will be published in Footnotes);
- sending best practices in preparing graduate students to teach to: Dr. William Roy, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024. □



At ASA's 1995 Annual Meeting... Sociology and Communities Lie Outside the Beltway

by Ellen Berg

Attention sociologists, sightseers, and attendees to ASA's 1995 annual meeting in Washington, DC! Beyond the monuments, just outside the Beltway, lie three sociologically significant sights: the planned towns of Greenbelt, Reston, and Columbia.



Surrounded by a heavily wooded area is one of Greenbelt's many winding paths and public lakes.

All three have theoretical roots in the critique of cities which literary figures and sociologists (from Simmel to Sennett) have made over the past century; and in the alternative communities proposed by utopians, architects, and urban planners. Especially important are the ideas of Ebenezer Howard, a turn-of-the-century inventor whose greatest invention was the New Town. For Howard, a New Town was a planned community in which people would live, work, and play; spatially, it would have an urban core, surrounded by a rural green belt to delimit growth; the land would be communally owned, so that rising prices would not preclude affordable housing; and finally, towns would be clustered regionally, green belt touching green belt. The lasting influence of Howard's ideas can be seen today in Washington's New Towns—but each also reflects the social situation at the moment it was conceived.

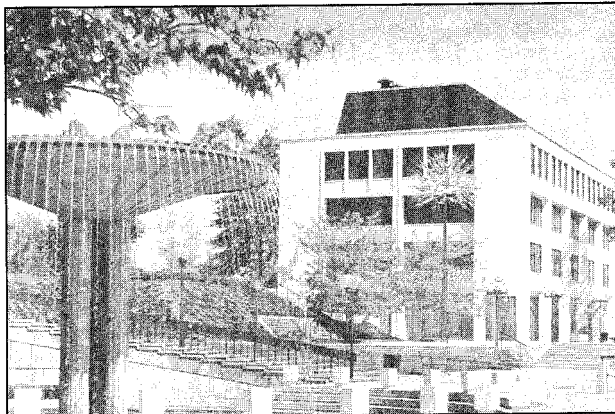
Greenbelt, MD is a true product of the New Deal: on the one hand it was part of the relief effort, and on the other it was a progressive experiment in urban planning. Built by the Federal Resettlement Administration, Greenbelt had the interested support of the President and First Lady. The town was constructed between 1936 and 1941 by men and women on the relief rolls, for men and women from unproductive rural land or urban slums who needed to be resettled. Because the object was to house as many people as possible, Greenbelt's dwellings were small even by 1930s standards, but the space was rationally allotted, on the basis of family size. All housing in the region was segregated at that time, thus Greenbelt began as a white community; the planners did achieve religious diversity, however.

Located about 10 miles north of Washington, Greenbelt was originally comprised of 3,000 acres. The hilly, wooded land was in a sparsely populated area, and the town was attractively laid out in a crescent—surrounded by a green belt of farms and woods. The built area, now "historic Greenbelt," covers approxi-

mately 240 acres. The housing consists of apartment buildings and townhouses. The latter are arrayed along three sides of a square—cars enter from the fourth side and park in the interior of the square. Since the streets are curved, the clusters of houses face each other at oblique angles; the charm of this is apparent on their garden sides, where private yards give out to common green space and meandering paths. These link the residential clusters and lead through underpasses to the public amenities: the new library and aquatic and fitness center. As all the original buildings were built in a modern style with Art Deco embellishments, Greenbelt has a pleasing architectural unity.

Greenbelt was owned by the government until 1953, when undeveloped parcels were sold to investors, and 1,600 of the dwellings were sold to a resident's cooperative—Greenbelt Homes, Inc. Housing units are sold on the open market; but rather than purchase a dwelling itself, buyers purchase a 1/1600th share in the cooperative, with the right to the perpetual use of a given dwelling. The cooperative has an elected board; members' fees pay for professional management and maintenance. The cooperative movement has always been a vital part of Greenbelt, and there are some other cooperative ventures in the town as well.

Although its green belt has been supplanted by highways and suburban development, historic Greenbelt still stands apart from its more typical suburban neighbors. Here one can see how balance can be achieved between built space and green space, and between automobile traffic and pedestrian traffic; and how a town center can offer a convenient and viable alternative to highway strip malls. And here one can learn about the inner



The Town Center Plaza in Columbia, Maryland. Notice "The People Tree" reaching the top floor of the building.

workings of a residential cooperative.

The next New Town to be built near Washington was Reston, VA, which was begun in 1962; the build-out is still underway. Reston's beginnings lie in prosperity, not depression. Its originator, Robert Simon, was heir to a real estate empire which included Carnegie Hall. When New York bought that great cultural



FDR confers with Administration officials on development plans for Greenbelt. A produce of the New Deal, Greenbelt was constructed between 1936 and 1941 by men and women on relief rolls.

jewel, Simon was left with a lovely pot of gold to invest; he decided to combine his wealth with his energy and ideas to create a new and quite different cultural jewel: a New Town.

Foremost among Simon's ideas were (1) that people should be able to work and play near where they live; (2) that people should be able to live comfortably in a community for their whole lives; (3) that design should be guided by respect for the importance and dignity of the individual; (4) that beauty, natural and structural, is important to the good life and should be fostered; and (5) that the town should be a financial success.

The tract Simon found for Reston is comprised of 7,420 acres of rolling hills, 18 miles west of Washington and just five miles east of Dulles Airport. Currently,

Restonians do indeed live, work, and play within their town; it is noteworthy that the mixed use and varied density zoning innovations which enabled this have been copied around the country.

Reston's lakes are a very special feature. The first village was built along the shores of Lake Anne, a long lake which forks near its head. At the fork the left branch passes under a bridge reminiscent of one Van Gogh painted, and then curves out of sight; the right branch widens as its waters are stopped by the walls of the plaza which defines the lake's uppermost basin. Modern structures built of poured concrete come down to the water's edge along one side, and ring the plaza on two other sides—houses, apartments, restaurants, an art gallery. These waterfront buildings evoke romantic, faraway images seldom encountered in suburban America.

Lake Anne Village opened to critical acclaim in 1965, and swarms of people came to visit; but few stayed to buy. The idea of townhouses and apartments in the open countryside was quite new; it would take time for people to come to value the benefits of vast common lands—and lakes—over individual yards. Compounding the problem, Lake Anne's architecture was modern while local taste is traditional. The initial slow start in the marketplace created a financial crisis, and in 1967 Gulf Oil took over the project. There is considerably more architectural diversity now, but to the credit of the determined early residents, and to the corporate developers (Gulf then Mobil), Simon's central ideas have continued to shape Reston.

The retail scene in Reston is sorting itself out at this juncture. Three components are of interest. (1) The shops at Lake Anne and the other older villages are struggling or defunct; by contrast, the far larger markets in the newer villages are thriving. (2) Construction has begun on a strip mall, which is to include large stores of a sort not previously seen in town—a discount department store, a computer store. Of sociological interest is what this denotes

57,000 people live in Reston; there are 2,200 workplaces, serving as a high tech and corporate market; and the town's recreational amenities include four artificial lakes, 60 miles of pathways, a 71 acre Nature Center, two golf courses, 45 tennis courts, numerous pools and spas, athletic fields and meadows, playgrounds and tot lots, and almost 200 garden plots. Many

Proposals Sought: June 15 Deadline

ASA/NSF Fund for Advancement of the Discipline Program

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

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

Selection Criteria

Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit and the importance of the proposed research project. Within this context, specific evaluation criteria include the following elements:

- innovativeness and promise of the research idea
 - originality and significance of research goals
 - the potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research
 - appropriateness and significance of the research hypothesis
 - feasibility and adequacy of project design
 - plans for analysis and evaluation of data
 - plans for dissemination of results
 - appropriateness of requested budget
- The awards are limited to individuals

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

Funding

The amount of each award shall not exceed \$4,000. Payment goes directly to the principal investigator. Grant money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or Principal Investigator's salary. Awardees are encouraged to continue the early tradition of donating to FAD any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

Application Process

Applications must be received in the ASA Executive office by June 15 for awards to be reviewed in the summer cycle, and by December 15 for awards to be reviewed in the winter. Applications should include:

- cover sheet with the title, name of lead author, additional name(s) of author(s)
- a 100 - 200 word abstract of the research/conference topic
- a maximum of five single space pages describing the project (excluding appendices)
- a detailed budget and time schedule
- bibliography
- a statement of other pending support
- vita

Please send eight complete application packets to: FAD awards, ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Applicants are required to notify ASA if other funding is received for the project. □

New Section in Formation

Race, Class, and Gender

The ASA Council approved a new section on Race, Class, and Gender as a Section in formation. Over 300 sociologists signed petitions indicating interest in such a section. To become an official ASA section, 200 members must pay dues of \$4 within the next two years.

To help organize the new section, there will be a two-hour planning session at the 1995 Annual Meeting. The tasks are to draft a set of bylaws, plan for the 1996 Annual Meeting, publish a newsletter, elect officers, and articulate the goals of the Section. The organizational meeting will be held on Monday, August 22 from 10:30 a.m.-12:20 p.m.

In setting forth the rationale for the new Section, Jean Belkhir, Towson State University, suggests that "the work of sociologists can benefit by a research, teaching and practice agenda that examines the interactive effects of race, gender, and class phenomena."

"By comparing the similarities and differences in how inequalities of race/ethnicity, gender, and class are created and maintained, we develop a more powerful explanation of the nature of social inequality in general," he added. "And we add to our understanding of how some social groups are marginalized. This new focus does not replace the work of other ASA sections, which provide a much needed in-depth focus on each of these major dimensions of societal organization. Rather, it adds an agenda that is useful in the development of work which compares and contrasts, finds differences and similarities, and searches for mutual reinforcements and tensions among the dimensions."

For more information on the Section, contact Jean Belkhir at (410) 830-2580; e-mail: E7ABBE@TOE.TOWSON.EDU. □

M.R.C. Greenwood to Leave OSTP

In a letter to the President on February 23, M.R.C. Greenwood regrettably announced her resignation as the Associate Director for Science at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). Her resignation is effective

May 1, 1995. She is returning to Davis, CA to take care of a close family friend and colleague stricken with breast cancer. She will resume her previous position as Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of California at Davis.

Greenwood was confirmed by the United States Senate on November 10, 1993. Her accomplishments include playing a leading role in development of the Administration's science policy document, Science in the National Interest, and working with the National Science and Technology Council in developing budget and policy priorities.

Many in the social and behavioral science community are saddened by her departure. "M.R.C. Greenwood has done a tremendous job to ensure OSTP's deliberations were inclusive of the social and behavioral sciences," said Consortium of Social Science Associations Executive Director Howard J. Sil-

ver. Silver cited her appointment of Anthropologist Joyce Justus, Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Science, as just one example of the way she favorably served the social and behavioral science community.



M.R.C. Greenwood

"M.R.C. has brought tremendous energy and vision to national science policy," said ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine. "In attitude and action, she has fostered greater integration across all fields of science, and has worked hard with the ASA to elevate the role of the social sciences in our nation's

agenda for science research."

Between a hectic schedule of business trips, Greenwood took time to participate in a special symposium at the 1994 ASA annual meetings in Los Angeles. "Not only did she reach out to the entire membership of ASA through her participation in a symposium on Research and Development, but she met and talked with several of ASA's leaders at an early morning breakfast," said Levine. "A friend of sociology, she will be missed as a leader and advisor." □

ASA Staff Sociologist Sought

Director of Academic and Professional Affairs American Sociological Association

The American Sociological Association (ASA) is searching for a sociologist to join the professional staff and assume special responsibilities for academic and professional affairs. The position provides the opportunity to work with a like-minded group of other sociologists and a staff seeking to advance sociology, work on field development, and promote ASA objectives and activities. This Director of Academic and Professional Affairs, like the other staff sociologists, will work across programs and serve as liaison to ASA committees.

The Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP) aims to advance the place of sociology in colleges and universities and to advance sociology through teaching and practice. The program undertakes activities to strengthen departments of sociology, the role of the discipline in higher education, and, more generally, the quality of education at all levels (e.g., pre-college, college and graduate).

Nominations and applications are sought. Candidates should have a PhD in Sociology, knowledge of the academy, facility for program development, commitment to work with department chairs and academic leaders to strengthen sociology departments in the academy, excellent skills in presenting (in writing and orally) to diverse audiences, and management and administrative experience. Expertise in the sociology of education, the profession, organizations and occupations, and/or teaching is highly desirable.

The ASA is interested in identifying persons who are drawn to professional service and who bring a strong commitment to advance the place of sociology in colleges and universities, strengthen departments, prepare the next generation of sociologists, and enhance the teaching of sociology. Whether or not you or someone you know is searching for a job or might be interested in a professional change, please do not hesitate to nominate or strongly encourage an application.

Applications will be reviewed until the position is filled; interested candidates should submit application materials immediately. The start date and conditions of appointment (e.g., leave from an academic position) are flexible. Candidates should send a letter of interest, resume, and a list of five references to: APAP Search, Executive Office, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. For further information, please contact Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, at (202) 833-3410 x316; FAX (202) 785-0146; e-mail: asa_felice_levine@mcimail.com. □

1994 Annual Meeting Survey Analysis Report

by Michael Schuchert, Research Associate

Overall Assessment

While the majority (80%) of respondents attending the AM have attended at least one other Meeting in the last five years, a sizable proportion (20%) were newcomers. The participants are also predominantly ASA members, with over 94% of the respondents reporting membership to the ASA.

The average number of days respondents attended the AM is 3.7, while the median is four. (38.4% of the sample's respondents indicated that they were at the Meeting for four days.) The most

emerge¹. Meeting with professional friends, formally learning more about an individual's specialization, informally interacting with other sociologists in one's specialization, and presenting current work are seen as being very important in deciding to attend the meeting. All of these factors are related to the professional opportunities of the AM. Professional motivations such as meeting with publishing or funding representatives were substantially less important than the opportunities to make professional contacts and to informally inter-

acted substantially less important when deciding to attend the AM. Proximity of the meeting, on-site expenses, appeal of the meeting site, and the meeting's time of the year were evaluated as being only slightly important. On-site child care and the AM's theme were evaluated as being not important.

Conclusion

Overall, respondents participating in the survey were content with ASA's Annual Meeting. The evaluations of the sessions ranged from excellent to good, which indicates that attendees are satisfied with the quality of the meeting. Individuals also tend to participate in one or two formal activities at the meeting, while attending on average more than 10 of the sessions at the meeting.

Gender appears to be an issue, because of the under-representation of males in the sample. Unfortunately, the instrument's current design does not allow for a clear explanation of the female over-representation. There are no significant differences in the perceptions and involvement of males and females at the AM. The differences could simply revolve around who fills out the survey.

Student members of the ASA are less active in the formal activities of the AM and receive significantly less outside financial support to attend the AM. This relationship is logically understandable. In order to receive funding, an attendant generally needs to participate in the formal activities of the meeting. Students attended approximately the same number of sessions as the rest of the sample, which indicates that students may view the AM more as a learning experience than as an opportunity to share their current work.

This is the second year the ASA's Research Program on the Discipline and Profession has conducted a survey to evaluate the Annual Meeting. The findings of the 1993 survey are very similar to findings discussed in this report. Individuals' participation has maintained a constant level. The respondents in both surveys viewed the professional opportunities of the AM as more important than the characteristics of any specific meeting. The similarity of the findings in 1993 and 1994 help to increase the overall strength of the analysis, despite the low response rate from both years. To increase the confidence in the validity of the findings, it will be important to foster a higher return rate for 1995.

While the information gained from the AM survey is rather limited, it does provide insight into the perspectives of the people who are involved in the AM. This overview should add to the understanding of the social dynamics of ASA's Annual Meeting.

Footnotes

¹The ASA Executive Office and the Program Committees appreciate the dedication of the Annual Meeting attendees who participated in this important survey.

²This is the second year that a survey was conducted at the AM. In 1993, the response rate was also low (approximately 13%).

³All demographic comparisons to the general membership made from data presented in the August Biennial Report on the Participation of Women and Minorities in ASA for 1990 and 1991.

⁴Respondents are asked to evaluate the sessions that they attended on a scale of 1 to 4. 1 is excellent, 2 is good, 3 is fair, and 4 is poor. The closer the overall rating is to 1, the higher the session is rated by those who attended that session. If a person attended more than one of a type of session, they are asked to provide an overall rating.

⁵Respondents are asked to evaluate the importance of factors in deciding to attend the AM. These factors are divided into two groups, meeting characteristics and professional opportunities. Both are rated on a scale from 1 to 4, with 1 being "very important" and 4 being "not important."

Method and Sample

The four page questionnaire was distributed to all registered participants (N=3766). The questionnaires were returned at a drop off box at the meeting's information desk during the AM and through the mail to ASA's Executive Office. A total of 376 completed instruments were returned, which is a low response rate of 10%. Although this is a very low response rate, and issues of self-selection need to be taken into account, the analysis of these data did yield some interesting and valuable patterns that could prove to be helpful in the ongoing process of enhancing the AM's appeal and the responsiveness to the changing needs of the ASA.

Demographic Profile

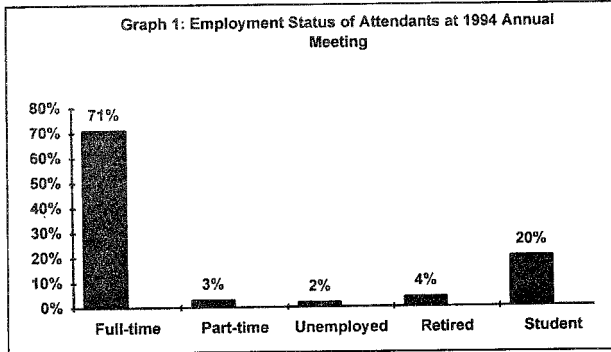
The demographic characteristics of the sample are somewhat skewed from the ASA general membership². The gender ratio at the meeting is noticeably different than the general ASA membership. The general membership of the ASA is approximately 41% female, while at the 1994 AM, approximately 53% of the respondents are female. However, through examining the gender distribution of AM attendants, women account for 47% of all registrants at the AM. This data about the population shows that women are more likely to complete and return the instrument.

Overall, the racial and ethnic distribution of the respondents at the AM more closely approximates the general membership of the ASA. The ASA's general membership is 7.5% Asian, 3.9% African American/Black, 2.4% Hispanic, 0.6% Native American, and 85.6% White. At the AM, the racial breakdown is 3.7% Asian, 4.1% African American/Black, 2.7% Hispanic, 0.0% Native American, and 90.5% White.

The age distribution at the AM tends to be somewhat younger than the general membership. While at the younger age ranges, AM participants reflect the proportions of the general membership, a lower proportion of individuals 55 years and older attend the meeting than are general members of the ASA. Interestingly, there is a higher proportion of respondents, in the 45-54 year range. This higher proportion of individuals in the 45-54 age range may be expected because of greater resources, social networks, and general involvement of the group.

The employment status of the respondents is primarily full-time (71%). Those employed part-time (3%), unemployed (2%), and retired (4%) represent the smallest segment of the sample of people attending the AM. Finally, individuals who are currently students (20%) comprised a sizable minority. (See Graph 1.)

The respondents indicated that the AM is represented by persons from multiple employment spheres. The AM is dominated by people with academic/teaching positions (67%). Individuals who are in research environments constitute 18% of the sample, administration 4%, applied (non-research) 2%, and editorial/writing 1%. Finally, 9% of the sample reports that they are working in another employment environment. Of these people working in another sphere of work, the majority work in an academic setting, but also work in an administrative position.



popular day of the Meeting is the third day (Sunday, August 7) while the least popular day is the fifth day (Tuesday, August 8). (See Graph 2.)

In general participants seem to receive some financial support to attend the AM. The data indicates 69% of the respondents received some monetary support for attending the AM. Over 15% had all of the expenses of the Annual Meeting covered by an outside source. The average percentage of outside support received by the respondents is 46.6% of the total costs.

Inferences to the population of all AM attendants are particularly limited with respect to the evaluations of specific sessions because of the non-responses to these questions. Nevertheless, the overall evaluations of the sessions are uniformly high³. The book forums received the highest approval rating, -1.466. All of the sessions' scores fell between a rating of excellent and good. (See Table 2.)

The evaluations for the special services and events at the annual meeting were, however, noticeably lower than the evaluations of the sessions. The highest rated service includes the films and videos shown at the conference (1.435) while the lowest score is held by the child care services (2.889). These scores range from excellent to fair.

In examining the factors most important for people in deciding to attend the AM, four aspects

act with colleagues. The importance of informal interaction is demonstrated by the data from the approximately two-thirds of the sample reporting attending at least one social function at the AM. Of those who attended a planned social function, 88% reported that they were at least "somewhat satisfied" with the social function. Only .01% of those attending social functions, claimed to be "not satisfied at all."

Table 3: Special Services and Events

Event	Mean	N
Employment service	2.5	48
Exhibit	1.9	255
Funding day	2.2	29
Films and videos	1.4	46
Tours	1.7	41
Child care	2.9	9
Welcoming party	2.0	81
ASA tables/publications	2.1	139
DAN night	2.4	65
Hotel registration/housing bureau	2.0	189

Professional opportunities are seen as more important than meeting characteristics. This may explain the high evaluations of the meeting's professional representatives. Over 82% of those responding reported that the AM is either "somewhat or very representative" of professional interests. Greater professional opportunities encourage individuals to attend the AM. If individuals feel that the AM does not represent their professional interests, then they would be less likely to attend in the first place.

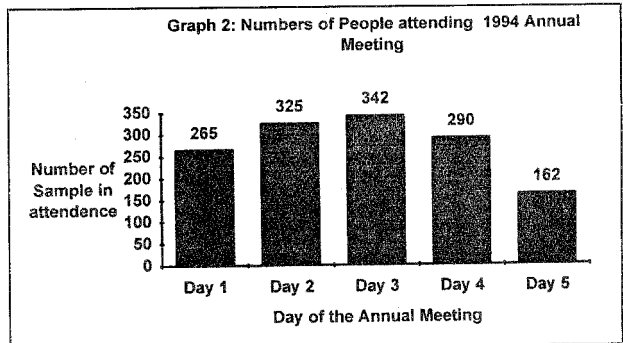
Interestingly, the Meeting's characteristics were

Table 2: 1994 Annual Meeting Session Ratings

Session	Mean	N
Plenary	2.000	114
Thematic	1.921	114
Special sessions	1.835	115
Regular sessions	2.082	256
Sections	1.895	210
Scholar to scholar	1.632	38
Informal discussions	1.926	81
Didactic seminars	1.733	14
Professional workshops	1.766	64
Teaching workshops	1.702	57
Book forums	1.466	58
Presidential address	2.270	74

Table 1: Age Distribution of ASA General Membership and Attendants of 1994 Annual Meeting

Age	General Membership	1994 Annual Meeting
34 and below	19.9%	20.9%
35-39	12.7	13.1
40-44	16.9	15.2
45-49	17.9	19.0
50-54	11.3	16.0
55 and above	21.3	15.8



Legislation, from page 1

regulations already in place to protect the interests of parents and their children."

Groups Send Letter

Earlier, ASA and nine other organizations delivered a letter to House members urging them to oppose the Souder amendment. In addition to ASA, those signing the letter included the American Anthropological Association, the Consortium of Social Science Associations, and the American Psychological Association.

On the House floor, U.S. Reps. Pat Williams (D-MT) quoted from the letter in urging that the amendment be defeated and read the names of the signatory organizations.

The letter noted that in one study, a follow-up survey was conducted to see why 50 percent of parents did not respond. "The researchers learned that the parents were just busy people who didn't return the consent form."

"Additionally, a requirement for prior written parental consent would make it more difficult for surveys to get information about substance abuse, adolescent pregnancy, violence and other issues that Congress, educators, and parents should have in order to meet the needs of our children and adolescents," the letter added. It also noted that federal regulations regarding federally-funded survey research are stringent and seek to protect the interests of parents and minors.

Supporters of the amendment conceded that the proposal could hurt empirical research but argued that protecting research was secondary to protecting family privacy.

Dornan Bill Defeated

Earlier in the day, U.S. Rep. Robert Dornan (R-CA) sought to bypass the notification issue by prohibiting federal funding for any survey covered under the amendment. The measure was defeated 291 to 131. □

Have You Received Your Benefits Package?

Due to a mail house error, several ASA members may not have received their benefits package. If you renewed your membership prior to February 28, 1995, and have not received your benefits package (including your ASA ID card, 1995 Coupon Listing, Directory of Member Services, publications price lists, and other materials), please call the ASA membership department at (202) 833-3410, x304 or 326, for a replacement.

Briefing, from page 1

dial action by Congress is needed, noting that the actuaries of the Social Security program predict that benefits will exceed revenues by 2013 and that the trust fund will be insolvent by 2030. But, she added, that's a different problem than an "entitlement crisis" requiring drastic benefit spending cuts. "If we understand that Social Security isn't gobbling up an enormous share of GDP, now or in the future, then we would devise a different set of solutions designed to restore the trust fund's long-term solvency."

But instead of addressing this limited goal, Quadagno said, Congress is considering measures that are likely to have an adverse impact on older single women. Those proposals include cutting benefits, raising the retirement age, and increasing the Medicare eligibility age to 70.

Single elderly women are likely to suffer disproportionately by Social Security benefit cuts since women more than men depend on Social Security as their sole source of income. She noted

Communities, from page 5

about the suburban, mall-at-my-finger-tips mindset which has grown up in this town. Reston is less than ten miles from a regional shopping center which has two vast indoor malls and miles of strip malls. (3) On a brighter note, the first component of the Town Center opened four years ago. Anchored by an elegant hotel, the Center includes a shopping street lined with upscale shops and eateries, and a glass roofed pavilion—which is perfect for June weddings, dancing at Oktober Fest, and skating parties in the winter. Here, as at Lake Anne, one senses the sophisticated town, neither urban nor suburban, which Reston aspires to be.

Columbia, MD, which was begun in 1964, is the largest of the three New Towns. Not far from Greenbelt, Columbia is situated on 14,000 acres; it is now home to 79,000 people and 2,400 businesses. The last of the nine villages planned for the town is now being built. The village clusters around a commercial core which includes a shopping mall and many tall office buildings. Ranged on a slight slope, the buildings of the commercial center are quite handsome, but the gaze is drawn downhill, to a truly beautiful building on the shore of Lake Kitamaquidi. Unsurprisingly on both counts, it was designed by Frank Gehry, and is the headquarters of The Rouse Company, which developed Columbia.

At the outset of the project, James Rouse stated that his principal goals were to deal with the land in a more sensitive way, and to develop social institutions which support people better. A sculpture called "The People Tree," now on the plaza not far from his lakefront building, is the logo for Columbia—a town which has always wanted to "grow people better."

While all New Towns seek to plan better communities—remediating known ills such as urban blight and suburban sprawl, and restoring a measure of

Social Security was the sole source of income for 60 percent of non-married women over 65, compared with 38 percent of married couples and 49 percent of non-married men in the same age group. Reductions in retirement benefits also hit women harder because women's incomes are lower than men's.

Quadagno said that raising the retirement age to 70 could have a greater effect on women and minorities since both groups leave the labor force earlier than white men. In 1992, according to the Social Security Administration, the average woman's benefit was \$652 a month. Using this average figure, an increase in the retirement to age 70 would decrease a woman's retirement benefits at age 62 by as much as \$260 a month.

Another proposal—increasing Medicare eligibility to 70 while allowing people to buy into Medicare at age 62—could leave those between the ages of 62 and 70 without health insurance. If accompanied by reductions in Social Security benefits, a significant propor-

tion of the elderly would be unable to afford buying into Medicare and unable to qualify for private insurance because of pre-existing health conditions.

Finally, Quadagno said, very poor women are likely to suffer extensive loss of income if the program's supplemental security income benefits are cut.

Quadagno said that Congress should consider more modest and equitable proposals, including bringing state and local government workers into the Social Security system, crediting the Social Security Trust Fund with revenue from the taxation of benefits, and increasing the payroll tax one percent for employers and employees beginning in 2020.

The Spivack Program staff has developed a briefing packet on entitlements and Social Security in preparation for the program. For a complete set of these materials, please write or e-mail the ASA Spivack Program (E-mail ASA_Spivack@MCMAIL.COM). □

gemeinschaft to human relationships—it was felt from the outset that because it was such a large project that Columbia might be able to respond to some issues which loomed large at the time: racial integration, educational reform, comprehensive community health care, religious ecumenism, and women's liberation. Before a spade of earth was turned, an interdisciplinary committee of social scientists met for several months to consider what the social goals, policies, and services of the new community should be; and how the site should be developed to further these.

The family—really, the young family—emerged from those deliberations as the social unit for whom the town was being planned. The street of choice was the cul-de-sac, which would allow a small group of families to socialize together, away from heavy traffic. The neighborhood was defined as the community served by one elementary school. One of Columbia's great innovations, requiring county approval, was the development of more smaller schools, rather than fewer larger schools; with the rationale being that this would enable more children to have the opportunity to shine—as best speller, best pitcher, class president, and so on. The importance accorded schoolchildren in Columbia is driven home by a bronze plaque, not far from "The People Tree," which lists the names of the 33 students in the first Columbia kindergarten class to graduate from the town's high school.

Like other New Towns, but unlike most suburbs, Columbia's neighborhoods have convenience stores and recreational facilities, and its larger village centers have more complex shopping centers and community social services. The latter include the interfaith centers where all denominations worship.

From the beginning, Columbia has been noteworthy as a community which

has aspired to break racial and class barriers. In the 1960s, here (in a rural county in Southern Maryland), as elsewhere, the goal was to end discrimination and residential segregation, and to achieve integration. And here, as elsewhere, while it was possible to end discrimination and segregation, racial integration often stumbled on the shoals of class differences. Difficulties aside, this aspiration to be a diverse, tolerant, understanding, and eventually integrated community is essential to the town's sense of self.

Greenbelt, Reston, and Columbia are three variations on the New Town theme. These three towns are experiments in living; based on a critique of modern urban and suburban life, they are attempts to design a better community. Walking through any or all of them, the sociological imagination is happily stimulated—do plan a visit while you are in Washington.

Notes

The Greenbelt Museum, across from the library, is open on Sundays from 1-5 p.m., for those interested in the town's architecture and its New Deal history.

Greenbelt Homes is prepared to show a video and answer questions about the residential cooperative to interested visitors, by arrangement (301) 474-4161.

The Reston Visitor's Center, across from the Lake Anne Village, has informational and promotional materials available (703) 471-7030.

The Columbia Association offers an exhibit of early photos and a slide show (410) 715-3000.

In August, visits to these towns might be planned to include a concert, at the Marjorie Merriweather Post Pavilion in Columbia or at Wolf Trap near Reston. See the newspaper for listings.

Ellen Berg is a Washington, DC independent scholar-sociologist who writes occasionally for *Footnotes*. □

Call For Papers

CONFERENCES

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York will hold a conference on October 20, 1995. Theme: Conference on Criminal Justice Education. The one-day conference will deal with a range of issues concerning criminal justice education. Areas of concern are criminal justice education for liberal arts students, undergraduate majors in criminal justice, training/education of practitioners, and graduate education in criminal justice. Proposals for papers, as well as for workshops, panel presentations, and poster sessions are due April 15, 1995. Innovative sessions, including demonstrations and multimedia presentations, are encouraged. Contact Eli Silverman, Department of Law, Police Science and Criminal Justice Administration, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, 899 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY 10019; (212) 237-8375; fax (212) 237-8309; e-mail: ebsj@cunyvm.cuny.edu.

Professional Apprenticeship: TAs in the 21st Century, calls for proposals for its Fifth National Conference on the Education and Employment of Graduate Teaching Assistants to be held November 8-11, 1995, in Denver, CO. Interested applicants should contact Laura L. B. Border, Director, Graduate Teacher Program, Norlin S 461 Campus Box 362, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO; (303) 492-4902; fax (303) 492-4904; e-mail: border@spot.colorado.edu.

PUBLICATIONS

Current Perspectives in Social Theory invites submissions for the 1997 volume. *Current Perspectives in Social Theory* is an annual journal dedicated to publishing articles across the spectrum of perspectives within social theory, conceived of in a broad and interdisciplinary sense. Deadline for submissions is December 1, 1995. To submit a manuscript, send four copies and a one-page abstract to Jennifer M. Lehmann, Editor, *Current Perspectives in Social Theory*, Department of Sociology, 741 Oldfather Hall, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324.

Sociology Series (Greenwood Press) welcomes scholarly manuscripts (60,000-85,000 words) on a wide array of subjects in sociology and related disciplines. Submit proposals to Series Advisor Dan A. Chekki, Department of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 2E9, Canada; fax (204) 786-1824.

California's Social Problems, published by Harper Collins College Publishers and the California Sociological Association, will deal with social problems in the state of California. The manuscript will contain 10 chapters, each focusing on specific social problems of California, including such issues as illegal migration; racism; population growth; environmental degradation; problems of California families; crime and gang problems; drug abuse; problems with the economy; the crisis in California education; homophobia, etc. The book will be paperback and will be designed to accompany a major social problems textbook. The manuscript will be edited by Charles F. Hohm, Executive Editor of CSA Publications. If you are interested in writing a chapter for this book and would

like more information, contact Charles F. Hohm, Executive Editor, CSA Publications, The California Sociological Association, Department of Sociology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-4223; (619) 594-1316; fax (619) 594-1325; e-mail: chohm@sciences.sdsu.edu.

Journal of Family Issues. Results from the 1994 mid-term election suggested that new family policy initiatives and modifications of past legislation would be different than if the Democrats had remained in control of Congress. Persons are invited to submit articles for a special issue devoted to a consideration of how party politics affect the formation of family policy both at the initiation and the implementation levels. Historical as well as contemporary studies of this topic from a variety of perspectives are invited. Papers should be sent by March 1, 1996, to Joan Aldous, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 631-5281; fax (219) 631-8209.

Research in Community Sociology solicits proposals/suggestions for forthcoming thematic edited volumes. Interested scholars are encouraged to submit proposals for consideration. Contact Series Editor Dan A. Chekki, Department of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 2E9 Canada; fax (204) 786-1824.

Call for Editors

National Council on Family Relations Publications Committee is seeking nominations and applications for the position of Editor of *Family Relations: Journal of Applied Family and Child Studies*. The term of the current editor, Mark Fine, will be completed with the publication of the October, 1996 issue. The four-year term of the new editor will begin with the publication of the January 1997 issue. Editorial responsibilities, including processing of manuscripts, will be transferred to the new editor in April, 1996. National Council on Family Relations will make the selection of the new editor at the annual conference in November, 1995, in Portland, OR. Nominations and applications, including a letter of application and a curriculum vitae, should be sent to the above address by June 15, 1995. The new editor must be a member of the National Council on Family Relations. A detailed description of the editor's responsibilities may be obtained from Search Committee for Editor of *Family Relations*, National Council on Family Relations, 3989 Central Avenue, NE, Suite 550, Minneapolis, MN 55421; (612) 781-9331; fax (612) 781-9348; e-mail: ncfcr3989@aol.com.

Meetings

April 21-22, 1995. National Conference on Italian-American Studies: The State of the Field and New Directions for Development, New York, NY. Italian-American Studies has evolved over the years as an interdisciplinary field to study and document the sociological, political, and historical developments of the Italian-American experience. This conference will provide a forum for scholars from all academic disciplines to assess the developments and direction of Italian-American

Studies. The conference proceedings will be published. Friday Keynote Speaker, Richard Gambino, Director, Italian-American Studies, Queens College and Saturday Keynote Speakers, Jerre Mangione, University of Pennsylvania, and Ben Morreale, SUNY at Plattsburgh. For session information contact Dr. Vincezo Milione, Assistant Director for Research and Education; for registration information contact Ms. Maria Fosco, Resource Coordinator, The John D. Calandra Italian American Institute, The City University of New York, 25 West 43rd Street, Suite 1000, NY, NY 10036; (212) 642-2094.

April 29, 1995. Fourth Annual Graduate Student Conference, New York, NY. Theme: Culture, Politics and Social Change. Contact Rifat Salam, Department of Sociology, New York University, 269 Mercer Street, Fourth Floor, New York, NY 10003; (212) 998-8382.

April 29, 1995. New England Sociological Association Spring Conference 1995 will be held in Wellesley Hills, MA. Theme: Inequality. Contact Gregg Carter, Social Science Department, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI 02917; (401) 232-6186; fax (401) 232-6319; e-mail: gcarter@research1.bryant.edu.

June 1-4, 1995. National MultiCultural Institute Tenth Annual National Conference, Washington, DC 20005. Theme: Creating an Inclusive Society: Challenging Personal and Institutional Barriers. Contact National MultiCultural Institute, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 438, Washington, DC 20008-2556; (202) 483-0700; fax (202) 483-5233.

August 22, 1995. Alpha Kappa Delta: International Sociology Honors Society 75th Anniversary Banquet, Washington, DC. Theme: Sociology and the Nation-state: Will they Survive? Should They? Contact Mark Hutter, Department of Sociology, Rowan College of New Jersey, Glassboro, NJ 08028-1708; (609) 256-4500 x3512; fax (609) 256-4921.

September 10-15, 1995. Third Pan American Chemical Congress, Third International Energy and Environmental Sciences Conference, and the Second Caribbean Forensic Sciences Conference, San Juan, Puerto Rico. For information contact Graham Castillo, Congress Executive Director, Puerto Rico Chemists Association, PO Box 195116, San Juan, PR 00919-5116.

October 6-7, 1995. Canadian Studies Center, Duke University. Theme: "Media Policy, National Identity and Citizenry in Changing Democratic Societies: the Case of Canada." Contact Patrice LeClerc, Canadian Studies Center, Box 90422, Durham, NC, 27708-0422; (919) 684-4260; fax (919) 681-7882; e-mail: declerc@acpub.duke.edu.

October 26-29, 1995. The Association for Humanist Sociology Annual Meeting, Columbus, Ohio. Theme: "Reinventing Humanism: What is Humanist Sociology Anyway? A New Vision in the Nineties." Contact Steve McGuire, Sociology/ Muskingum College, New Concord OH 43762; (614) 826-8288; fax (614) 826-8357; e-mail: smcguire@muskingum.edu.

October 27-29, 1995. Society for the Scientific Study of Religion 1995 Annual Meeting, St. Louis, MO. Theme: "Women and Religion." Contact Adair Lummis, 77 Sherman Street, Hartford, CT 06105-2260; (203) 232-4451; fax (203) 236-8570.

Funding

The Nonprofit Sector Research Fund of the Aspen Institute is pleased to announce that it is initiating the William Randolph Hearst Endowed Scholarship, which is open to members of minority groups based on need and academic excellence. The deadline for receipt of applications is April 7, 1995. Contact David Williams, Program Coordinator, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Suite 1070, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 736-5831; fax (202) 467-0790.

Institute of Turkish Studies, Incorporated invites applications for its 1995-96 program of postdoctoral and dissertation-writing grants in the field of Ottoman and Modern Turkish studies. The competition is open to individuals with research projects in all fields of scholarship, with a strong emphasis in the social sciences and humanities. These grants provide financial support of up to \$4,000 for doctoral students writing dissertations in the U.S. on Modern Turkey or the Ottoman Empire, and round-trip airfare for postdoctoral scholars for Summer Travel Research in Turkey. The Institute also offers grants to institutions for workshops and conferences in the field of Turkish studies organized by universities or other educational organizations. The deadline for receipt of applications for 1995-96 is October 1, 1995, and awards will be announced in December 1995. Contact The Institute of Turkish Studies, Incorporated, Intercultural Center, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057-1052; fax (202) 687-3780.

Institute of United States Studies, University of London, invites applications for John Adams Fellowships, 1995-96. The Institute of United States Studies was founded in 1965 to promote and co-ordinate American Studies in the University of London and to assist liaison between teachers of subjects relating to the United States in other institutions of higher education. The Institute is a member of the School of Advanced Study which was created on August 1, 1994. The School of Advanced Study forms a consortium in which scholarly collaboration in a diverse range of subjects is possible. The primary scholarly role of the Institute is to provide a forum for distinguished visiting scholars and public figures from around the world. Applications are especially invited from scholars of established reputation, although less senior scholars are eligible if they will have held a doctorate or equivalent qualification at least two years prior to the beginning of the fellowship. These non-stipendiary fellowships are intended for scholars on sabbatical or release-time leaves to provide the opportunity for a research visit to the Institute. Any scholarly work in the traditional humanities or social science disciplines with a focus on American Studies at the University of London for four months to one year; the fellowship is not renewable. The John Adams Fellowships provide in-kind support including an office, word-processing equipment, library privileges, local telephone, and a modest photocopy budget. There is no secretarial support. It is expected that fellows will offer a public lecture. One or two seminars will also be presented within the Institute. Applications should be made to the Director by April 28, 1995. An application should include: (1) a summary (no

more than two typed pages) of the research; (2) current curriculum vitae; and (3) the names and addresses of three references. Contact Institute of United States Studies, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU; 0171-636 8000, ext 5100; fax 0171-580 7352.

Inter-University Program and the Social Science Research Council announces a grant competition for basic and applied social science research that is interdisciplinary in orientation, examines differences and similarities across Latinos groups, and takes gender differences into account. The committee places particular emphasis on projects which show the building of mentor relationships between senior and junior faculty and students. Proposals for pilot studies or seed money for future larger projects will also be considered. The competition is open to projects in the social sciences where the principal investigator is an untenured Latina faculty member at a higher education institution or two-year college. The committee will award between four to six grants of up to \$20,000 each. These are grants with no indirect costs involved. Payment goes directly to the university unit which will administer the grant. At the end of the grant all unspent funds must be returned to the Social Science Research Council. Grant money may not be used for the purchase of computer hardware. Allowable expenses include travel, research assistance, release time for junior scholar, stipend for senior scholar (maximum \$1,000), and research costs such as conducting, transcribing, or coding interviews. Awards will be made based on the scholarly merit of the research project, the extensive collaboration between the junior and senior scholar, and the benefit to the professional development of the junior faculty scholar. Research should have public policy relevance in the social sciences and an interdisciplinary orientation. Research should also allow for the dissemination of its findings. There is no application form, proposals should not be longer than 10 double-spaced pages (with no appendices) and should contain the following: an abstract, a clear explanation of the purpose and goals of the project, a review of literature, policy implications related to the study, and a budget sheet. Proposals should also include a brief section explaining how this grant will help the career of the principal investigator. The application package should also include three letters of recommendation, including one from the senior scholar who will be the mentor in the project. The mentor's letter should address how the project will help advance the career of the principal investigator, and include a curriculum vitae of both the mentor and the principal investigator, and a letter from a university official specifying which unit will administer the grant. Proposals should be postmarked no later than September 15, 1995. Grant period is one year beginning at any point between January 1, 1996, and September 1, 1996. Awards will be announced the first week of November, 1995. Both the title and author's name should appear at the top of the cover page. Applicants are required to notify the Social Science Research Council if other funding is received for the proposal. Please enclose a self-addressed postcard if you wish receipt of your proposal acknowledgment.

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Funding, continued

edged. Send nine complete and individually bound copies of the entire package to Ramon S. Torrecilha, Program Director, The Social Science Research Council, Committee for Public Policy Research on Contemporary Hispanic Issues, Latina Junior Faculty Research Mentoring Grants, 605 Third Avenue, 17th Fl. New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280; fax (212) 370-7896.

Psychiatry Service at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and the Department of Psychiatry of Cornell University Medical College offer NIMH supported predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships which provide training in research on psychosocial aspects of AIDS and HIV infections. Major areas of interest include: psychotherapies and pharmacotherapies for depression in HIV, ecological and community psychology of HIV, pain and quality of life in AIDS, community based risk reduction, social support, gender and cultural issues in prevention, and adaptation to HIV infection. To be eligible for the postdoctoral fellowship, a candidate must complete either a doctoral graduate program in social/behavioral science or be an MD who has completed residency training in psychiatry or other discipline. A candidate for the predoctoral fellowship must be currently enrolled in a graduate program in social or behavioral science. Applications are being accepted for positions available for July 1, 1995. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Contact William Breitbart, MD, Psychiatry Service, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021; (212) 639-8704; fax (212) 717-3087.

Research Fellowships in Psychosocial Aspects of HIV Infection/AIDS. The Psychiatry Service at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and the Department of Psychiatry of Cornell University Medical College offer NIMH supported predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships which provide training in research on psychosocial aspects of AIDS and HIV infections. Applications are being accepted for positions available for July 1, 1995. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Contact William Breitbart, Psychiatry Service, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021; (212) 639-8704; fax (212) 717-3087.

Social Science Research Council announces a call for applications to the 1995 Visiting Scholar Fellowship Competition. This program is a part of the Social Science Research Council-MacArthur Foundation Program on International Peace and Security. It is designed to bring researchers from Africa, Eastern and Central Europe, and the non-Russian republics of the former Soviet Union to major universities and research centers in English-speaking countries. We seek applications from scholars who are in the early stages of their professional research careers beyond the PhD level, or from other eligible applicants at an equivalent stage, including public servants, journalists and lawyers. The program began in 1990 and offers an exciting opportunity for researchers to pursue innovative work on topics in international peace and security studies. Pending funding, the program will award seven fellowships in 1995. Contact Robert Latham, Attention of the Visiting Scholar Fellowship Program,

605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280; fax (212) 370-7896; e-mail: chipclck@accluster.nyu.edu.

The United States Information Agency, the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, and the Institute of International Education announce the official opening on May 1, 1995 of the 1996-97 competition for Fulbright Grants for graduate study or research abroad in academic fields, and for professional training in the creative and performing arts. The purpose of these grants is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries through the exchange of persons, knowledge, and skills. They are funded under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 through an annual appropriation made by Congress to United States Information Agency. Participating governments and host institutions in many countries also contribute. The presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, composed of 12 educational and public leaders, establishes criteria for the selection of candidates and has the final authority for the awarding of grants. For all grants, applicants must be U.S. citizens at the time of application and hold a bachelor's degree or its equivalent by the beginning date of the grant. Creative and performing artists are not required to have a bachelor's degree, but they must have four years of relevant training or study. Candidates in medicine must have an MD or equivalent (e.g., DDS, OD, etc.) at the time of application. All applicants are required to have sufficient proficiency in the language of the host country to carry out their proposed study or research. Fulbright Full Grants provide round-trip international travel, maintenance for the duration of the grant, a research allowance, and tuition waivers, if applicable. Fulbright Travel Grants provide round-trip travel to the country where the student will pursue study or research. They are intended to supplement maintenance awards from other sources that do not provide funds for international travel or an applicant's personal funds. All grants include health and accident insurance. Complete program and application information is contained in the brochure, "Fulbright and related grants for graduate study and research abroad, 1996-97." Students currently enrolled in a college or university should contact their on-campus Fulbright Program Adviser for brochures, application forms and further information. At-large applicants should contact the U.S. Student Programs Division at Institute of International Education's New York headquarters, (212) 984-5330, or one of Institute of International Education's regional offices in Chicago, Denver, Houston or San Francisco for brochures and applications. Fulbright Program Advisers establish campus deadline dates for the receipt of applications. At large applicants must submit their completed applications by October 23, 1995 to the U.S. Student Programs Division at Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

The William T. Grant Foundation makes awards each year of up to five investigators whose research contributes to understanding the development and well-being of children, adolescents and youth. Awards are for five years, totaling \$175,000

including indirect costs. The goal of the Faculty Scholars' Program is to promote children's development to healthy and productive adulthood by supporting investigators in a variety of fields on topics of child and youth development. Applicants should be junior or pretenure, not established investigators, in tenure-track positions. Award recipients will be called William T. Grant Faculty Scholars. Deadline for applications for the 1996 awards is July 1, 1995. Contact Faculty Scholars Program, William T. Grant Foundation, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022-5403.

Competitions

ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology. The award may recognize either a career contribution or a specific product. Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee and a statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominees will be contacted by the committee and invited to submit supporting materials (such as vita, course materials, text book, or other evidence of contribution). The deadline has been extended to May 15, 1995. Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations in writing to Rosanna Hertz, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181. Questions will be addressed via E-mail: Rherztz@Lucy.Wellesley.edu.

Association for Humanist Sociology has established an annual award for the book that best exemplifies and promotes humanist sociology. The award will be presented at the 1995 annual meetings of Association for Humanist Sociology to be held October 25-29 in Columbus, OH. The Association for Humanist Sociology book award is to be given to the author(s) of the book published in either 1994 or 1995 that best exemplified and promoted a humanist sociology. The deadline for nominations is July 1, 1995. For information on the award, contact the committee chair, (808) 956-8413; fax (808) 956-3707; e-mail: michaelw@uhunix.uhcc.hawaii.edu.

The ASA Medical Sociology Section announces its annual competition for the Roberta G. Simmons Outstanding Dissertation Award for the best doctoral dissertation in Medical Sociology. Eligible candidates must be members of the Medical Sociology Section and have been awarded the doctoral degree (not necessarily from a department of sociology) in the two years ending August 31, 1995. The winner will receive travel support to the 1995 ASA meetings in Washington, where the winning paper will be presented at the Section business meeting. Applicants should submit five copies of self-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 texts and references. Deadline for submission is May 1, 1995. (If you intend to submit a paper but it will not be received by May 1st, please call and leave a message.) Submit paper to Judith K. Barr, Chair, Simmons Dissertation Award Committee, 2 East End Avenue, 5C, New York, NY, 10021; (212) 570-0511.

Sociologists In The News

Mark Baldassare, University of California-Irvine, was interviewed for news stories about the Orange County government bankruptcy in *Time* (December 19) and *USA Today* (December 23), in addition to being quoted by the *New York Times*, *Boston Globe*, and *Chicago Tribune*. His opinion polls on public reactions to the county bankruptcy commissioned by the *Los Angeles Times* appeared in news articles published on December 13 and January 27.

John Gagnon, SUNY-Stony Brook, and **Edward Laumann**, University of Chicago, were quoted in the January 30 *Chicago Tribune* in a story on attitudes toward masturbation.

William A. Harris, Boston College, was quoted in an article about two new U.S. Census Bureau reports on African Americans in *The Boston Globe* on Wednesday, February 22, 1995.

Peter Kvisto, Augustana College, was interviewed in the *Quad City Times* on his recent book, *Americans All*, in connection with a series on Black History Month. In the article, he located the arguments advanced in The Bell Curve in terms of a long history of scientific racism dating from the Eugenics movement around the turn of the century.

Hannah Meara, Chicago Commons Association, was quoted in the January 30 *Chicago Tribune* in a story on the proposed increase in the minimum wage.

Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, was quoted in the January 30 *Chicago Tribune* in a story on the possible defunding of the AmeriCorps voluntary service program.

Georgios Piperopoulos, University of Macedonia, is now presenting his weekly TV show, "I communicate therefore . . . I exist" every Saturday evening from 7:00 to 8:00 pm over Salonica-TV in Thessaloniki, Greece. The popular show in which viewers call and discuss a variety of sociopsychological issues is now in its sixth year of life.

Shan Nelson-Rowe, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, was featured on WITI television on February 19 in a report on urban legends, and on February 21 in a report on protests against reformulated gasoline in southeastern Wisconsin.

N. Prabha Unnithan, Colorado State University, was interviewed on National Public Radio's Wichita (Kansas) affiliate KMWJ regarding his ongoing research on children as victims of homicide. Excerpts from the interview were broadcast November 22, 1994.

People

David Carlin, Community College of Rhode Island, has worked as a columnist for *Commonwealth* for 10 years, as well as an Associate Professor for the Community College of Rhode Island. He was a Democratic member of the Rhode Island Senate from 1981 to 1992 and a Majority leader in 1989-90. In 1992, he was the Democratic candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives.

James R. Davis, St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey, has received an MS degree in social research at

Hunter College on January 26, 1995. This is his sixth degree (Bachelors, PhD, and four Masters degrees). He teaches a variety of disciplines.

Nancy Moss, formerly of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has joined the Demography and Population Epidemiology branch of the Behavioral and Social Research Program, National Institute on Aging, as a Special Expert. She is responsible for the scientific management of applications, research grants and initiatives in the areas of socioeconomic factors, including social inequality, health and mortality; racial and ethnic differences; the application of anthropological demography to aging; immigration, population distribution, and aging; and the interface of demography and epidemiology.

Barry Munitz, California State University Chancellor, has announced that San Diego State University President Thomas B. Day will depart from San Diego State University no later than July 5, 1996.

In late 1994, the textbook, *Sexual Choices*, by Gilbert D. Nass, Roger W. Libby, and Mary Pat Fisher was translated into Chinese under the auspices of Chin Chia-Hsiang—a member of the Chinese Academy of Sexology.

Awards

Joan Aldous, University of Notre Dame, a former President of the National Council for Family Relations, has long been recognized as one of the nation's leading scholars in the Sociology of the Family. In May, the University acknowledged her contribution as a teacher by presenting her with the 1994 Graduate School Award.

Susan M. Carlson, Western Michigan University, is the recipient of the first Alfred R. Lindesmith Award for her paper presented at the 1994 meeting in Los Angeles. The title of Carlson's paper was, "The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993: Progress toward Gender Inequality or Maintenance of the Status Quo?"

Kentucky Russell Hatch, University of Louisville, has received the 1994-95 Outstanding Teacher Prize for Faculty in the Social Sciences in the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Kentucky.

David R. Maines, Wayne State University, received the 1994 Noel P. Gist Distinguished Alumnus Award in Sociology from the University of Missouri, Columbia and was a 1994-95 recipient of the Cecil and Ida Green Honors Professorship from Texas Christian University.

Reece McGee retired from Purdue University in December, 1994. He will receive Purdue's School of Liberal Arts "Distinguished Educator" award in March. He says he "still doesn't know what he wants to be when he grows up."

Jack Nusan Porter, Spencer Institute, has recently been named to the Golden Anniversary 50th Edition of *Who's Who in America* due out in 1996. Porter has also been appointed to a position as adjunct lecturer in sociology at the University of Massachusetts in Lowell, MA, teaching courses in the sociology of Genocide and the Holocaust. His book reviews have

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Awards, continued

been nominated for the 1994 National Book Critics Circle Award and his commentary on politics and business have been nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for 1994. His latest book, *Women in Chains: A Sourcebook on the Agunah*, is due out from Jason Aronson, Inc. in 1995.

Rose Weitz, Arizona State University, has been elected President of Sociologists for Women in Society. Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology, was elected vice president.

Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Grants In Women's Studies winners for 1994-1995 include: Patti A. Giuffre, University of Texas-Austin, "The Management of Sexuality in Organizations: A Case Study of the Doctors and Nurses in Hospitals"; Kimberly D. Nettles, University of California-Los Angeles, "Race, Gender and the Politics of Organizing Grassroots Women in Guyana: Social Change or Status Quo?"; Benita Roth, University of California-Los Angeles, "On Their Own and For Their Own: African-American, Chicana and White Feminist Movements in the 1960s and 1970s"; Naihua Zhang, Michigan State University, "The All-China Women's Federation, Chinese Women and the Women's Movement Since 1949."

Wisconsin Sociological Association Hans Mauksch Award for Teaching Excellence for 1994 was presented to Father Richard C. Breitbach of Cardinal Stritch College. This year, the Wisconsin Sociological Association created a new award (approved at the annual business meeting): the George Floro Award for service to the discipline. The first recipient of the award is George Floro himself—Emeritus Professor of Sociology at University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, former editor of the Wisconsin Sociologist and prominent scholar in the area of voluntarism. Four awards were also given this year in the annual undergraduate Student Paper competition: First place, Kathryn J. Brasier, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. Second place, Wendy Harris, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, and Sara Beth Lewis, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Third place, Amy Denissen, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

New Books

H. Kenneth Bechtel, Wake Forest University, *State Police in the United States: A Socio-Historical Analysis* (Greenwood Press, 1995).

R.P. Cuzzort and Edith W. King, University of Colorado and University of Denver, *Twentieth-Century Social Thought, Fifth Edition* (Harcourt Brace College Publishers, 1995).

Carolyn Ellis, University of South Florida, *Final Negotiations: A Story of Love, Loss, and Chronic Illness* (Temple University Press, 1995).

George M. Furniss, Grinnell College, *The Social Context of Pastoral Care: Defining the Life Situation* (Westminster John Knox Press, 1995).

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

J. Amos Hatch, University of Tennessee, editor, *Qualitative Research in Early Childhood Settings* (Greenwood Press,

1995).

Philip McMichael, Cornell University, editor, *Food and Agrarian Orders in the World-Economy* (Greenwood Press, 1995).

Joseph R. Pearce, Immigration and Naturalization Services, *Analytical Sociology: Its Logical Foundations and Relevance to Theory and Empirical Research* (University Press of America, 1995).

Wade Clark Roof, Jackson W. Carroll and David A. Roozen, editors, *The Post-War Generation and Establishment Religion, Cross-Cultural Perspectives* (Westview Press, 1995).

Summer Programs

American Antiquarian Society, through its Program in the History of the Book in American Culture, announces two offerings for summer 1995 in its series of seminars in the interdisciplinary field of book history to be held June 11-23. On June 11-20, Theme: Reading Culture, Reading Books. On June 21-23, Theme: The Business of Publishing: Reading Financial Records as a Source for the History of the Book. These American Antiquarian Society seminars are intended for literary scholars and historians (including advanced graduate students), librarians, archivists, and bibliographers, and other scholars who are working, or contemplate working, on topics involving the interpretation of the cultural role of books and other forms of printed material. American Antiquarian Society maintains a research library rich in the American printed record prior to the twentieth century. Among its other activities, the Society's book history program sponsors the collaborative five-volume work-in-progress, *A History of the Book in America*, to be published by Cambridge University Press and American Antiquarian Society. Applications for the 1995 seminar and workshop will be accepted until all slots are filled. For further details including information on credit, fees, financial aid, housing, and application forms, contact John B. Hench, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634; (508) 752-5813 or 755-5221 ext 129; e-mail: CFS@MARK.MWA.ORG.

National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging Summer Workshop, July 10-14, 1995, Ann Arbor, MI. Theme: "Wisconsin Longitudinal Study of Social and Psychological Factors in Aspiration and Attainment." Contact Robert M. Hauser, Vilas Research Professor of Sociology, Center of Demography, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 262-2182; fax (608) 262-8400; e-mail: hauser@ssc.wisc.edu.

Project South, Institute for the Elimination of Poverty and Genocide will be held June 22-23, 1995, at the Conference Center, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Theme: "Clinton's Midterm Report Card: Voices from the Trenches. A Gathering of Scholar Activists and Grassroots Activists." Contact Project South, 250 Georgia Avenue SE, Suite 344, Atlanta, GA 30312; (404) 441-6345 or 584-7141.

New Programs

University of Cincinnati has initiated a new program by the College of Law

and the Center for Women's Studies. It is a joint degree program that should take four years to complete. Successful graduates will have a Doctor of Law degree and a Masters in Women's Studies. It is planned for women who want to practice law largely for women and with women's issues in mind. This is the first program of its kind in the U.S. We have a distinctive Women's Studies program and a highly competitive Law School. Please make your women undergraduate students with an interest in this area aware of this opportunity. Contact Dana Vannoy, ML 378, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221; e-mail: vannoyda@ucbeh.sau.cedu.

Other Organizations

University of Massachusetts, Department of Sociology, has just established the Charles H. Page Graduate Reading Room and Library as a memorial to his legacy. As all who knew him are aware, Charles had a particular commitment to graduate education and the department felt this would be a fitting tribute. This facility will make available to graduate students current journals and significant empirical and theoretical monographs. Those who would like to make a memorial contribution in Charles' name should send their donation to the Gift Processing Office, Memorial Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003. Contributions should be designated to "The Page Library." All gifts will be used for new acquisitions, and will be fully tax deductible. We would also be very interested in receiving copies of monographs signed by their authors. These should be sent directly to the Sociology Department, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Southern Sociological Society announces its new officers. Karl L. Alexander of Johns Hopkins University has been selected President-Elect of the Southern Sociological Society. Other newly elected officials include: Vice President-Elect Gary Alan Fine, University of Georgia; Executive Committee Members Barbara J. Risman, North Carolina State University, and Donald R. South, University of South Alabama; and Publications Committee member Ann R. Tickamyer, University of Kentucky.

Deaths

James Coleman, University of Chicago, former ASA President, died March 25, 1995.

Carol Juth-Gavasso died on August 6, 1994.

Jesse A. Pavis died on November 15, 1994.

Charles Westie died June 5, 1994.

Obituaries

Jean Leonard Elliot (1941-1995)

After a valiant fight, Jean Leonard Elliott succumbed to cancer. Jean was an alumna of Wells College (BA, 1963), University of Kansas (MA, 1965), and University of Pittsburgh

(PhD, 1968). After receiving her degree, Jean and her husband, David Elliott (also University of Pittsburgh, 1968), came to Canada, where they found a home, intellectual and real, at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. There, Jean achieved a full professorship; from there, she exercised a rather formidable influence on the development of ethnic studies in Canada. Her first two volumes, *Minority Canadians* (in 1971) were pioneering in that she was among the first Canadian sociologists to highlight the importance of ethnic studies. Several more books followed, also numerous articles and chapters in books. Jean excelled at dissecting ethnicity issues and, particularly, at drawing attention to the situation of Canada's native peoples. Her interests in ethnic studies took her several times to New Zealand and a number of islands in the South Seas, but, primarily, she was a driving force in Canadian sociology by laying a solid theoretical foundation to ethnic studies. At her home university, she was a strong proponent of sociology as well as of the role of women in the discipline; her presence at professional meetings where she gave papers and organized sessions was significant; her participation in the forming of Canadian federal policies on ethnic issues was effective. Jean's death is a serious loss to Canadian sociology, the more so that there would have been many more years when she would be contributing more than her share to the wellness of the discipline. I was her first professor of sociology and, usually, it is the students who write obituaries for their professors and not the other way around, as it became my sad task. May she be remembered long by all who knew her. Jean leaves her husband, David Daniel Kubat, Professor Emeritus, University of Waterloo, Canada.

Daniel Kubat, University of Waterloo, Canada

Kathy A. London (1957-1995)

Kathy A. London, 38, a sociologist who was a demographer at the Public Health Service's National Center for Health Statistics, died of a pulmonary embolism March 9 at Holy Cross Hospital. She was a resident of the Washington area since 1985 and lived in Silver Spring.

Her research in Washington was largely in the demographics of adoption, marriage, divorce, and cohabitation. She wrote a series of studies, "Adoption in the 1980s," prepared analyses of divorce and its effect on children, and worked on her agency's National Survey of Family Growth.

She was a native of Oscoda, MI, and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Michigan, where she also received a doctorate in sociology. She was a demographer with the Institute for Social Research and the Population Information Program of Johns Hopkins University earlier in her career.

She was editor of the newsletter of the Population Association of America, a director of the Southern Demographic Association, and a member of the American Sociological Association, and National Abortion Rights Action League.

Survivors include her companion, Rolfe Larson of Silver Spring; her parents, Barbara and Duane London of Oscoda; two sisters, Susan London of Chicago, and Patricia Weyers of Williamsburg, MI; and two brothers, Robert London of Gladstone, MI, and

William London of Oscoda.

Reprinted from the *Washington Post*, March 15, 1995

James Walter Ramey (-1995)

James Walter Ramey, researcher, scholar, advocate, administrator, educator and humanist, died at Danbury Hospital on January 14, 1995, in the coronary care unit. He was retired and living in Brookfield Center, CT. He received his Bachelor's degree in Liberal Arts from the University of Chicago in 1951 and his Master's and Doctorate at Kellogg School, Columbia University, in 1957-58. As a research assistant at Columbia he did the first simulation project in the U.S. Ramey had a career in business consulting before he received his PhD from Columbia in 1958. During his lifetime he was Associate Dean of Pratt Institute; the President of On Film, Incorporated; Executive Director of the Institute for the Advancement of Medical Communication; Professor of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science of Drexel University; Visiting Professor, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; Director and Chair of Executive Committee of Rockland Broadcasters; and Vice President and Director, Broadcast Construction Corporation. Ramey wrote many books, including *Television in Medical Teaching and Research, and Mechanization of the Library and Information Center* (ed.), *Intimate Friendships*, co-author with Mary Calderone of *Talking with Your Child About Sex*, and author of over 100 articles, book chapters and monographs. His other professional activities include Chair of the AIDS Task Force for the Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, Steering Committee, AIDS Task Force, Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family; member of the Unitarian Universalist Metropolitan New York District AIDS Task Force; and professional journal reviewer from 1966 to date. Among other activities, he was Chair of the PhD Planning and Implementation Committee of Drexel University, Chair of the National Colloquium of Information Retrieval, and on the Board of Directors of the Health Sciences Communication Association. After a heart attack in 1977, although he retired from teaching and administration, he continued to serve colleagues in his fields of interest and continued to publish. He had traveled to over a hundred countries and was planning a trip by freighter to Europe. He became intrigued with HO trains and was building a replica of the Louisville train station. He played the dulcimer and the organ, continuing a love for music he had from his youth when his principal instrument was the viola, though before college he also started and led a big band in which he could play "at least eight bars" on any instrument. His vitality and wisdom benefited not only his family and professions, but gave much to his religious community, the Unitarian Universalist Society of Northern Fairfield County, where his laughter, dry wit, and thoughtful witness will be deeply missed. The achievements of Jim Ramey over a lifetime are boundless and multitudinous. It is as if he lived more than one lifetime. The other world of Jim Ramey is adequately resonated and known. Perhaps less so is the inner person, the expressions which come from the heart and soul. He moved with grace and dignity, giving of himself to others, doing so because it was the right thing to do.

(continued)

Obituaries, continued

He was a true benefactor in giving to others with no expectation of reciprocity. He stimulated others to examine their traditional myths and "on automatic" behaviors; to see and feel the underpinnings of a spiritual journey. He challenged friends, colleagues, and family members to embark on pathways where there were no guides or markers. He enriched the lives of all of us, playing with our hearts, psyches and minds, increasing our abilities to enhance our human potentials. We will miss his mentoring. Contributions in his memory may be made to the Unitarian Universalist Society of Northern Fairfield County Endowment Fund, which was established by his vision and guidance. James Ramey is survived by his wife, Betty Ramey; his brother, T.J. Ramey and his wife, Renee; his sister, Patti Ramey Levien, and her husband, Butch; his mother, Kathryn Ramey of Houston, TX; also surviving are his four grown children, Janice Ramey of Austin, TX; Russell Ramey of Port Washington, NY; Nina Spiro of Eugene, OR; and Andrew Spiro, of Manhattan; his grandsons, Miles Lewis of Austin, TX, and Gregory Irgang of Port Washington, NY; his nieces and nephews, Pamela Tontillo of Huffman, TX, and her children, Lauria McCarty and Anthony Tontillo; Douglas Ramey of Houston, TX; George Restivo of Baytown, TX; and David Restivo of San Marcos, TX.

Marvin B. Sussman, University of Delaware

Mildred Murstein Seltzer (1921-1994)

Mildred Murstein Seltzer, Miami University Professor Emerita of Sociology & Gerontology and Senior Fellow of the Scripps Gerontology Center, died of cancer at her Oxford, Ohio home surrounded by her beloved family on November 27, 1994. Her connections to Miami University spanned more than 50 years of her life. Millie served half-time as Director of Education and Training at the Scripps Gerontology Center (1978-1992) and was half-time as professor of sociology and gerontology until she retired from teaching in 1991. She remained active as a Senior Fellow at Scripps until her death. Her record of achievement and her remarkable human qualities serve as a guide for many different generations of Miami students, faculty, and staff.

Millie Murstein was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 22, 1921. She entered Miami University in 1938 and received her BA in 1942 with a major in sociology and a minor in psychology, a dual intellectual interest that remained with her. In 1942, Millie entered the University of Chicago, where she was exposed to the Committee on Human Development, which was made up of early luminaries of gerontology such as Bernice Neugarten, Bill Henry, and Martin Loeb. She completed an MA in Social Services Administration (1944) and worked in Chicago as a caseworker from 1944 to 1949.

In 1949, Millie returned to Miami University as an instructor in sociology. In 1953 she married George Seltzer, an instructor in music, and in 1955 they moved to Rochester, New York, where George finished his doctoral degree at the Eastman School of Music. In 1956 the Seltzers returned to Ohio where their three daughters were born. With three young children

and a large old home to remodel and refurbish, Millie came back to part-time teaching in sociology at Miami in 1960. She worked with Robert Atchley to develop the first course in social gerontology at Miami University in 1966 and began to attend national meetings in gerontology in 1967.

Millie needed a doctoral degree to move ahead with her academic career, and in 1969 she received the first PhD granted in Psychology at Miami University. She was appointed full-time as an Assistant Professor in Sociology and became a Research Associate in Scripps in 1970. Millie was a senior partner in the development of gerontology at Miami along with Fred Cottrell and Bob Atchley. Under Fred's wise guidance, Millie and Bob developed the curriculum, carried out an ambitious research program, forged ties with national, state, and local agencies on aging, and got involved in national professional organizations in gerontology. In the short span of less than a decade, Miami developed a nationally-known and widely respected gerontology program. A large measure of the success and speed of development of Miami's academic gerontology programs was based on Millie's ability to get training grants. Her innovative ideas and drive allowed Miami to secure seventeen federal and state training grants totaling nearly \$2 million in 1970-1989.

From 1974 to 1978, Millie served as Miami's Associate Provost for Special Programs. It was a half-time job; the other half involved continuing to teach two courses per term and to administer two grants from the Administration on Aging. In 1978, Millie returned to Scripps half-time as Director of Education and Training and to the department half-time as professor of sociology and gerontology.

In the latter 1970s, Millie began her rise to prominence in the leadership of academic gerontology in the United States. From 1974 to 1981, she was a member of the Executive Committee that formed the Association of Gerontology on Higher Education. She served as Secretary from 1974 to 1976 and as President in 1980. This organization has become the leading voice in gerontology education and in the development of guidelines for gerontology programs in higher education.

From 1977 to 1990, Millie was also actively involved in the leadership of

the Gerontology Society of America, the leading organization of research gerontologists in the U.S. She served two terms as Secretary of the Society and headed many important committees and task forces.

In the mid-1970s, Millie and Bob Atchley developed a new graduate program—the Master of Gerontological Studies. This program was designed to bring academic gerontology and administrative training together to produce "enlightened" administrators. The program was approved by the Ohio Board of Regents in 1976, and the proposal was used by the Board as an example of how to structure applied master's programs.

In the 1980s, Millie began increasingly to contribute to the literature on social gerontology. In this decade alone, she published 25 journal articles. Her scholarship was eclectic. She championed neglected research topics such as humor, time, reunions, and aging in the personals. She wrote on more traditional topics such as retirement, family issues, older women's concerns, and academic programs in gerontology. She also pioneered "critical gerontology," holding the field up for self-examination in articles on the quality of research, the treatment of women in gerontology research, the political realities of alliances between gerontology and geriatrics, and myths passing as facts in social gerontology.

Millie received over a dozen major awards for her work. She was Outstanding Miami Woman in 1972 and 1980; she received Miami's highest honor, the Benjamin Harrison Award, in 1983. She was inducted into Ohio's Senior Citizen Hall of Fame in 1991. She received the Gerontological Society's prestigious Donald P. Kent Award in 1994. When she received the Kent Award from the Gerontological Society of America in November of 1994, over a thousand of her colleagues rose to their feet in a standing ovation that lasted several minutes. Normally staid academics cheered and waved their hands in the air. It was an outpouring most academics do not offer. Millie's response was, "not a bad round of applause for a little old lady."

The foregoing very incomplete listing of Millie's accomplishments provides only a glimmer of why she was so respected and loved by colleagues. Millie set a standard for complete personhood that continues to inspire us. She was a woman of conviction. She had deep reservations about a

wide range of social issues including the directions of academia, the future of services for older people, and the medicalization of aging. She believed in opposing callous social policy, and she worked hard to keep humanness on the social agenda.

She is survived by her husband George A. Seltzer, professor emeritus of music; three daughters, Judith Ann Seltzer, a sociologist at University of Wisconsin currently on leave in Los Angeles, Sarah Seltzer Schrier of Lexington, KY, and Lisa Rachael Seltzer of Laguna Beach, CA; and two grandsons of Lexington, KY.

Sheila J. Atchley, Robert C. Atchley, and Margaret Platt Jendrek, Miami University

Edward Shils (1911-1995)

Edward Shils, a Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago and one of the world's most influential sociologists, died January 23, 1995 in his Chicago home of cancer. Shils, 84, was internationally renowned for his research on the role of intellectuals and their relations to power and public policy.

His scholarship was recognized in 1983 by the Balzan Foundation, Milan, with the awarding of the Balzan Prize, an honor given in fields in which the Nobel Prize is not awarded. Shils was recognized for his "important, innovative, and unique contribution to contemporary sociology." In 1979, he was selected by the National Council of the Humanities to give the Jefferson Lecture, the highest national award given in that field.

The *Times* (of London) *Higher Education Supplement*, writing of Shils, said, "He is essentially an intellectual's intellectual and scarcely a single corner of the Western cultural tradition has not benefited from the illumination afforded by his penetrating and often pungent attention."

His great knowledge of the literatures of so many cultures and so many fields was a source of wonderment to many of his colleagues. He taught sociology, social philosophy; English literature, history of Chinese science and many other subjects to students who went on to become the leading scholars in their fields throughout the world.

"He was a scholar of the highest eminence," said Sir Hugh Lloyd-Jones, formerly professor of Greek at Oxford University. "He's made great contributions to all the humanistic

sciences."

His beginnings as a sociologist and social philosopher came when, as a 17-year old high school student in Philadelphia, he discovered the works of German sociologist Max Weber. He continued to study and write about Weber throughout his career. As a young researcher at the University of Chicago, he translated the works of sociologist Karl Mannheim into English.

He became the bridge between the research traditions of European and American sociology, connecting scholarship in America with work being done at European universities. At Chicago, he was responsible for attracting some of the leading European scholars to teach at the University, including the great Italian classicist Arnaldo Momigliano, the French philosopher Raymond Aron, and the British sinologist Michael Loewe, among others.

Among his achievements was to bring together the empirical tradition of the Chicago school of sociology with the theoretical thinking of European social scientists. In recognizing his work, the Balzan Foundation said, "Probably more than any other single person, he has stressed the importance of combining them into a single framework, thus making an important contribution toward a truly universal, general sociology, as opposed to the 'French,' 'German,' and 'American' sociologies."

Shils founded and edited *Minerva*, the world's leading journal of the social, administrative, political, and economic problems of science and scholarship. *Minerva*, which has a worldwide circulation, is published in England. He was a co-founder of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.

Throughout his career, Shils challenged conventional thinking. His *Torment of Secrecy* (1956), for example, is widely regarded as the finest work on the security problem of the McCarthy years. During the 1950s, he signed an editorial in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* defending J. Robert Oppenheimer, an atomic scientist who had been accused of being a security risk.

Among his other books are *Toward a General Theory of Action* (with Talcott Parsons, 1952), *The Intellectual Between Tradition and Modernity: The Indian Situation* (1961), *The Calling of Sociology: And Other Essays on the Pursuit of Higher Learning* (1980), *Tradition* (1981), *On the Constitution of Society* (1982), and *The Academic Elites* (1984).

When he was chosen Jefferson Lecturer in the Humanities, Shils decided to give a series of three talks. They were titled "Render Unto Caesar . . . Government, Society, and Their Reciprocal Rights and Duties." He contended that the federal government was excessively involved in some ways in the operations of the nation's universities.

Shils, who grew up in Philadelphia and received a BA from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931, was named research assistant at the University of Chicago in 1934. He became an instructor in the College at the University in 1938. He received an MA in 1961 from Cambridge University.

During World War II, Shils served with the British Army and the United States Office of Strategic Services.

He returned to Chicago and was appointed Associate Professor in 1947 and Professor in the Committee on Social Thought in 1950. In 1971 he was named Distinguished Service Professor in the Committee on Social Thought and in Sociology.

(continued)

Event History Analysis

July 24-28, 1995 Philadelphia

A comprehensive course on applied regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure time models, proportional hazards models, time-varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, discrete-time methods, unobserved heterogeneity, and consequences of events. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS procedures LIFEREG and PHREG, and individual consultation.

Instructor

Paul D. Allison, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of *Event History Analysis* (Sage 1984) and "Discrete time methods for the analysis of event histories," *Sociological Methodology* 1982.

Who Should Attend

Researchers with a knowledge of basic statistical inference and substantial experience with multiple regression who want to apply EHA. No previous knowledge of EHA is assumed.

For Further Information

Contact Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299, 215-898-6717, ALLISON@SSDC.SAS.UPENN.EDU. Fee is \$800.

Obituaries, continued

He spent 1955 and 1956 in India, where he studied Indian intellectuals. That work led to the book, *The Intellectual Between Tradition and Modernity: The Indian Situation*.

In much of his work, Shils sought connections between diverse ways of understanding society. As a reviewer for *The Times Literary Supplement* observed, in writing about *Center and Periphery: Essays in Macrosociology* (1976), "Professor Shils takes society as the basic unit of analysis, and he constantly brings all the sub-sectors of inquiry—economy, polity, culture, ideology—within the frame of the social whole.

"Society has a center," the review continued in summarizing Shils' perspective. "This core of values is connected to a wider cosmic order, whether this be located in the necessary dialectic of history, a messianic destiny, or metaphysical powers."

For many years, Shils held joint appointments at the University of Chicago and universities abroad. He was a reader in sociology, University of London (London School of Economics), from 1946 to 1950; a fellow of Kings College, Cambridge, from 1961 to 1970; a fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, from 1970 to 1978; and an honorary professor in social anthropology at the University of London from 1971 to 1977. He was named honorary fellow at Peterhouse in 1979. He was also named honorary fellow at the London School of Economics in 1972 and was a professor at the University of Leiden from 1976 to 1977.

In 1991, he edited a book about distinguished University of Chicago professors in connection with the University's Centennial. The volume, *Remembering the University of Chicago: Teachers, Scientists, and Scholars*, was "a great labor of love," Shils said. Shils wrote four of the 47 essays.

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

Survivors include a son, Adam, of Chicago; a daughter-in-law, Carrie Shils; a grandson, Sam Shils; and a nephew, Edward B. Shils, professor emeritus at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

University of Chicago Public Affairs Office

Official Reports and Proceedings

Editors Reports

American Sociological Review

This 1994 ASR report discusses my team of deputy editors and staff, and my goals regarding diversity in types of papers. It then reviews trends in submissions, turnaround time, rates of acceptance, and size of the publication queue. Finally, it solicits opinions on copyediting.

Starting January 1995, Glenn Firebaugh joined Trond Petersen, Lynn Smith-Lovin, and Charles Tilly as a deputy editor. I have also expanded the Board of Associate Editors to 37, most of whom review about a paper a month. Working from Madison, Wisconsin, Karen Bloom continues as managing editor, in charge of the production process. The Arizona ASR office is ably managed by doctoral students Melissa S. Herbert and Daniel L. Jones. My thanks to all these people for their expertise and diligence.

I am pleased with the diversity of the papers that I have accepted. I have some excellent papers waiting in the publication queue in three areas about which I have often heard the complaint that little appears in ASR: theory, criminology, and ethnography. (In the last of these three areas I have received very few papers and would welcome more.) My goal remains as stated in last year's report: to publish excellent and interesting papers from all topical areas, theoretical perspectives, and methodological approaches in sociology and on the border of sociology and other disciplines.

1994 was the first "official" year of my editorship; the transition from Gerald Marwell to myself occurred the last half of 1993. The number of manuscripts considered in 1994 was 603, close to the figure (608) for last year. Of these, 361 were new submissions; the others were invited revisions. Again, this figure is close to the figure for 1993 of 368. Gerald Marwell's report in 1992 had reported a steady decline in new submissions (386, 371, and 327 respectively in 1990, 1991, and 1992), so two years at restored levels is encouraging. As is traditional, the vast majority (all but six) were sent out for peer review in 1994.

The mean (and median) time from manuscript submission to editorial decision in 1994 was 10 weeks, in the same vicinity as the figures from the last few years (which ranged from 11 to 15 weeks). I was encouraged to see that the 1994 figure was not higher than that in recent years; since I am the first ASR editor in recent years to have deputy editors at other universities, I was concerned that this might increase turn-around time. I'm glad to see that it didn't. My goal is to have authors never waiting more than 3.5 months (14 weeks). As is true for most editors, my time-to-decision distribution has a rightward skew. Unfortunately, this means that a few decisions take six months or more. This generally results from some combination of late reviewers, the need to get a new reviewer because an assigned reviewer neither did the review nor let us know s/he couldn't do it, and a pile-up of papers on my desk or that of one of my deputies.

In last year's report, I recommended that editors compute acceptance rates as follows: $A/(A+R)$ where A is number of papers accepted during the year and R is number of papers rejected during the year (regardless of whether they were submitted this year or not). This counts a paper and its revision/s as one paper, ignores all but final decisions, includes all papers decided upon in the year regardless of whether they were submitted in a previous year, and ignores papers submitted in the year on which no decision has been made by the end of the year. It is an approximate answer (assuming a steady-state equilibrium) to the question: What is the probability that a paper submitted to ASR will ultimately be accepted, under current conditions? Using the method I recommend, the acceptance rate for 1994 was 19.7%; using the same method the rate for 1993 (which includes decisions by both Marwell and myself) was 19.1%, and Marwell's rates were 18.3% for 1992 and 18.6% for 1991. Using the method that I believe most ASA journals have been using in recent years, which puts accepts in the numerator and all decisions (final or not) in the denominator (which effectively counts an original submission and its revision as two papers, and counts decisions to invite a revision as "nonaccepts") the 1994 rate was 13.4%; the rates for 1993, 1992, and 1991, respectively, were 12.2%, 13.5% and 13.4%. This contrast between the results from two methods of calculation should make one cautious about comparing acceptance rates between journals if you don't know their methods of calculation.

I was interested to learn that my acceptance rates have been virtually identical to Marwell's. During his editorship, he did not use the full number of pages allocated to the journal by the ASA; he was typically about 50 pages under the allocation of 938 pages/year. I knew that this was partly due to the fact that he inherited almost no queue from the previous editor, Bill Form. I took as an explicit goal to use all of the page allocation, wanting to publish as much diverse, good sociology as the allocation of pages allows. Thus, since I thought that I needed to inch up the acceptance rate to fill the page allocation, my intent had been to do so. Of course, an editor has only a rough sense at first of what sort of specific criteria will aggregate to what acceptance rate! I did fill the page allocation in 1994, and now have a queue of accepted papers large enough to make me worry about passing too many on to the next editor. (In addition to the papers already chosen to go in the February, April, and June 1995 issues, I have 25 papers accepted as of February 14, 1995.) Previous to looking at my 1994 rate of acceptance in comparison with previous years, my rough sense had been that my large queue resulted from a combination of inching up the rate of acceptance and the fact that Marwell accepted higher-than-average numbers of papers in his last few months in 1993 as many authors submitted revisions. (I presume that this happens in the last months of every editorship since authors feel their odds are better if the editor deciding on the revision is the editor who invited it.)

Now, looking at the 1994 statistics, I see that I haven't inched up the rate of acceptance to any nontrivial extent. Thus, my revised view is that his problems filling pages were explained almost entirely by not inheriting a queue. (It may also be explained in very small part by the fact that his average year's submissions were lower than mine have been, as discussed above.) Further, it appears that if a new editor inherits a queue of about two issues (16-20 papers), as I did and as is desirable, then either the last editor's or my rate of acceptance may well lead to more papers accumulating in the production queue than can be accommodated by the pages allocated by ASA. I am responding to this realization with a combination of strategies: I will request some extra pages for 1995 (subject to the approval of ASA Council), and I am looking carefully at trade-offs between publishing fewer long papers or more short ones.

One question I am struggling with is how much copyediting ASR should do on accepted papers. I have continued the previous editor's relatively "active" copyediting and, like the previous editor, am asking authors to make any of the changes proposed by the copy editor that they accept and to send us a revised file on diskette. The copyediting is done by a combination of Alma Tæuber (a sociologist) and Karen Bloom (the Managing Editor, whose professional background is in communications). I believe our level of editing leads to less confusion for readers. But, inevitably, some proposed changes are unneeded or wrong, and, as a result,

some authors become disgruntled. It is hard to lessen confusion for readers through active copyediting without increasing authors' disgruntlement. I welcome any feedback or advice on this issue.

Paula England, Editor

Contemporary Sociology

This past year saw a change in editorship for CS, with the editorial offices moving from the University of Arizona to the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. The transition has proven remarkably smooth, and the January 1995 issue was produced on time, a feat the Arizona folks could never quite manage. The easy transition and on-time publication were due, in part, to a continuity in operations. The database developed at Arizona is being used and refined at Amherst, the subject categories remain constant, and the general strategy of devoting approximately one-third of an issue to symposia and review essays, and the remainder to regular reviews continues.

As it turned out, there was considerable continuity in editorial decisions as well. We have opted to produce a common report because the relevant numbers describing the review process show only minor differences between the two editorial offices. CS received 2,289 books in 1994, down somewhat from 1993, but continuing a three-year period of more than 2,200 books a year. Slightly less than one-third (31.4%) of the books were accepted for review. In his 1993 annual report, then-editor Powell stated that he expected to review out 30% of the books CS receives in 1994. Frankly, the accuracy of that claim, given that we "run the numbers" only once a year, is mind-boggling. Both editors find the review process absorbing, but given that so much of the time is devoted to details, little energy is left for monitoring the overall process. The consistency across years and editorships is either a sign that, given the number of pages that CS is allotted, we are doing our jobs appropriately, or else we are both, similarly, off-target.

The most active subject areas were political processes and institutions, and macrosociology, followed by the sociology of culture, and organizations, occupations, and markets. Demography, ecology, and the environment and social hierarchies were the two areas where more than 40% of the books received for selected for review; other subject areas fall in the 20-40% range. Obtaining reviewers remains a challenge—it typically took 2.09 requests to find a reviewer in 1994. The new editor welcomes scholars to volunteer as reviewers. The appropriate format for doing so is spelled out in the editor's column in the January 1995 issue. Please note that CS will continue its policy of not accepting unsolicited reviews.

Outgoing editor Powell would like to thank the members of the editorial board for their good advice, occasional inspiration, and frequent irreverence. They helped keep a demanding job interesting. The local office staff in Tucson, especially Mark Jacobs, managing editor, and Linda Markowitz, graduate student editor for a full three-year term, are owed special thanks and appreciation for keeping the journal on course over the past three years.

Incoming-editor Clawson plans to keep the journal basically the same, with somewhat more effort to group books for review. Upcoming issues will feature major symposia on *The Bell Curve* and *The Social Organization*

of Sexuality, along with features on Cuba, the new immigration, racial formation, and the academy. Board members make heroic efforts, and generate most of the reviewer suggestions each month. So far the job has been more fun, and more work, than anticipated.

Walter Powell, Outgoing Editor
Dan Clawson, Editor-Elect

Journal of Health and Social Behavior

The last year has been busy at JHSB. After a decline in submissions during 1993 when the change in editorial offices occurred, submissions are back up to what they have been for the last five years. In 1994 we received 162 new submissions, 20 revisions, and handled 22 manuscripts carried over from 1993. Of 159 editorial decisions made during 1994, 21 were for acceptance. Our median editorial lag time is between eight and nine weeks, reflecting a policy change reducing the number of multiple revisions. I have adopted a policy of allowing only one revision before making a final decision. Of course there are always exceptions, but I plan to keep them to a minimum. I have received favorable feedback on the policy since it avoids the lengthy delays that result from the fact that we critically-minded academics can go on forever. Overall, I find that the policy does not adversely affect the quality of what is published and it forces authors to take reviewers' initial criticisms seriously.

The manuscripts we received during 1994 covered a wide spectrum of topics. The hottest areas in terms of submissions were AIDS and HIV, adolescence, depression, health behaviors, mental health, organizations and institutions, professions, race, and stress and coping. Of course we received numerous manuscripts dealing with numerous other topics, so many in fact that I will not list them. What this broad range of submissions tells us is that there is a lot of activity in the area of health and illness generally and JHSB is seen as an appropriate outlet for a wide range of articles. We review most articles that deal with any aspect of the social, cultural, or organizational context of health and medical care delivery. However, since we are not a clinical journal we do not review articles that deal with strictly biomedical issues, interventions, or other topics more suited to medical journals. What we accepted last year was a fairly representative sample of the submissions we received and I suspect that will be the case again in 1995.

I cannot end without thanking my Deputy Editor, Debra Umberson, for her invaluable help. It is simply great to have someone with her excellent judgment just down the hall. I have come to rely on Debra greatly. Finally, I am sure that I would probably not have made it through the year if it had not been for Amy Heilman, Managing Editor. The Managing Editor really runs the journal and Amy is excellent as those of you who have dealt with her know.

Ronald Angel, Editor

Rose Monograph Series

At the Winter 1994 meetings of the ASA Publications Committee meeting, a vote was taken to suspend the Rose Book Series and this recommendation was forwarded to Council for

(continued)

Reports, continued

deliberation. This decision followed suspension by the Publications Committee at the Summer 1994 meetings, and an earlier decision to change the name of the Series to the Rose Book Series from the Arnold and Caroline Rose Monograph Series. In brief, there was a feeling that it was time to evaluate and, possibly alter the character of the publication. At the Summer 1994 Publication Committee meetings a subcommittee of the Publications Committee was established to consider various alternatives. An article appeared in Footnotes to solicit comments from the membership.

The purpose of this report is to briefly summarize the history of the Series and to provide my own reflexive comments about the problems with the Rose Books Series and also what value it served.

In 1968 Arnold M. Rose established a trust fund to subsidize a Monograph Series. Subsequently the name of the Series was changed to the Arnold and Caroline Rose Monograph Series. The wording in the endowment statement is clear that it is for publications. In the original one-page document and the appended one-half page document, the terms, "monograph" and "publications" are repeatedly stated. Since 1968, the terms of the trust have been reinterpreted in one major way. Arnold Rose specified short monographs (up to 150 pages in length), but as early as about 1971 books began to exceed the 150 page limit.

In the early years the Series was published by the ASA. Monographs were inexpensive and published as paper editions with an emphasis on distribution to ASA members. The authors in this "early" period include the following: Marshall Clinard, Ruth Gasson, Archibald Haller, William Sewell, Chad Gordon, Lowell Hargens, Robert Hauser, Charles Hirschman, Alan Kerckhoff, Sheila Klatzky, Scott McNall, Anthony Orum, Morris Rosenberg and Roberta Simmons, Michael Schwartz and Sheldon Stryker, and, Herman Turk.

Clearly the series was a smashing success, and one would suppose, had become too ambitious a project to continue as an in-house publication by the Association. In the mid-1970s production and marketing were transferred to Cambridge University Press. During the Cambridge era, 30 books were published. In 1971, the Series was taken over by Rutgers University Press. Since then, Rutgers has published six books and five are currently in production. Obviously, given space limits, I cannot list the names of all of the authors. Suffice it to say, it is a formidable group of scholars. Many of these monographs were published both in cloth and paper, some won major awards; many became pedagogically successful through classroom adoptions; others became scholarly classics, and widely recognized in sociology as well as in other fields, such as law, philosophy, and anthropology. According to the contract with Rutgers, the books will remain available for a minimum of 15 years. In practice, all of the Rose books that have ever been published have remained available for sale and remain in print.

The first editor was Albert Reiss (1968-70), followed by Sheldon Stryker (1971-73), Ida Simpson (1974-76), Robin Williams, Jr. (1977-79), Suzanne Keller (1980-82), Ernest Campbell (1983-85), and Teresa Sullivan (1986-90). I became editor in Jan-

Table 1: Summary of Editorial Activity, January 1-December 31, 1994

	ASR	CS ¹	JHSB	ROSE ²	SPQ	ST	SOE	TS
A. Manuscripts Considered								
Submitted in 1994	514	223	182	10	151	127	129	198
Carried over	89	58	22	16	30	31	13	40
B. Review Process								
1. Screened by editor/accepted for review								
a. Rejected outright	287	*	73		76	46	41	28
b. Rejected—revise/resubmit	102	*	36		44	44	36	122
c. Conditional acceptance	59	*	2		7	11	4	9
d. Outright acceptance	70	*	21		25	2	27	50
e. Withdrawn	0	*	7		0	3	2	7
f. Pending	79	42	23		26	12	17	40
2. Screened by editor/rejected								
	6	1571	27		2	9	15	5
C. Editorial Lag (weeks)								
	10.4	19.7	8.4		10	12	12.5	9.3
D. Projection Lag (months)								
	5.6	4.5	7		6	4	4.0	7.1
E. Items Published								
Articles	46	0	24		25	21	19	17
Book reviews	0	576	0		0	0	0	32
Symposium reviews	0	*	0		1	0	0	0
Review essays	0	74	0		0	0	0	3
Comments	2	*	0		0	0	0	0
Other	1	15	0		2	2	0	0
F. Reviewers								
Males	519	406	103	*	111	74	*	50%
Females	201	224	79	*	66	14	*	50%
Minorities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5%
G. Editorial Board Members								
Males	21	34	13	5	17	7	*	17
Females	9	28	11	7	13	3	*	19
Minorities	3	*	*	2	*	0	*	5%

¹Figures provided for *Contemporary Sociology* applied to books received and book reviews.

²Figures are not provided for the review process of the Rose Series due to the hiatus of manuscript acceptance.

*Information not applicable, not known, or not provided by editor.

uary 1, 1993, just after the transition to Rutgers University Press. Based on my personal experience and conversations I have had with other editors, each transition has been handled with grace and cordiality in spite of the widely different orientations and scholarly interests of each of the editors. In short, the difficulties with Rose were not internal to the Series, but related to the changing world of publishing and the changing nature of our discipline and profession.

The future character of the Endowment-supported publications is still to be determined in deliberations by the ASA Publications Committee and Council. As out-going editor, I would like to indicate what I consider to be the pluses and minuses of the Series. On the minus side, the book manuscripts became longer than Arnold Rose had anticipated. However, given the economics of publishing, this was probably inevitable. Also, reviewing procedures were slow owing to the high standards that had been institutionalized over the years. Finally, while we (that is, myself and the staff members of the ASA) had cordial relations with Rutgers, there are clear structural reasons why misunderstandings can arise between the publisher and the ASA. Rose books ranged from the very technical, with many complex tables, to the very abstract and theoretical. This is the nature of sociology. It is not quite what university presses are keen on publishing these days.

On the plus side, the Rose Series accepted manuscripts for review that many, if not most, university presses would be wary of these days. The typical author that I dealt with was not considering the undergraduate or the policy expert as his or her reader. The typical author with whom I talked and worked had defined for herself or himself a specific audience within the discipline. University presses are subject to marketing con-

straints. In other words, my own conception of the Series was that it served as an outlet for especially innovative books that may not have been perceived as "safe sellers" by commercial presses, and, increasingly, by cost-conscious university presses. The Series always published works by established scholars, but, in my opinion, it best served junior authors owing to the exceptionally helpful evaluations they received from external reviewers.

In my view, the ongoing process of deliberation and discussion should take into account the idea that the Rose Series provided a unique niche. It is my hope that the decision made about future publications (whether as hardcopy, or in some electronic form) be guided by this principle that the Endowment continue to provide a niche that is not available elsewhere.

I am grateful to the members of the Board that served during my tenure as editor. They include: Jutta Allmendinger, Priscilla Ferguson, Sheryl Kleinman, Edith Kurzweil, Mark Mizuruchi, Marshall Meyer, Alejandro Portes, Mildred Schwartz, Ivan Szeleyni, Kathy Trent, Michael Wallace, and Doris Wilkinson. I would also like to thank the many reviewers who so ably and generously gave their time.

Three manuscripts were caught in the middle of the transition, and the Board Members who will continue to serve through the reviewing process are: Edith Kurzweil, Marshall Meyer, Alejandro Portes, Mildred Schwartz, and Kathy Trent.

Judith Blau, Editor

Social Psychology Quarterly

This year looks very much like 1993. We continue to receive a significant number of high quality manuscripts, and these reflect the theoretical and methodological diversity of sociological social psychology.

The editorial lag is virtually identical, and the manuscript flow is strikingly similar. There have been a few rather small changes: an increase in the publication lag by a couple of months, an increase in the acceptance rate by a few percentage points, and initial indications that more qualitative papers are being submitted. However, the best characterization of SPQ in 1994 is "steady state."

In 1994 the journal considered 181 manuscripts, identical to the number considered in 1993. In the two previous years (1992 and 1991), it was 185 and 176 respectively. Of those considered in 1994, 105 were first submissions, 46 were revise and resubmits, and 30 were carryovers from the previous year; the carryover into 1995 is 26. The number of actual editorial decisions made this year was 154, compared to 149 last year. Thus, the manuscript flow and processing are relatively stable. There were somewhat fewer first submissions this year (121 to 105), but this reflects the fact that the journal did not have a special issue generating submissions in 1994 as it did in 1993. My experience, to this point, suggests that the flow of new manuscripts tends to fluctuate widely in the short term but be fairly consistent over the long term.

The acceptance rate increased a bit in 1994, though precise comparisons across years are always a little tenuous. The standard way to calculate acceptance rates is as a per cent of all "decisions made"; this reveals an increase from 12% in 1993 to 16% in 1994. Another measure, gaining favor among ASA editors, is the percentage of acceptances among all final decisions (accept + reject). This measure excludes R and Rs and conditional accepts from the base, and is a reasonable, though still imperfect, proxy for the proportion of first submissions that are ultimately accepted. The acceptance rate by this criterion

increased from 19% in 1993 to 25% in 1994, so the conclusion is the same. The increased acceptance rate is seemingly due to an increase in the number of quality manuscripts submitted to the journal, something I have sensed for a year or more.

The editorial lag (i.e., time from submission to decision) is approximately 10 weeks, about the same as last year, but the publication lag (i.e., time between acceptance to publication) has grown from 6 months or less to between 6 and 9 months. This growth is due primarily to the September 1994 special issue, though the small increase in acceptance rate could contribute as well. I expect the publication lag to decline as the 1995 year progresses, and then increase again after publication of another special issue in 1996.

We made some special efforts this year to increase the submission of qualitative papers, but it is too soon to assess our success. Submissions to the journal are quite diverse theoretically and they are also diverse methodologically (i.e., about half use nonexperimental methods and half an experimental method), except that we receive few papers that use qualitative methods. There are active areas of qualitative research that have important theoretical/conceptual messages and themes of interest to the broad social psychological audience served by this journal. Prime examples are conversational and ethnomethodological analyses, and ethnographies. Thus, let me take this opportunity to again call for more submissions from qualitative researchers. We have excellent qualitative researchers on the editorial board and in the journal's reviewer pool.

In September 1994, the journal published a special issue on "Conceptualizing Social Structure in Social Psychology" (edited by Cecilia Ridgeway). I thank Cecilia Ridgeway for her service as the special-issue editor and for producing a very nice issue that reflects some of the most important, current thinking of social psychologists about social structure. The next special issue is on "Gender in Social Interaction" (to be published in 1996). The emphasis on gender reflects my larger purpose of using special issues for timely theoretical topics that foster closer connections between social psychology and other areas of sociology. Lynn Smith-Lovin (Arizona) and Cecilia Ridgeway (Stanford) have agreed to coedit this special issue. They bring an unusual combination of editorial experience to the task, and I greatly appreciate their willingness to take it on. Submissions are due on July 1, 1995. [See the Call for Papers in recent issues of the journal].

There are several outgoing and incoming members of the editorial board. I would like to express appreciation to those whose terms on the board have ended: Gerald Adams, Karen Hegtvad, Ron Humphrey, Klaus Sherer, Mady Segal, and David Wagner. Hopefully, I can continue to call on them in the future. I also welcome several new members to the Board as of 1995: Candace Clark, Robert Leik, and Jeylan Mortimer. I also thank Deirdre Boden, Harry Gollob, and Mary Glenn Wiley who have agreed to extend their terms on the board for one more year.

The journal moved to the School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) at Cornell University in August, where I am now located. The move was smooth, in part, because of the assistance of the staff of the Depart-

(continued)

Reports, continued

ment of Sociology at University of Iowa (Mary Smith and associates) and the staff of the ILR School at Cornell (Tom Herson and associates) and, in part, because Jo Ann Beard (the Managing Editor) was her usual, highly effective self during the transition. One piece of great luck for the journal and for me was that Jo Ann decided to move with the journal, and she even brought a mild winter with real sunshine to Ithaca (where-from nobody knows!).

The longer you are an editor, the more people you have to thank and the harder it is to do it properly. The Deputy Editor—Barry Markovsky and Peggy Thoits—continue to provide invaluable, speedy, and effective advice and assistance. This would be a much less pleasant job without them, and there is no way I can thank them properly. And, how do I thank all of the editorial board members and the core of dedicated reviewers in the SPQ community who unselfishly and tirelessly provide good, constructive, and timely reviews? You all collectively have my deep appreciation.

Edward J. Lawler, Editor

Sociological Theory

The past year saw *Sociological Theory* published three times, its second year as a "triannual." With substantially more pages at our disposal, it was possible to publish work which before might have not fit. A new translation from Bourdieu graced the first issue—the collaborative work of two talented translators, and one that proved very time-consuming—along with a mix of articles from junior scholars of promise, and old hands who have contributed to the discipline for decades. There was also a paper from Britain in the first issue, which once again signaled my intention to keep the journal international in scope. Subsequent issues were likewise diverse in terms of authors' nationalities.

The second issue of the journal in 1994 not only brought into English significant new translations from not one, but two major voices in German social theory—Wilhelm Hennis and Niklas Luhmann—but also published for the first time in an ASA journal (to the best of my knowledge) a symposium on "queer theory," the handiwork of Steven Seidman and a number of colleagues. As explained in last year's editorial report, the decision to invite authors to submit papers for this symposium was not easily reached. The first time the topic was broached, during an editorial board luncheon, a very spirited argument ensued between those who regarded queer theory as a political-cultural position and others who championed its properly theoretical character. I finally cast the deciding vote in its favor, and Seidman took over from there, soliciting manuscripts and helping me having them reviewed. I believe the final outcome was a worthwhile use of the journal's pages. (It's interesting that Arthur Vidich, editor of *The International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*, has asked Guy Oakes to write a critique of the symposium, which will appear in his journal—testifying, I think, to the intellectually stimulating nature of the material Seidman compiled.)

Other important articles in the second issue appeared on postmodernism and on "actor models." With the final issue over which I had editorial authority, 12.3, I began the first of a

two-part series on "Neglected Theorists," for which I'd begun soliciting manuscripts the preceding summer. I received nearly 30 submissions, and of these accepted several for my last issue, including studies of Susanne Langer and Mannheim (two articles). To these were joined an article on "voice as method" and a unique interchange between a musicologist/sociologist and Otis Dudley Duncan regarding Weber's alleged errors in his ideas about the rationalization of music. My successor as editor, Craig Calhoun, agreed to publish several other articles on neglected theorists in his first issue, 13.1, which will treat Schumpeter, Spencer, Schutz, Veblen, Gurwitsch, Tönnies, and Joseph Gabel. There will also appear a new translation of a short methodological piece by Weber. It seems a fitting conclusion to my editorship, since in most of my issues I published the latest ideas, and in this final one, encouraged a return to earlier theoretical forays.

During 1994, 127 manuscripts were submitted to *ST*, formally or informally, and nearly all of them went through a complete review process, drawing on the expertise of 90 readers. I accepted for publication 21 articles and two research notes. A number of manuscripts were given revise-and-resubmit status, and recommended to Calhoun for his consideration. The papers came from all over the world, and once again expressed an extremely wide range of theoretical interests. The quality of submitted theoretical work improved markedly during each of the 57 years I edited *ST*, and I suspect that having an ASA journal devoted to theory has stimulated a number of talented, younger scholars to try their hand at articles that are principally theoretical in nature. I've heard it said that *ST* has become the premier journal in English for social theory, and though several other journal editors might disagree, it seems plausible enough. The incoming editor will surely carry on in sterling fashion, and his wide array of contacts on the national and international theory scene will surely continue to invigorate the journal's contents.

Alan Sica, Editor

Sociology of Education

In 1994, *Sociology of Education* continued its policy of encouraging manuscripts from a wide variety of sociological approaches, including ethnographic, quantitative, and historical work. The journal received 142 submissions on diverse aspects of education, social structure, and socialization. In the past, *SOE*'s efforts to create a more varied journal have been hampered by the severe page restrictions under which it has operated. In 1994, the ASA approved a page increase for the journal, the second in three years. *SOE* is now allocated 350 pages a year; it is still the smallest of ASA's quarterlies, but the gap between it and the others is closing.

With some notable exceptions, academic research on education has traditionally been divorced from school reform efforts. In 1993, however, sociologists of education began more systematically considering the implications of their work for social policy, spurred by attending a Washington conference, organized by the U.S. Department of Education and the ASA, on "Equality and Excellence in Education." Following the conference, Adelphi University joined the U.S. Department of Education on agreeing to co-sponsor a special issue

of *Sociology of Education* on educational policy. Guest edited by Peter Cookson, it will appear as a fifth issue and will be sent free to all subscribers. The papers in the special issue focus on a wide variety of topics, including tracking, school restructuring and its effects on engagement and achievement, and curricular standards.

During the fall of 1994, the ASA chose Pamela Barnhouse Walters of Indiana University to be the next editor. She began her duties in January 1995, assisted by Brian Powell as deputy editor. Along with Kevin Dougherty, Pam served as a deputy editor of *SOE* during my editorship, so she began the job already familiar with the journal's operations. Walters' own work combines the quantitative and the qualitative, the contemporary and the historical, giving her a breadth of perspective of enormous value to the journal.

Julia Wrigley, Outgoing Editor

Teaching Sociology

In 1994 we completed the editorial transition begun in 1993. The *TS* offices moved from California State at Sacramento to Illinois State University. The transition (July 1993 through January 1994) went quite smoothly, in large part to the efforts of Dean Dorn and his staff. The first issue of 1994 contained material accepted under Dorn's editorship.

TS is somewhat unusual in that the staff is geographically dispersed throughout the nation. The editorial offices are in Illinois; the deputy editor is in Indiana; the copyeditor is in Ohio; the typesetter is in California; and the printing company is in New York. Yet, we have managed to establish a fairly smooth process for handling manuscripts and for production of the journal.

Associate Editors whose terms began in January of 1994 include Bryan Byers, Richard Davis, Gary Hampe, Jean Lynch, Wendy Ng, Gwen Nyden, Diane Lovewell Pike, Dennis Rome, Kim Shopmeyer, Judith Stull, and Verta Taylor. In December of 1994, the following individuals left the editorial board, Kathleen Charnack, Jeffrey Chin, Robert Davis, Kathleen Piker-King, Maureen Kelleher, Laura Nathan, Ray Olson, William Roy, Mary Senter, Stephen Sharkey, Susan Takata, and Michael Thornton. Associate Editors beginning their terms in January of 1995 include Roger Barnes, Lisa Bond-Maupin, Brent Bruton, Craig Eckert, Lin Huff-Corzine, Kichi Iwamoto, Willie Melton, Krista Moore, Chris Prendergast, Martin Schwartz, William Smith, and Donna Trent. I welcome all new Associate Editors and thank out-going Associate Editors for their service.

Finally, there were a few differences in the manuscript data between 1993 and 1994. We processed about 15% more manuscripts and made about 25% more editorial decisions in 1994 than in 1993. In addition, we had a slightly lower acceptance rate (23% compared to 31%) of new and revised manuscripts in 1994.

During this reporting period, 238 manuscripts were considered. Of these, 111 were new manuscripts; 87 were revised papers. There are 40 manuscripts still under review. During this period, 50 manuscripts were accepted; nine conditionally accepted; 122 invited to revise and resubmit; 28 rejected; and five rejected without peer review. Seven manuscripts were withdrawn by authors.

TS contains a variety of material. In

1994 we published 17 full length articles; 15 Notes; two Conversations; two "Issues"; no Comments or Replies; three Review Essays; 32 Book Reviews; six Film or Video Reviews; and three Software Reviews. The backlog of accepted articles, notes, and conversations is approximately two issues or 16-18 papers. That is, at the time of final production of the January issue, the April and July issues were full.

The mean editorial lag time was just over nine weeks. This represents an increase of about two weeks compared to 1993 and is probably due to additional mailing time as well as additional time the manuscript is in the *TS* office before and after it is sent out for review. The larger volume of manuscripts in 1994, my assistant's schedule, and late reviews probably contributed to this increase. Similar to 1993, the mean production lag time was seven months. I consider both of these mean lag times to be quite reasonable, and similar to or shorter than other comparable journals.

Some changes in 1994 include the formation of a new feature called "Issues." For this feature, I raise an issue or question related to teaching sociology and then invite two to three responses. All responses to the same topic are printed together. In 1994, the "Issue" of course content in the introductory course was discussed. Future "Issue" topics include evaluating teaching, ethics and teaching, and the uses and abuses of assessment. In addition, there was one special issue in 1994 on the "Interpersonal and Interactional Aspects of Teaching." Additional special issues in progress or planned include: "Teaching Stratification and Inequality: Age, Class, Gender, and Race," "Teaching Sociology Outside the Traditional College Classroom," and "Instructional Technology." We have also changed the look of the journal both in terms of cover design as well as font styles, quality of print, and section headings.

As usual, we conducted a summer survey of the Associate Editors asking for feedback on a variety of issues related to the journal.

Board members expressed concern about four issues: (1) the quality of manuscripts, (2) the lack of revisions made by some authors after a revise and resubmit decision, (3) having too many reviews to do at one time, and (4) the need for increased use of e-mail for journal business.

First, in terms of quality, I have tried to solicit papers in many ways to increase the quantity and quality of the pool of manuscripts, including writing to authors of all teaching papers presented at regional and national meetings, providing *TS* informational material at the state, regional and national meetings that I attend, advertising special issues in informational materials and in my Comment From the Editor column, sending informational material to new authors and reviewers, and responding personally and promptly to any inquiries I receive on possible manuscripts. As indicated earlier, the number of manuscripts processed this year is up about 15% compared to last year. In addition, we are rewriting slightly the description of a Note in the "Notice to Contributors" to more accurately reflect reviewers' expectations.

Second, related to the concern over lack of revisions made by authors, I try to encourage authors to seriously consider all reviewers' suggestions and to consider alternative publishing outlets if reviewers are not optimistic in their revise and resubmit

recommendations. I now also explicitly encourage authors who are submitting a revised manuscript to include a blind letter to reviewers indicating what changes they have or have not made, and why.

Third, using the information in our journal TRACKER program, we now send only one new review at a time to each Associate Editor. We can not, however, control the timing of revised and resubmitted manuscripts which arrive at the discretion of the author and then are sent to the original reviewers. Finally, we often communicate with authors and reviewers via e-mail, and reviewers may e-mail their reviews to me at KMCKINNE@RS6000.CMP.LSTU.EDU.

The number of pages used in 1994 was slightly below that allocated. This was not due to a lack of material, but rather to a poor estimate of pages on my part due to this being my first year as editor. In addition, the October 1994 issue was a special issue limiting what papers could be included in that final issue of the year. We will attempt to make better use of our full page allocation in 1995.

Finally, I would like to thank my able staff, Elizabeth Grauerholz, Amy Grams, Mary Graham-Buxton, Karen Feinberg, Laura Pedrick, and Fatima Rodriguez, for all their hard work and enthusiasm.

TS readers have indicated a desire for a list or electronic bulletin board on teaching sociology. Jeffrey Chin at LeMoyne has volunteered his time and resources to run this informal list or bulletin board. Second, I welcome additional suggestions for soliciting higher quality papers, and for obtaining more critical and detailed reviews. Third, I solicit ideas for the "Issues" feature. Finally, we will try to reduce the mean editorial lag time and use our full page allocation to reduce the backlog of papers.

Kathleen McKinney, Editor

Contact

The ASA Executive Office receives requests about graduate programs that are particularly sensitive to students with physical and learning disabilities, particularly dyslexia. If your program has attended to ADA regulations or has made arrangements for students with special needs, please send in a brief description of what you have done to: Carla B. Howery, Deputy Executive Officer, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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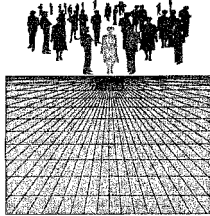
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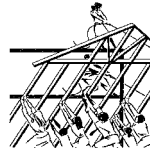
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