

Footnotes

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New Report Explodes Myths on Nonmarital Pregnancy

Three of every 10 births in the U.S. were to unwed mothers in 1993, an almost eight-fold increase since 1940, according to a new report to Congress, commissioned by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and prepared by some of the nation's leading sociologists and social scientists.

The "Report to Congress on Out-Of-Wedlock Childbearing" challenges current stereotypes about who bears children outside of marriage, and why nonmarital births have risen so dramatically.

"Economic and social circumstances have made marriage less attractive, less necessary, or less feasible for many Americans," said Kristin A. Moore, executive director of Child Trends, Inc., and author of the report's executive summary. Out-of-wedlock childbearing, she added, is on the rise for adults as well as teenagers, and for women of all races.

Congress mandated the report in a provision of the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 that required the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit an analysis of out-of-wedlock childbearing, identifying potential causes, consequences, and preventive measures.

The report includes an extensive presentation of the latest data on nonmarital childbearing and papers by some of the nation's foremost authorities on teen pregnancy, fertility patterns, and family structure.

Sociologists and the papers they wrote for the report include Daniel T.

Lichter, Pennsylvania State University, "The Retreat from Marriage and the Rise in Nonmarital Fertility"; Linda M. Burton, Pennsylvania State University, "Family Structure and Nonmarital Fertility: Perspectives from Ethnographic Research"; Martha R. Burt, The Urban Institute, "Access to and Utilization of Preventative Services: Implications for Nonmarital Childbearing"; Arlan D. Thornton, University of Michigan,

"Attitudes, Values, Norms Related to Nonmarital Fertility"; Brent C. Miller, Brigham Young University, "Risk Factors for Adolescent Nonmarital Childbearing"; Sara S. McLanahan, Princeton University, "The Consequences of Nonmarital Childbearing for Women, Children, and Society."

Among its conclusions, the report found that:

- The majority of unwed mothers are

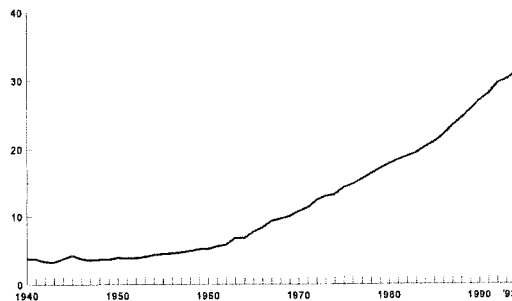
not teenagers, nor are they minorities, even though nonmarital childbearing rates are disproportionately high among these populations.

- Economic factors and changes in society's attitudes about marriage, sex, and childbearing have more to do with increases in out-of-wedlock childbearing than do welfare benefits.

- More research is needed to determine whether efforts to strengthen families; to remove barriers to adoption, abortion, and marriage; to enforce child support orders; and to remove the marriage penalty in various tax and public assistance programs would substantially reduce out-of-wedlock childbearing.

Copies of the full report, or additional copies of the executive summary, are available to journalists from Child Trends, (202) 362-5580, and to the public from the U.S. Government Printing Office. □

Percentage of Births Out-of-Wedlock: United States, 1940-1993



Source: Ventura, S.J. Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980-92. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital and Health Statistics* 21(53); Ventura S.J., JA Martin, SM Taffel, et al. Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993. National Center for Health Statistics, 1995. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1993. Volume 1, Natality*. In preparation.

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► A Footnotes interview with report author Kristin Moore

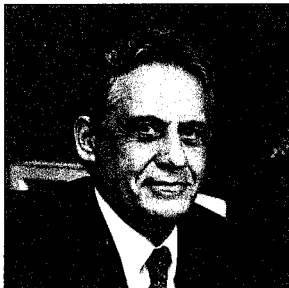
► A summary of the report's findings

President Fernando Cardoso Reflects on Brazil and Sociology

by Ted Goertzel, Rutgers University at Camden

During a three week trip to Brazil this August, I interviewed sociologist and Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso briefly in his office in Brasília, and attended a press conference which he gave on August 22, 1995. This essay reports on what I learned, from Cardoso and other people, about his accomplishments as a sociologist in power.

After 10 months in office, Cardoso was still riding a wave of popularity based on his remarkably successful economic policies. The *Plano Real*, which Cardoso implemented in his role as Minister of Finance during the last year of the preceding administration, has ended Brazil's hyper-inflation. This inflation, which had been as high as 40 percent or 50 percent per month, has now reached



Fernando Henrique Cardoso

almost zero. This has placed the country on a sound foundation for economic growth, while significantly increasing the real incomes of the poor. For the first

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NRC Report Issued on Departmental Rankings

The University of Chicago—followed closely by the University of Wisconsin-Madison—is the top-ranked graduate department in sociology in a massive new study of research doctorate programs in the United States.

The National Research Council on September 12 released the 740 page report, which assesses the quality and effectiveness of doctoral programs and updates a 1982 report produced by the same organization. A 16-member committee, co-chaired by Marvin L. Goldberger, Dean for Natural Sciences at the University of California-San Diego, and Brendan Maher, Professor of Psychology at Harvard, oversaw the preparation and production of the report.

The study examines more than 3,600 doctoral programs in 41 fields at 274 universities. Under the criteria established by the committee, some newer

and smaller programs were omitted. According to its producers, the data presented should be useful to prospective graduate students in selecting programs, and by administrators and policy-makers in setting priorities and allocating resources.

The study analyzed graduate education from a number of perspectives. It utilized data provided by universities about the students and faculty participating in their programs. National data bases produced indicators of faculty research productivity and furnished demographic characteristics of program graduates. In addition, the study relied on survey results from nearly 8,000 university faculty members who assessed each program's effectiveness in training scholars and research scientists and the scholarly quality of faculty.

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The Executive Officer's Column

Promoting Ethical Research on Children

Through media accounts, e-mail, and direct action alerts, you may be aware of ASA's efforts to oppose the Family Privacy Protection Act (H.R. 1271). In its present form, this Act would impose an absolute requirement of written parental consent in all instances of surveys and questionnaires with children that touch broadly on certain subjects—from religious beliefs to anti-social behaviors. The legislation passed the U.S. House of Representatives last April and (at the time of this writing) is being considered by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.



At the heart of ASA's opposition is protecting quality research with children and a flexible system for obtaining both children and parental permission for children's participation in research. On issues relating to the conduct of science, ASA has a responsibility to ensure that work proceeds ethically and effectively. Within sociology, this leads us to craft a Code of Ethics. External to the discipline, it leads us to promote and protect ethical principles for the conduct of research and to advance the value of scientific knowledge. Therefore, just as we seek to educate about the need to expand research funding, so too we must educate and advocate for the importance of scientific information. H.R. 1271 is an instance of a misguided public policy that can severely hamper this goal.

When it comes to producing knowledge, children are among the most important human populations to study. While ASA is not an advocacy organization on general issues pertaining to children or their well-being (or might do so only rarely), we do seek to promote the importance of sound science on children and youth. This issue is both within our competence and within our bailiwick. In large part, it is what motivates our taking up the challenge to defeat H.R. 1271.

As is widely known to sociologists, since 1974 federally funded research must comply with regulations governing the Protection of Human Subjects (Title 45 CFR 46). These regulations require the consent of parents (or legal guardians) and the assent of minors for inclusion in research. Indeed, in 1991 the revised regulations included special sections to protect vulnerable populations, including children.

According to these regulations, before federally funded studies can be supported, procedures for human subjects' protection must be scrutinized and approved by various review committees, especially Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) at universities or other research organizations. Under existing regulations, IRBs—which include members of the local community—have the delegated authority to approve, disapprove, or modify projects based on the sufficiency of mechanisms for obtaining informed consent, protecting privacy, and minimizing risks. Written consent is frequently used in obtaining consent with minors, but IRBs can mandate or approve of other procedures that may be more appropriate to the research or the study population (e.g., face-to-face meetings if parents' literacy is low). In some instances—for example, surveys of runaway youths—IRBs may waive parental consent, although they must ensure other mechanisms are in place for protecting children.

Footnotes readers may recall that in 1994 Sen. Charles Grassley (R-IA) sponsored an amendment to require written consent, which was incorporated into the Goals 2000 Bill of the Department of Education. This past April, the issue resurfaced, but more broadly. As part of implementing the "Contract with America," the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Family Privacy Protection Act, which specified *absolute written parental consent* in all surveys with children that include questions on seven specific topics. Based on hearings, the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee had originally deleted an absolute requirement of written consent, but a floor amendment reinserted the word "written." The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs is expected to act on this measure in the next several weeks.

If the bill survives the Senate and becomes law, H.R. 1271 will have an adverse impact on the quality of surveys with children (by making some impossible or by eroding or biasing samples in others) and will severely limit the capacity of researchers to respond constructively to ethical and operational challenges. By imposing a singular mechanism on IRBs and researchers for obtaining consent, the bill eliminates all latitude for determining on a case-by-case basis what is most appropriate to particular studies, situations, or subject populations. Furthermore, the House bill does not allow for minors to decline to participate in the research. Finally, by focusing on specific topics, the House bill does not address the importance of parental consent in all research involving children (as reflected in the current regulations).

Where are we? ASA is playing a leadership role with a group of more than 35 scientific, school, public health, and parent organizations ("The Research and Privacy Coalition"), which are urging the Senate to oppose H.R. 1271, particularly its provision requiring absolute written consent. We are working to ensure that the debate is not misspecified. Our groups are strongly committed to parental involvement, informed parental consent, the right to refuse participation, and the need to protect privacy and confidentiality. These principles are espoused in the current regulations and underlie all codes of research ethics, including ASA's.

In our discussions, we are emphasizing that written consent is not the only or necessarily the best way for achieving informed consent, that there needs to be some flexibility and judgment in devising procedures appropriate to situation and local circumstance, and that minor assent is also essential. We support an approach in which Congress strengthens extant policy and holds all federal agencies, Institutional Review Boards, and researchers accountable for responsible implementation.

Many of you have already responded to our call and written to your Senators or the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs (Ted Stevens, chair) in opposition to H.R. 1271. For those who have not yet done so, we urge you to get involved. To obtain a copy of our Action Alert, which includes a Committee list, please e-mail ASA_Public_Affairs@MCIMAIL.COM or fax your request to the attention of Public Affairs (202-785-0146). We welcome your help.—Felice J. Levine □



NSF Announces Grants

Sociologists Awarded \$2 Million from Human Capital Initiative

The National Science Foundation announced in October that sociologists received nearly \$2 million in fiscal year 1995 from its Human Capital Initiative (HCI).

Fifteen sociologists received grants ranging from \$50,000 to \$395,500 to conduct research under the HCI, which is designed to explore critical issues related to the development of human skills and resources. In all, NSF granted awards to 138 recipients for a total of \$9.6 million.

ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine said the ASA has been a strong advocate for the HCI and that she is "delighted" by the large dollar amount granted to sociologists. "It reflects well on the quality of proposals presented by sociologists and the advantages that a sociological perspective brings to these types of issues," she said.

The Human Capital Initiative developed in 1994 after NSF convened a two-day meeting of experts on human resource issues from the social and behavioral science community. The areas where research on human capital is supported include workplace, education, families, neighborhoods, disadvantage, and poverty.

The summary list of awards released by NSF are grouped into 12 categories, such as sociology, economics, political science, decision risk and management, and linguistics. Sociologists named as PIs in the NSF awards list are:

- *William Bielby*, University of California-Santa Barbara, \$92,761 for "Environments, Organizations, and Jobs: The Causes and Consequences of Workplace Gender Segregation";
- *Paula England*, University of Arizona, \$97,526 for "Wage Trajectories in Occupations Segregated by Race and Gender";
- *Lingxin Hao*, University of Iowa, \$80,132 for "Family Social Capital and Academic Achievement of Immigrant Children";

- *Jeanne Hurlbert*, Louisiana State University, \$119,823 for "The Structure of Social and Economic Isolation in Underclass Populations";
- *Robert Kaufman*, Ohio State University, \$198,009 for "Structural Determinants of Race-Sex Labor Market Segregation and Earnings";
- *John Logan*, State University of New York-Albany, \$174,302 for "Residual Patterns of Minorities in the Metropolis";
- *Michael Macy*, Brandeis University, \$102,630 for "The Evaluation of Cooperation in Social Dilemmas";
- *Scott South*, State University of New York-Albany, \$140,475 for "Escaping Distressed Neighborhoods";
- *Richard Udry*, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, \$75,000 inter-agency transfer for "National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health";
- *Reeve Vanneman*, University of Maryland-College Park, \$73,492 for "Gender Inequalities Across Metropolitan Labor Markets";
- *Pamela Walters*, Indiana University, \$50,932 for "Securing Social Rights: Subordinate Group Challenges to Educational Policy and the Transformation of Public Education, 1880 to 1920";
- *Bruce Western*, Princeton University, \$90,740 for "The Impact of Unions on Wages and Unemployment"; and
- Collaborative Project to: *Arne Kalleberg*, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, \$138,418, *David Knoke*, University of Minnesota, \$394,902, *Peter Marsden*, Harvard University, \$122,966 for "Interorganizational Networks and the Changing Employment Contract."

Closing dates for next year's NSF Human Capital Initiative are January 15 and August 15. For more information, contact Bonney Sheahan at (703) 306-1733. □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ *NIH and NIJ Seek Applications for Research on Violence* . . . The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) are joining together to issue a Request for Applications (RFA) for investigator-initiated research on the causes, course, treatment, management, and prevention of violence against women and family violence, as well as the health and legal consequences of this violence for victims. NIH and NIJ encourage research designed to improve the understanding of the nature and course, as well as effective strategies to prevent, sexual and physical assault against women and family. Research is also needed on approaches to ameliorate the effects of such violence on its victims. The RFA invites applications for 3-year research grants. Information will be available on this solicitation on December 15, 1995 from Dr. Susan Solomon, NIH. She can be reached by e-mail at Susan_Solomon@NIH.GOV or FAX at 301-496-3469.

✓ *Immigration Legislation Amended, but Senate Bill Looms* . . . The House Judiciary Committee has approved amendments sought by the ASA that restores immigration waivers used by the academic and science communities. In August, the ASA Council passed a resolution announcing its opposition to the proposed elimination of the special priority category for outstanding professors and researchers from the costly and protracted labor certification process as well as the proposed elimination of the waiver for researchers whose work is deemed to be in the national interest. The House Judiciary Committee subsequently approved restoring the waivers, largely along the lines sought by ASA. The Committee then approved the bill, the Immigration in the National Interest Act, on October 24 by a vote of 23 to 10. The ASA, meanwhile, is urging members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to amend proposed immigration legislation by U.S. Sen. Alan Simpson (R-WY) that would eliminate the two waivers and drastically reduce legal and illegal immigration.

✓ *Advisory Committee for SBE Directorate Meets* . . . The 14-member Advisory Committee to the National Science Foundation's Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate met on October 19 and 20. The meeting featured a congressional update, a roundtable discussion on outreach and education, and a presentation on the "science of imagery" by recently named National Medal of Science recipient Roger Shepherd, professor of psychology and neuroscience at Stanford University. ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine attended the meeting on behalf of the Association.

✓ *Horn Introduces Census Bill* . . . U.S. Rep. Stephen Horn (R-CA) on October 24 introduced H.R. 2521, "The Statistical Consolidation Act," which would place the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis in a new independent agency called the Federal Statistical Service. The bill would also create a Federal Council on Statistical Policy, including independent experts from the statistical and survey research professional communities, to make policy recommendations to the President, Administrator of the Federal Statistical Service and Congress. (For an overview of sociology and federal statistics issues, see page 10.)

Commission on Applied and Clinical Sociology Off the Ground

A newly formed Commission on Applied and Clinical Sociology has begun meeting and advancing its mission of helping sociologists develop, promote and support sociological education and practice in applied and clinical areas.

A joint effort by the Sociological Practice Association and the Society for Applied Sociology, the Commission held its charter meeting on February 3rd and 4th, 1995 and drafted its purpose statement, objectives, and by laws at a second meeting in June. The Commission organized a roundtable discussion at the ASA Annual Meeting and, most recently, met in October at the annual meeting of the Society for Applied Sociology in San Diego, CA.

Harry Perlstätt, a founding member of the Commission, said members hope to establish accreditation in Clinical and Applied Sociology at the bachelor's level,

develop and maintain a registry of baccalaureate graduates who successfully complete the accredited program, create links between program accreditation and state sponsored professional registries, and arrange a clearinghouse to distribute relevant information. The Commission also aims to educate the public, government, non-profit agencies, and employers about the skills developed by clinical and applied sociologists.

"A bachelor's accreditation in clinical and applied sociology will be based in sociological methods and theory and will include a required or strongly recommended internship component," Perlstätt noted.

The Commission, he added, will develop inexpensive and flexible competency based standards for accreditation of programs rather than a set of dictated courses. Such an accreditation could

resemble similar programs in clinical psychology, social work, and public administration and policy. Through an accreditation program, the Commission hopes to increase visibility for individuals with bachelor's degrees in sociology in the areas of data manipulation, data analysis, applied research, process evaluation, quality management, and counseling.

Perlstätt added that the Commission plans to explore and create links between an accreditation in Clinical and Applied Sociology and professional or state licensure or certification. Sociologists have traditionally had licensure problems with the legal structures in 50 states, and the Commission will address these issues and barriers.

In addition, the Commission is currently working with the ASA Section on Sociological Practice to revise and

update the Directory of Programs in Applied Sociology and Sociological Practice. Persons interested in seeing programs included in the Directory should contact either Jerry Krause at Humboldt State University or Perlstätt.

Members of the Commission are Harry Perlstätt, Chair, Mary Cay Sengstock, Vice-Chair, Stanley Capela, Treasurer, Kathy Trier, Secretary, and Beverley Cuthbertson-Johnson, Michael Fleischer, Joyce Kutovich, David Kallen, Richard Knudsen, Dora Ludwick, Robert Rhodes, and Linda Weber.

Questions and comments can be forwarded to Harry Perlstätt at, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1111; (517) 353-5089; fax (517) 432-2856; e-mail: 16019hp@bm.cl.msu.edu. □

ASA Committee on Graduate Education Explores New Topics

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

The ASA's Committee on Graduate Education completed its first year of work, identifying challenges to graduate education and departments with "best practices" to meet those challenges. The four topics addressed in the Committee's initial year were: Making the MA a Meaningful Final Degree; Preparing Graduate Students as Teachers; Models for Professional Socialization of Graduate Students; and Models for Placement of Graduate Students. A report on each topic is under review and will be disseminated through *Footnotes* and the Teaching Resources Center.

For its second year, the Committee identified five new topics of significance for graduate departments. These are elaborated below. The Committee requests information and ideas about these new topics as you reflect on your graduate program or programs that you know. Please contact the person listed for each topic.

Special Educational Needs and Contributions of International Students

Although fields like mathematics and engineering have a much higher proportion of international students than does sociology, international students often comprise one fourth of entering cohorts in sociology graduate programs. The variation in the students' previous preparation in sociology, facility with English, experience with western or U.S. culture, and many other factors is considerable, posing educational challenges for a department. How have departments effectively incorporated international students? The committee encourages departments who have effectively met some of these challenges to contact: Donna Hess, Department of Rural Sociology, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57006.

Sociological Practice Programs

Some graduate programs have made explicit changes in their curriculum to emphasize sociological practice and to encourage students to work in nonacademic sectors. What is the nature of these programs? How successful have they been in preparing students for sociological practice positions? What professional development is important for faculty? How is the community or potential employers involved? The committee encourages departments who have sociological practice programs to contact: James Hougland, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

The Role of the Director of Graduate Studies

The Director of Graduate Studies (DGS) is perhaps a diffuse role. How do different departments, or different incumbents define some of the responsibilities? What are the ways in which a DGS can be particularly helpful and effective with students? The committee encourages DGSs who have identified some specific elements of their role that

they think are important to contact: William Roy, Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

The Admission Process

Most departments have a graduate admissions committee to receive and review applications. What are the criteria used for those reviews? How do different departments weight different pieces of information? What criteria or information has been especially helpful in selecting graduate students who will flourish in the program? What exceptions are made to admissions criteria, how and why? The committee encourages departments with a well articulated admissions process, or with comments on the difficulties inherent in the process, to contact: Maureen Kelleher, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02215.

Core and Canon in the Comprehensive Exams

How do departments use comprehensive and qualifying exams to evaluate students? At what point in the students' education are the exams taken? Are there standard topic areas every student must pass or is there a choice of topics? What is the format of the exams? The committee will undertake a survey to get a range of examples. Comments and ideas can be sent to: Bernice Pescosolido, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

The committee will gather information over the fall and winter, will interview and occasionally visit some departments to flesh out exemplary practices, and will write up this set of reports in advance of the 1996 Annual Meeting. □

FAD Proposals Sought; December 15 Deadline

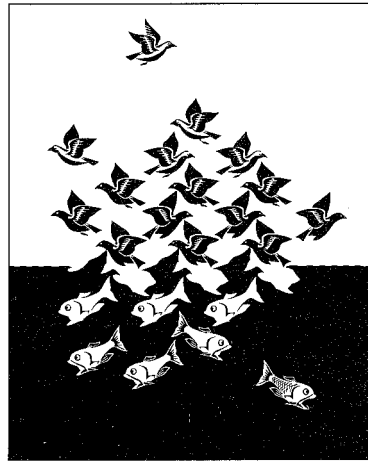
The American Sociological Association invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by the American Sociological Association and the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, 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 pro-

See FAD, page 10

August 16-20, 1996 in NYC . . . Interaction and Participation Means Livelier Annual Meeting



Consistent with the 1996 theme of "Social Change," the Program Committee hopes that the tradition of presenters reading their papers at the annual meeting is over. It is searching for new ways to enliven the program sessions, making them more interesting, engaging and interactive.

The traditional, "standard" format for the many regular, special, and thematic sessions, as well as the large number of sessions organized by ASA Sections, has been to have four presented papers followed by a discussant, with each allocated approximately 15-20 minutes. Usually there is little time left over at the end for questions, comments, or other forms of audience participation. Dissatisfaction with this structure has arisen over the years, especially when presenters closely adhere to their written texts (papers that are read are often difficult to follow), when they use few visual aids, and when what is potentially the most interesting part of the session—when authors can respond directly to questions posed by the discussant or by the audience—is cut short or eliminated altogether. Members of the audience generally have no opportunity to exchange views with one another.

Alternative formats

In hopes of developing a more lively and truly participative annual meeting, the 1996 Program Committee is encouraging all session organizers and participants to experiment with new active-learning style, interactive session formats which will be more stimulating to meeting attendees. In each case, the goal is to create exchange, departing from the more typical three or four serially-presented monologues.

Following are some examples of interactive formats:

- The "Koppel" model—In advance of the meeting, questions are prepared by the Presider and given to panelists. The Presider acts as interviewer; panelists come prepared to discuss some pre-set questions, as well as respond to new questions from the audience and Presider.
- The "Brookings" model—The Discussant begins the session by summarizing and evaluating the papers in a 10-15

minute presentation; the authors then respond to the Discussant's presentation. Audience members are encouraged to challenge the authors throughout.

- The "Digest" model—Each presenter is given no more than five to seven minutes to present the issues addressed in their papers; the remaining time is spent in discussion.

- The "Debate" model—The Presider acts as moderator of two, two-person teams who present alternative sides of an issue. Different perspectives on an issue or different interpretations of the data are presented.

- The "Gamson" model—One or two short papers are presented; the audience is then broken up into small groups for discussion; a representative of each group (or at least some of the groups) present the group's reactions and conclusions to those assembled.

- The "Partner" model—Presenters, in pairs, summarize their partners' papers and discuss their strengths and weaknesses. After each "partner" is given a chance to respond, members of the audience join in.

Those invited to serve as presider or discussant will be asked to broaden their service beyond the traditional roles. Discussants will be encouraged to note points of similarity and, especially, difference, in the papers or approaches to the topic, as well as to stimulate exchange by asking questions directly to the presenters.

Whether organizers choose to use one of the interactive styles above or to introduce other variations to the traditional paper-reading format, all presenters may anticipate being requested to outline and summarize their papers, circulate their papers to the other presenters in advance, use overheads, slides, or other visual aids to enhance their presentations, and consider meeting for a brief rehearsal prior to the actual session.

The 1996 Program Committee urges all participants in each session—organizers, presenters, discussants, and members of the audience—to work together to improve, enrich, and "breathe new life" into this very special annual event.

Report on Nonmarital Childbearing

Footnotes Interviews Kristin Moore on the Sociological Perspective

As indicated in the story on page 1, sociologists played a key role in writing and drafting a Report to Congress on Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing. One of those sociologists is Kristin A. Moore, a social psychologist, executive director of Child Trends, Inc. in Washington, DC, and author of the report's executive summary. Footnotes recently interviewed Dr. Moore about the study and its implications for sociology.

Footnotes: It is obvious that the report explodes a number of myths about out-of-wedlock childbearing. Which finding did you find most significant?

I think the most important finding is that marriage in America has changed substantially and that changes in nonmarital childbearing reflect changes in marriage as much as or more than they reflect changes in fertility behavior. People focus on nonmarital births as an issue of fertility, but it's more compli-

But there are other implications as well. Since 70 percent of nonmarital births are to women 20 and over, we can't just say that teenagers are the cause of most unintended pregnancies in America. Also, if you read this report, you won't find welfare benefits driving fertility rates; you have to look at things like employment opportunities. You also won't look at the issue of nonmarital births in terms of just minorities or just women.

Footnotes: How do you think the report will be received by the New Congress?

I'm not sure. I hope it will better inform them that nonmarital childbearing is a complex issue and that there are no obvious and simple solutions. I hope they will also see the usefulness of social science research, which tracks trends, examines consequences and works to identify antecedents. I think this report establishes a backdrop that defines the state of current knowledge, and from

Footnotes: What does a sociological perspective bring to bear on a report like this?

Sociologists are concerned about selectivity. When you're examining consequences you realize that many individuals who have a nonmarital birth are disadvantaged before they have that birth, as well as after. In examining consequences, these selection factors have got to be taken into account. Also, a sociological perspective begins from the premise that social behaviors do not have a single cause and that's an important perspective. It is especially important for an issue like this where the public and policymakers are looking for simple answers that just don't exist. A sociological perspective reminds us of the complexity of these issues.

Footnotes: What are some of the areas of research not covered in the report that you would like to see sociologists pursue?

Males, especially adult males. And men as

fathers--what they bring to families and children. Also, the role of varied public policies--not just welfare--in affecting sexual, fertility and marriage behavior needs more attention. □



Social Psychologist Kristin Moore

cated than that. For a variety of reasons, people are finding marriage less attractive and this is helping to explain why nonmarital births are rising so dramatically.

Footnotes: Do you think any of the findings will be controversial? Will any groups be particularly pleased or unhappy by what you have found?

The authors of this report attempted to be as objective as possible, and I therefore think everyone will be both pleased and displeased by our conclusions. Some people will find the statement that nonmarital fertility has negative consequences to be controversial. Other people will be upset to find that the report does not find welfare to be the primary source of nonmarital births.

Footnotes: What are the public policy implications of this report?

Most nonmarital births are unintended. This has enormous public policy implications because it means there is common ground between policy makers and unmarried people. We can help people prevent what they don't want.

which people can make reasonable hypothesis for policy and for research.

Footnotes: Talk a little about the involvement of the sociologists who worked on the report.

Sociologists Arland Thornton, Brent Miller, Sara McLanahan, Linda Burton, Marsha Burt, and Dan Lichter were an important part of the team that was committed to reaching a public policy audience with the best social science we could pull together. They worked closely with colleagues from other fields to produce a very valuable interdisciplinary report.

Footnotes: What lessons should sociologists draw from their experience?

There is interest in what sociologists do. I think that sometimes researchers don't realize the public policy implications of their work. There is a real need for collaboration between those in universities and those who work in policy to bring good research into policy discussions. In the future, this will be increasingly true on the state level as well.

Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing . . . Some Things You May Not Know

The specific findings identified in a "Report to Congress on Out of Wedlock Childbearing" are:

- ☞ Most women bearing children out-of-wedlock are not teenagers. Teenagers account for 30 percent of all births outside of marriage. Women ages 20-24 and women ages 25 and older each account for 35 percent of nonmarital births.
- ☞ Still, with 72 percent of births to teens outside of marriage, nonmarital childbearing is disproportionately high for teenagers. Also, half of all first nonmarital births occur to teens. While several western nations have nonmarital birth rates as high or higher than the U.S. rate, Americans have an unusually high rate of teenage childbearing.
- ☞ The majority of out-of-wedlock births are to white women. While rates of nonmarital childbirth were higher among black women, 60 percent of all births outside of marriage in 1993 were to white women. Rates of nonmarital births are also rising faster among white women.
- ☞ Poorly educated and less affluent men and women are less likely to marry, but not necessarily less likely to have children. For both men and women, higher wages, higher levels of education, and better economic opportunities are related to lower rates of nonmarital childbearing and higher levels of marriage.
- ☞ Unmarried couples experiencing a pregnancy today are much less likely to get married than they were 25 or 30 years ago. "Shotgun weddings" have become more the exception than the rule. From the 1960s to the 1980s, the proportion of nonmarital conceptions in which the parents married before the child was born plummeted from 31 percent to 8 percent among blacks, from 33 percent to 23 percent among Hispanics, and from 61 percent to 34 percent among whites.
- ☞ The population at risk of a nonmarital pregnancy has expanded substantially over the past several decades as Americans marry later, are more likely to divorce, and are more likely to engage in nonmarital sex. Premarital and nonmarital sex are more common today among both adolescents and adults than several decades ago. Among women born between 1954 and 1963, whoever married, 82 percent had sex before they married, compared with 65 percent among women born a decade earlier.
- ☞ Unmarried women who are sexually active are less likely than married women to use contraceptives. In 1988, among sexually active women, 17 percent of never-married women and 11 percent of previously married women were not using contraception, compared with only 5 percent of currently married women.
- ☞ Abortions among unmarried pregnant women decreased substantially between 1980 and 1991. During these years, the proportion of nonmarital pregnancies that ended in abortion declined from 60 percent to 46 percent.
- ☞ Welfare is not an important contributor to recent increases in out-of-wedlock childbearing. Evidence linking welfare benefits with increases in nonmarital births is inconsistent. When a link is found, it tends to be small.
- ☞ Young children in single-mother families tend to score lower on verbal and math achievement tests. In middle childhood, children raised by a single parent tend to receive lower grades, have more behavior problems, and have higher rates of chronic health and psychiatric disorders.

Rankings, from page 1

Comparing the findings from the recent study to the earlier 1982 effort indicated that:

- Programs that were included in the earlier study tended to have similar ratings 10 years later;

- It is taking longer to earn a doctorate at almost every institution in almost every field, although, on average, the time to degree is greatest at lower rated programs;

- Women and minorities are still underrepresented in many fields, but they are as likely to graduate from highly rated programs as non-minority males;

- Highly rated programs tend to be larger, as measured by the number of faculty members, graduate students, and degrees conferred; and,

- On average, the number of program faculty has increased since 1982 in every field common to both assessments, including many fields in the social and behavioral sciences and arts and humanities where the number of program graduates has declined.

The committee encouraged scholars to use data in the report to test hypotheses and conduct analyses. An electronic view of selected tables from the report is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nas.edu>. In addition, a CD-ROM that will include more detailed program-level data is being developed

and will be distributed for public use.

To purchase copies of the report contact the National Academy of Sciences Press at 1-800-624-6242.

Table 1 shows the rankings for sociology graduate programs. The entire report includes information on the percentage of PhDs awarded to women and minorities, the percentage of PhDs with research or teaching assistantships, and the median time lapse from entering graduate school to receipt of PhD.

Other Resources on Department Rankings

In addition to the National Research Council report, there are other sources that rank sociology departments. As with any ranking, it is important to understand the methods used to create the ranking, and the strengths and weaknesses of those methods. Some reports use the reputational method based on the opinions of experts in the field. Others tabulate faculty awards. A third approach assesses students' achievements after graduation.

Table 2 provides information on several ranking options. The rankings are divided by their type. This list offers an overview of the various rankings which are currently available to the general public. □

Table 1: NRC Rankings for Sociology Graduate Programs

Rank	Institution	Quality	Effectiveness	Five-Year Change
1	Univ. of Chicago	4.77	4.26	+0.38
2	Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	4.74	4.61	+0.06
3	Univ. of California-Berkeley	4.56	3.60	-0.02
4	Univ. of Michigan	4.39	4.08	-0.14
5	Univ. of California-Los Angeles	4.36	3.79	+0.47
6	Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	4.31	4.00	+0.13
7	Harvard Univ.	4.18	3.58	-0.02
8	Stanford Univ.	4.08	3.77	+0.03
9	Northwestern Univ.	4.07	3.61	+0.38
10	Univ. of Washington	4.03	3.73	+0.38
11	Univ. of Pennsylvania	4.02	3.66	+0.43
12	Indiana Univ.	3.94	3.85	0.00
13	Princeton Univ.	3.79	3.29	+0.27
14	Univ. of Arizona	3.78	3.41	+0.15
15	Columbia Univ.	3.76	3.25	-0.31
16	Univ. of Texas-Austin	3.64	3.56	+0.22
17	Johns Hopkins Univ.	3.56	3.51	0.00
18	Pennsylvania State Univ.	3.51	3.47	+0.70
19	Yale Univ.	3.49	3.04	-0.64
20	Duke Univ.	3.42	3.43	+0.35
21	New York Univ.	3.34	2.93	+0.18
22	Univ. of California-San Diego	3.31	3.01	-0.06
23	Univ. of California-Santa Barbara	3.30	3.06	+0.09
24	Univ. of Minnesota	3.29	3.20	+0.02
25.5	SUNY-Stony Brook	3.28	3.29	-0.25
25.5	Ohio State Univ.	3.28	3.24	+0.46
27.5	Vanderbilt Univ.	3.27	2.87	+0.36
27.5	Univ. of California-Riverside	3.27	2.87	+0.38
29	Univ. of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign	3.26	3.07	-0.20
30	SUNY-Albany	3.22	3.18	+0.20
31	Rutgers Univ.-New Brunswick	3.09	2.78	+0.28
32	Washington State Univ.	3.08	3.04	-0.06
33	Univ. of Maryland-College Park	3.06	2.97	+0.25
34	SUNY-Binghamton	3.03	2.80	-0.17
35	Cornell Univ.	3.02	3.10	-0.48
36	Florida State Univ.	2.96	2.95	+0.44
37	CUNY-Graduate School/U Center	2.86	2.62	0.00
38	Brown Univ.	2.84	3.22	-0.10
39	Univ. of Massachusetts-Amherst	2.83	2.85	-0.40
40.5	Univ. of Southern California	2.80	2.67	+0.09
40.5	Univ. of Iowa	2.80	2.88	-0.28
42	Michigan State Univ.	2.72	2.70	0.00
43	Univ. of Florida	2.68	2.68	+0.39
44	Boston Univ.	2.67	2.63	0.00
45	Univ. of Illinois-Chicago	2.66	2.35	+0.28

Rank	Institution	Quality	Effectiveness	Five-Year Change
46	Univ. of Notre Dame	2.63	2.55	+0.26
47.5	Univ. of Virginia	2.60	2.46	-0.04
47.5	Univ. of Georgia	2.60	2.62	+0.32
49	Univ. of Connecticut	2.54	2.24	+0.26
50.5	Univ. of California-San Francisco	2.47	2.57	0.00
50.5	Texas A&M Univ.	2.47	2.69	+0.70
52	Purdue Univ.	2.44	2.42	+0.02
53	Univ. of California-Santa Cruz	2.41	2.40	-0.24
54	Univ. of Kentucky	2.40	2.36	+0.03
55	Boston College	2.32	2.45	+0.09
56.5	Univ. of Oregon	2.29	2.15	-0.05
56.5	Univ. of Colorado	2.29	2.39	+0.33
56	Syracuse Univ.	2.22	2.47	-0.19
59	Univ. of Pittsburgh	2.21	2.17	-0.10
60	Brandeis Univ.	2.19	2.31	-0.36
61.5	Iowa State Univ.	2.15	2.81	+0.19
61.5	Temple Univ.	2.15	2.02	+0.03
63	Univ. of Missouri-Columbia	2.14	2.07	-0.09
64	North Carolina State Univ.	2.13	2.38	+0.27
65	Louisiana State Univ./A&M College	2.12	2.16	+0.22
66	Univ. of Kansas	2.10	2.07	-0.17
67	Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln	2.04	2.56	-0.12
68	Loyola Univ.-Chicago	2.02	1.97	+0.05
69	Univ. of Delaware	2.00	1.86	0.00
70	Univ. of New Hampshire	1.99	1.98	-0.09
71	Northeastern Univ.	1.96	2.03	+0.18
72	Tulane Univ.	1.91	1.72	-0.03
73	Arizona State Univ.	1.87	1.74	-0.24
74	SUNY-Buffalo	1.78	1.73	-0.10
76	Bowling Green State Univ.	1.59	1.62	0.00
76	Howard Univ.	1.59	1.80	-0.05
76	Univ. of Hawaii-Manoa	1.59	1.18	0.00
78	Univ. of Southern Illinois	1.56	1.37	-0.28
79	Univ. of Tennessee-Knoxville	1.55	1.17	-0.06
80	American Univ.	1.52	1.39	-0.14
81	Colorado State Univ.	1.40	1.45	0.00
82	Fordham Univ.	1.36	1.17	-0.23
83	Univ. of Utah	1.34	1.47	-0.14
84	Univ. of Akron	1.30	1.57	-0.17
85	Western Michigan Univ.	1.29	1.46	-0.05
86	Mississippi State Univ.	1.27	1.45	-0.04
87	Univ. of Cincinnati	1.25	0.86	-0.17
88	Kent State Univ.	1.18	1.09	-0.23
89	Univ. of Oklahoma	1.15	1.13	-0.18
90	Univ. of Denver	1.14	1.04	-0.23
92	Utah State Univ.	1.12	1.25	0.00
92	Univ. of North Texas	1.12	1.21	+0.09
92	Catholic Univ.	1.12	0.99	-0.07
94	Georgia State Univ.	1.11	0.99	-0.05
95	Oklahoma State Univ.	0.60	0.73	-0.09

Table 2: Ranking Information on Sociology Departments

Reputational Ranking
"U.S. News and World Report 1992 Survey of Doctoral Programs in Six Liberal Arts Disciplines." <i>Change</i> , (Nov/Dec 1992) vol. 24, no 6 pp. 22-52. (Complete listing of schools)
"Profiles of Graduate Education." <i>The American Sociologist</i> . (Spring 1987) vol. 18, pp. 1-105.
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Franklin and Marshall College (1990). <i>Baccalaureate Origins of Doctorate Recipients: A Ranking by Discipline of Four-Year Institutions</i> . 6th edition.
"Top universities sociology programs with the highest percentage of their own graduates on faculty." <i>Changing Times</i> . (1983).

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 Thomas A. May
 Reuben F. Mayer
 Judith R. Mayo

Cardoso, from page 4

time, a person who earns only the minimum wage can actually afford to buy the market basket of basic commodities used as an index by Brazil's econometricians.

President Cardoso told me that his training as a social scientist helped him to achieve a broad, objective understanding of Brazil's complex social problems. He was quick to point out that he had a broad background in the social sciences, including political science, anthropology and economics, in addition to sociology. His administration is a laboratory for interdisciplinary social science, not for sociology as a separate discipline.

As a young professor, Cardoso was part of a now famous Marx Study Group, which carefully analyzed all three volumes of *Das Kapital*, paragraph by paragraph, over a period of several years. The participants were selected from different academic backgrounds, including philosophy as well as the social sciences, and each interpreted Marx from the perspective of the latest theories and research in his or her discipline. They also read Keynes, Rosa Luxemburg and others. Today, the alumni of this group hold many leading roles in Brazilian intellectual and political life.

President Cardoso did not think that his social science skills alone were responsible for his becoming President. Very important was what he called a "strong personality," with the ability to make firm decisions and to project a vision of the future to the population. Also critical was the ability to motivate people and coordinate teamwork among staff members.

Cardoso used these skills decisively as Finance Minister in the Itamar Franco administration, which preceded his own. When his economic advisors told him it would be impossible to end inflation before the end of the Franco administration, Cardoso insisted that it could be done and had to be done. Drawing on his training in economics, he helped the economists work out the *plano real* which took advantage of Brazil's existing indexing mechanisms, and a number of economic reforms, to convert prices to a stable, hard currency.

This success assured Cardoso's victory in the 1994 Presidential election over the more charismatic Labor Party candidate, Luis Ignacio da Silva (Lula). Many Brazilians thought Lula lacked the preparation needed for the Presidency. His proposals seemed vague when compared with Cardoso's plan which was already working. Despite his social democratic politics, and his education in Marxism, Cardoso had the strong support of the nation's business groups. He had the support of many political leaders who had been associated with the military regimes which he had opposed in the past, and many leftists perceive him as having the socialist convictions of his youth.

Cardoso is quick to point out that he was never a Marxist in an ideological sense. He believes that his fundamental political values have not changed since his days as a young professor, although he has naturally been influenced by changes in the world situation. Cardoso's sociological work always focused

on the empirical realities of specific historical conjunctures such as nations, regions or cities, not on abstract or universal principles. In his writings, he draws on classical sociological theory to explain the structural contradictions and dynamics of these evolving systems. He was never interested, for example, in "theories of dependency" in the abstract, but in studies of dependency and development in specific countries at specific points in time. Despite the demands of the Presidency, he continues to write sociological essays and to speak at academic conferences, and engages in lively debates with his intellectual critics in the pages of Brazil's Sunday newspapers. In these debates, Cardoso defines himself as a social democrat, although he recently coined the term "neosocial" to describe his policies in response to the accusations of "neoliberalism."

Brazilians use the term "liberal" in its European rather than its American sense. In fact, however, the "neoliberal" catchword does not describe Cardoso's policies very well. While he has privatized some industries, and is eagerly courting foreign investment, he has also increased spending on many social programs.

A critical responsibility of sociologists, Cardoso believes, is to debunk the myths propagated by the media.

The strongest opposition to Cardoso is from government employees who fear losing their protected positions, and from some labor leaders who have been able to win privileges for their members through their connections to the bureaucratic structures established by previous Brazilian regimes. The greatest beneficiaries of Cardoso's policies have not been the wealthy, but the unorganized and miserably paid workers at the bottom of Brazil's steep income pyramid, because these workers were least able to protect themselves from inflation. The losers have been middle income workers on fixed salaries, who have had to pay more for services.

Political Initiation

When Cardoso first went into politics, his intellectual brilliance awed many of his colleagues. In his maiden speech to the Federal Senate in 1983, he quoted Max Weber on the need to attempt the impossible if one is to achieve the possible. His Senate speeches were often at the same high intellectual level as his academic writings. President Itamar Franco appointed him Foreign Minister because of his international prestige as an intellectual, his political reputation, and the fact that he spoke English, French, Spanish, and German. Most of Brazil's presidents, including Franco, spoke only Portuguese.

Cardoso accepted the Finance Minister portfolio, against the advice of many of his friends, after a series of ministers had failed to end inflation. Many people

thought it was a hopeless assignment which would destroy a brilliant career. Cardoso thought it was his responsibility to serve where the President needed him, and had the self-confidence to believe he could succeed despite the obstacles.

In his interview with me, Cardoso observed that sociology today has become part of everyday knowledge. Journalists, taxi drivers, and other citizens in Brazil readily discuss sociological concepts such as the role of authority, as well as economic concepts such as the role of the central bank in setting interest rates. A great many social scientists in Brazil have become involved in policy research, and there is a close tie between the government bureaucracies and the research institutes. A number of prominent sociologists have important posts in his administration.

A critical responsibility of sociologists, Cardoso believes, is to debunk the myths propagated by the media. He is particularly critical of the catch phrase "neoliberalism" which is being used to stigmatize his administration. He insists that this term has nothing to do with his policies, or with Brazil's realities. He observed that some sociologists are too isolated from the realities of the decision-making process. Instead of debunking the mythologies of the press, they repeat them. He thought that many Brazilian leftists, including some sociologists, repeat empty slogans rather than formulating alternative social policies. For this reason, the Brazilian opposition is not fulfilling its proper function of formulating policy alternatives.

Sources of Success

It is easy to attribute Cardoso's success to his intellectual brilliance and personal strength, but as a sociologist he modestly observes that Brazilian society had evolved to the point where it was ready for the kind of leadership he had to offer. Brazilians were fed up with hyperinflation, and ready to take the measures needed to end it, including setting up a Social Emergency Fund to keep the government running without printing money. Brazilians were also fed up with corruption in government, and President Collor de Mello was the first in Brazilian history to be forced from office by a legal impeachment process.

Although intellectuals in general are held in high regard in Brazil, the discipline of sociology does not seem to have benefited as much as might be hoped from having a sociologist as President. Friends advised me to introduce myself as a political scientist (relying on my affiliation with a Public Administration department) instead of as a sociologist, in seeking appointments with Brazilian intellectuals and political leaders. Although many sociologists are involved in practical policy matters, in and outside of the Cardoso administration, the discipline's image is still tinged with ideological and rhetorical perspectives which seem dated in contemporary Brazilian society.

Ted Goertzel, Professor of Sociology at Rutgers University, Camden NJ, is beginning work on a biography of Fernando Henrique Cardoso. □

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Morris Zelditch Jr.
Mary K. Zimmerman
James J. Zucches
Gilda Zwerman

More Section Awards from ASA's 1995 Annual Meeting!

Marxist Sociology

Award for Distinguished Scholarship

The 1995 Award for Distinguished Scholarship has been awarded to Martin J. Murray for *The Revolution Deferred: The Painful Birth of Post-apartheid South Africa*. The book is a rich and carefully nuanced exploration of the recent history of South Africa from February 1990, when the white minority government unbanned the outlawed opposition and began tentatively exploring the possibility of a non-racial constitution, up to the dramatic elections of April 1994, the first non-racial elections in the South Africa's history. Class forces, political movements, and labor unions are identified and located historically with a compelling attention to detail. The greatest strength of the book is its constant awareness of contemporary political contradictions. The account is rich with hope rooted in the awareness of how much has changed, and changed so rapidly, but it is also wary of the dangers that the current moment poses, in part the legacy of what has not changed.

Martin Murray is Professor of Sociology at SUNY Binghamton. He has published an earlier book on South Africa, *South Africa: Time of Agony, Time of Defeat* and a number of articles in the *Journal of Southern African Studies*.

Al Szymanski Award

The Al Szymanski Award is presented annually by the Marxist Section for outstanding graduate student papers. The 1995 co-recipients are Domenick Cicaccia, Brooklyn College, for his paper, "The Impact of the Global Economic System on Latin America and the Caribbean: Post Cold War Structural Adjustment Policies and the Violations of International Treaties," and Olga Geling, University of Illinois, for her paper, "Asiatic Mode of Production: Its Yesterday and Tomorrow."

Sociology of Education

Outstanding Student Paper

The 1995 Sociology of Education Section Award for an Outstanding Student Paper was presented to John Robert Warren, University of Wisconsin-Madison. The winning paper is, "Social Background, Migration History, and English Language Ability: Educational Attainment Among White and Mexican Origin Children in the American Southwest, 1990." Warren, who graduated from Carleton College in 1991, is in his fifth year of graduate study at Madison and is interested in the sociology of education, social stratification, quantitative

methods, and demography. His adviser is Professor Robert Hauser.

The evaluators observed that the paper deals with a significant problem with theoretical and practical implications. It is conceptually framed, well-crafted, logically reasoned, and clearly presented. The paper demonstrates a careful, systematic, and creative use of 1990 census data. It strongly shows the complex ways that migration, language, and family background dynamically affect attainment. At the same time, the author is careful to observe the limitations of the findings and to indicate potential alternatives. It is an excellent display of scholarship.

Willard Waller Award

The Willard Waller Award is given annually to an individual for outstanding contributions to the sociology of education in the form of a book, scholarly article, or lifetime contributions. This year's Willard Waller Award was given to John Meyer for lifetime career accomplishments.

John Meyer received his PhD from Columbia University and is currently Professor of Sociology and Education (by courtesy) at Stanford University where he has taught since 1966. During this period he has also been a visiting fellow at the Max Plank Institute and the Center for Advanced Study in Berlin. He has served on the editorial boards of the *American Sociological Review*, the *American Journal of Education*, and *Sociology of Education*, and is a member of the National Academy of Education and a Spencer Mentor grantee.

Meyer is best known as the architect of a radically constructivist theory of institutions. The author of over 100 publications, he has made significant contributions to the sociology of education. He was among the first to undertake cross-national quantitative longitudinal analyses of both the sources and effects of educational expansion, most recently published in the book *School Knowledge for the Masses* (with Kamens and Benavot) and in the *American Sociological Review*.

Social Psychology

Cooley-Mead Award

Harold Garfinkel, Professor Emeritus at University of California at Los Angeles, is the recipient of the 1995 Cooley-Mead Award for distinguished and lasting contribution to the field of social psychology. Garfinkel's research on socially-produced organization, his concepts amplifying "background expectations" or "deep structure" undergirding social interaction, and his detailed empirical analyses of practical, everyday thinking have heavily influenced sociological social psychologists, particularly those that emphasize social constructionism. Garfinkel's highly imaginative interweaving of philosophical insights, sociological theories of social

methods, and demography. His adviser is Professor Robert Hauser.

Garfinkel received his BS in Economics from Rutgers University in 1939, MA from University of North Carolina in 1942, and PhD from Harvard University in 1952. Examples of his early work are, "Conditions of Successful Degradation Ceremonies" (*American Journal of Sociology*, 1956) and "Studies of the Routine Grounds of Everyday Actions" (*Social Problems*, 1964). His landmark book, *Studies in Ethnomethodology* (1967), has impacted the field strongly and set the stage for work that continues today. Garfinkel's more recent publications include books by Graham Button (1991) and by Graham Watson and Robert Seiler (1992); these have led to the establishment of ethnomethodology as a separate school of the discipline.

Graduate Student Paper Award

Matthew O. Hunt, Indiana University, is the 1995 winner of the Social Psychology Section Graduate Student Paper Award. Hunt's paper, "The individual, society, or both?", examines how social psychological variables affect beliefs about poverty held by individuals from different ethnic groups. Members of the Graduate Student Award Committee praised the paper for its careful description and analysis of theoretical issues, and clear and thorough presentation of analytic techniques.

Michael D. Large, University of Iowa, was awarded the Section's Honorable Mention for his paper titled, "Gift giving and trust in the theory of unilateral initiatives." The paper refines the concept "trust" as used in that theory, and presents data showing the efficacy of gifts in building trust and developing enduring bargaining relations. Committee members praised the strategy of building upon a well-established theoretical perspective (developed by Lawler and others).

Sex and Gender

Sally Hacker Dissertation Paper Award

The Sex and Gender Section presented its 1995 Sally Hacker Dissertation Paper Award to Dana M. Britton, a recent graduate of the University of Texas-Austin. She is currently an Assistant Professor at Kansas State University. Britton's paper was drawn from her dissertation, "Sex, Violence, and Supervision: A Study of the Prison as a Gendered Organization," directed by Christine Williams and Terry Sullivan.

The paper entitled, "Real Prisons' and 'Real Officers': A Comparative Analysis of Gendered Policies, Practices and Preferences in Men's and Women's Prisons," is a study of sex segregation, focusing on prisons, a work environment where 66 percent of men workers and 72 percent of women workers prefer to work in men's prison. Moving beyond the individualistic, socialization and gender-neutral, structural theories of the 1970s and 1980s, Britton links Acker's theory of gendered organizations with comparative, qualitative research design to explore how

deeply embedded societal gender inequalities structure organizational life. She finds that the "the liberal strategy of gender-neutrality has severe limitations for improving women's standing in organizations. To the extent that generic organizational policies are in fact grounded in the experiences of men, they will reproduce gender inequality."

Award for Distinguished Contribution

The 1995 Sex and Gender Section Award for Distinguished Contribution to the study of sex and gender is presented to Barbara F. Reskin and R.W. Connell for their significant publications, sustained level of productivity, and ongoing research.

Barbara Reskin's early work documented the lesser opportunities and rewards for women in ostensibly objective fields. In 1984, for example, she edited *Sex Segregation in the Workplace: Trends, Explanations, Remedies*. Reskin co-authored *Job Queues, Gender Queues: Explaining Women's Inroads into Male Occupations* (Temple University Press) with Patricia A. Roos in 1990. The book presented longitudinal data in 10 different occupations and showed that women got their chance only after the occupation had already been down-graded, and white men had already left. Throughout the 1990's, Reskin has continued to publish research documenting the continued gender and race segregation in many occupations and professions. Her work provides us with valuable empirical data and theoretical explanations for gender stratification in modern post-industrial society.

R. W. Connell's insightful work on masculinity lays out its political complexity and the links among knowledge, power, and action. In numerous publications in the 1980's and 1990's, Connell has used interviews, life histories, surveys, and historical documents to describe multiple masculinities. His newest book is *Masculinities* (University of California Press, 1995). He has also contributed to policy debates on AIDS with the book he edited with G.W. Dowsett, *Rethinking Sex* (Temple University Press, 1992). His analysis of the interlinkage of hegemonic masculine ideology, state power, education systems, the feminist and environmental movements, and emotional and sexual relationships lay out a fascinating portrait of the gender complications of our postmodern world.

Martin P. Levine Memorial Dissertation Fellowship Award

The Martin P. Levine Award was endowed by the estate of Martin Levine as a continuing testimonial to his mentoring of young sociologists. It is awarded annually to



Martin J. Murray



John Meyer



Matthew O. Hunt



Domenick Cicaccia



Olga Geling



Harold Garfinkel



John Robert Warren



Barbara F. Reskin



R.W. Connell



Jammie Price

Sociologists Urged to Monitor Federal Statistics

As part of staying abreast of research opportunities and federal statistic issues, the ASA is a member of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS). This year, the ASA official representatives are Suzanne Bianchi, professor of sociology at the University of Maryland, and Patricia White at the National Science Foundation. Sociologist Nancy Moss, who chairs ASA's Committee on National Statistics, also attends COPAFS meetings.

by Suzanne Bianchi, University of Maryland, and Nancy Moss, National Institute on Aging

Changes in the nation's federal statistical system could have important, long-term consequences for sociology, making it especially important that sociologists watchdog federal statistics.

Internal and external pressures on the Administration to "reinvent government" mean that a number of agencies are changing how data are collected and made available to the public. Such changes will affect many sociologists in both their teaching and research activities.

Among important technological changes is the shift from paper to electronic data dissemination. The Census Bureau, for example, is eliminating detailed tables in the series of reports such as the P20 or P60 series that provided quick tabular reference volumes on topics such as racial and ethnic minorities, poverty, income, wealth, and well-being of the nation's population.

The Census Bureau is moving towards on-line systems that will operate at three levels: summary files that may be similar to the old paper reports; public use of micro-samples; and customized microfiles of Census data for special purposes. As a result, sociologists in the classroom will be less able to obtain a paper report in order to create a transparency for a lecture. Teaching assistants, meanwhile, may need to be conversant with electronic data access in order

to assist in material preparation. Some researchers, however, may benefit by customized data sets, although the turnaround time for these is still unknown. Curious internet users are encouraged to go to <http://www.census.gov> for more information.

Medical sociologists and health services researchers will discover that some of the data they use will be coordinated and consolidated. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) will survive as an independent entity with a strengthened role in the leadership of health data systems. Many of the more than 100 current surveys will be consolidated under the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) sampling frame. For example, the National Medical Expenditure Survey will remain with the Agency for Health Care Policy Research but its sampling frame will come from the NHIS at its sister agency, NCHS. Some of the current surveys and surveillance systems will not survive these consolidation efforts.

Changes are also underway at the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Increased use of web sites and electronic data access and an emphasis on customer service should result in greater efficiencies for social scientists. But sociologists need to be aware that some of the agencies and the data sets upon which they depend may not survive the current round of budget cutting and agency amalgamation. Also, agencies are under pressure to privatize activities and recover costs via user fees.

Items sociologists may find of interest: the recent National Academy report, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*, the August 28, 1995 Federal Register notice requesting public comment on the race-ethnic classification used by the Federal system, and the November conference on metropolitan area definitions hosted by COPAFS. □

ASA Accepts Applications for Teaching Awards Program

Applications are now being accepted for ASA Teaching Endowment Fund Small Grants Program. These grants are intended to support projects that extend the quality of teaching in the United States and Canada.

A Teaching Endowment Fund Grant may be given to an individual, a department, a program, or a committee of a state/regional association. Individuals applying for the award must be a member of ASA. Initially, two grants will be given each year for up to \$1000 each.

The principal criteria for the award are that the project is likely to enhance the teaching of sociology in North America and serve as a seed-project that will continue to have a long-term and systemic impact. The criteria are intentionally flexible in order to accommodate innovative proposals. Given the newness of the award program, projects will be entertained even if they do not meet all the criteria for the award. A partial list of the kinds of activities that would be considered includes:

- Developing creative instructional

materials (e.g. learning simulations or teaching software);

- Organizing and implementing faculty development programs or workshops to improve sociological instruction. Such in-service training programs might be designed for college, secondary, or elementary teachers; and
- Producing new materials or products for teaching sociology in elementary and/or secondary schools.

Proposals limited to a maximum of five pages should describe the project and the intended audience or beneficiaries; explain how the financial support would be used; describe the expected benefits of the project and indicate how the project might have lasting benefit. Deadline for postmark of applications is the first working day in January. Applications should be sent to American Sociological Association, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981. The selections will be made by the ASA Committee on Teaching. □

FAD, from page 4

posed 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 sal-

ary. 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:

- a 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-spaced pages describing the project (excluding appendices)
- a detailed budget and time schedule
- a bibliography
- a statement of other pending support
- a 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. □

Awards, from page 9

a graduate student who is actively writing a dissertation in the fields to which Martin Levine had devoted his professional life. These include the Sociology of Sexuality, Homosexuality, and AIDS research. The award is administered by the Sex and Gender Section.

This year the winner of the award was Jammie Price of North Carolina State University. Jammie is writing a dissertation entitled, "Gender, Sexuality and Emotions in Friendships Between Gay and Straight Men." She explores how gay and straight men construct identity, establish intimacy, and negotiate status in their friendships by managing their experience and expression of sexuality, gender and emotion.

Honorable mention went to Kathleen Asbury, Temple University, whose dissertation, "Birkenstocks in the Bottom Drawer: Lesbian Identity and Workplace Strategies" examines the various strategies and subterfuges employed by lesbians in the workplace, dealing with coming out to fellow employees.

Peace and War

Elise Boulding Student Paper Award

The Peace and War Section of ASA presented the 1995 Elise Boulding Student Paper Award to Laura Miller for her paper, "Who Speaks for Women? Feminism and the Exclusion of Military Women from Combat." This paper, based on extensive survey data, contrasts the views of women enlisted in the Army and feminists on issues like the draft and the participation of women in combat. The author discusses the implications of these differences for mainstream feminism.



Laura Miller

This award is named after the outstanding peace researcher and peace activist Elise Boulding whose work and example have inspired both students and mature scholars over the past five decades.

Distinguished Career Award

The Peace and War Section Distinguished Career Award for outstanding achievement goes to Herbert C. Kelman, who over the past four decades has applied the tools of social-psychology to show the way to a better world.

His conceptualizations of compliance and conformity address the more general moral issue of why people obey unjust authority, not only under duress but also in situations that have led to atrocities like the My Lai massacre. A recent article analyzes how torture is justified, routinized, and dehumanizes its victims. His analyses of international conflicts from a behavioral science perspective have been equally productive in pointing to strategies for reducing tension and for getting parties with diametrically opposed goals to mediate. All these interests have been more than theoretical. He has been effective as a teacher as well as practitioner, especially when it comes to the middle east, where problem-solving workshops incorporating methods and concepts developed by him and his students have helped produce some of the breakthroughs in Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. Unusual in this combination of scholar, teacher, and practitioner, Kelman serves as a model to which all of us should aspire but will find it hard to live up to. □



Herbert C. Kelman

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The ASA Honors Program Student Association requests student papers on a wide variety of subjects for *Refereed Roundtables* to be held at the 1996 ASA Annual Meeting. Tables last year included papers on culture, sociology of emotion, theory, methodology, and social movements. Deadline for abstracts is December 15, 1995. Contact: Jerry Williams, 1700 Kenmar Drive, Manhattan, KS 66502; (913) 537-3026; e-mail: jwill@ksuvm.ksu.edu.

The American Psychological Association will hold its National Conference September 19-21, 1996, in Washington, DC. Theme: Psychosocial and Behavioral Facts in Women's Health. Deadline for proposals is February 5, 1996. Contact: Women's Health Conference, American Psychological Association, Women's Programs Office, 7500 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242; (202) 336-6070; fax (202) 336-6117; e-mail: whc.apa@gmail.apa.org.

The Australasia Transport Research Forum Conference will be held on August 28-30, 1996, Auckland, New Zealand. Theme: Transport Reform Moving Forward. Submit 200-400 word abstract by November 17, 1995, to ATRF 1996 Conference Committee, P.O. Box 90-040, Auckland, New Zealand. For further information contact: David Corlett, Coordinator, Christchurch, Ministry of Transport, P.O. Box 3014, Christchurch, New Zealand; +64-3-366 9307; fax +64-3-366 9317.

The Institut fuer Soziologie, University of Munich Conference will be held April 11-12, 1996, at the University of Colorado, Boulder, CO. Theme: George Simmel's Actual and Potential Impact on Contemporary Sociology. Contact: Gary T. Marx, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309; (303) 492-1633; e-mail: jjowen@ucsu.colorado.edu.

The Gypsy Lore Society will hold its Annual Meeting and Conference at the New School for Social Research on March 28-30, 1996, in New York City. Papers on any aspect of gypsy, traveler, or related peripatetic studies are welcome. Abstracts of 125 words must be received by January 5, 1996. Please send, fax, or e-mail abstracts and inquiries to Carol Silverman, Department of Anthropology, 1218 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1218; (503) 346-5114; fax 503-346-0668; e-mail: csilverm@oregon.uoregon.edu.

International Political Science Association, Research Committee on Political Socialization and Education Round Table Conference will be held July 5-10, 1996, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC. Theme: Changes in Political Culture in East/Central Europe: Critical Analysis from World Wide Perspectives. Deadline for receipt of paper proposals accompanied by a 200-word abstract, or request to chair a panel, or serve as a discussant is December 15, 1995. Contact: Daniel B. German, Department of Political Science/Criminal Justice, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608; (704) 262-3085; (704) 262-2947.

Law and Society Association International Conference will be held July 10-13, 1996, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland. Theme: Globalization and the Quest for Justice. Proposals invited for paper, panel, and roundtable participation. Deadline is January 4, 1996. Contact: Executive Offices, Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 545-4617; fax (413) 545-1640; e-mail: LSA@legal.umass.edu.

National Women's Studies Association (NWSA) 17th Annual Conference

will be held June 12-16, 1996, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY. Theme: Borders/Crossings/Passages. Plenary topics: sexualities, narratives of development, crossing educational borders and working in the field(s). Deadline for papers and proposals is November 1, 1995. Send individual presentations and proposals to NWSA '96, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866-1632. For further information contact: Patricia Rubio, Site Co-coordinator; (518) 584-5000, ext. 2387; fax (518) 584-7963; e-mail: PRUBIO@SKIDMORE.EDU.

The National Social Science Association Spring National Meeting will be held March 27-29, 1996, in Reno, NV. Proposals are now being accepted. Papers, discussions, workshops and symposia in all social science disciplines will be featured. Send or fax proposal along with a 25-word abstract to: NSSA Reno Meeting, 2020 Hills Lake Drive, El Cajon, CA 92002-1018; (619) 448-4709; fax (619) 258-7636.

The People-Plant Interactions in Urban Areas will hold a national symposium May 23-25, 1996, in San Antonio, TX. Topic areas will include: horticulture and community development, horticulture and the development of the individual, horticulture and the physical urban environment, horticulture and culture and applying people-plant research in classroom instruction. Deadline is November 15, 1995. Abstracts should not exceed 200

words. Contact: Jayne M. Zajicek, Horticultural Sciences Department, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-2133.

Rural Sociological Society Annual Meeting will be held August 15-18, 1996, Des Moines, IA. Theme: Harvest of Rural Society: Healthy Families and Communities. Abstracts of papers/proposals/posters are due January 31, 1996. Contact: Tricia Dyk, University of Kentucky, Department of Sociology, 500 Garrigus Building, Lexington, KY 40546-0215; (606) 257-3228; fax (606) 257-4354; e-mail: soc029@ukc-c.uky.edu.

Sociological Practice Association Annual Meeting will be held June 6-9, 1996, Rosslyn-Arlington, VA. Theme: Emerging Territories and Professional Opportunities for Sociological Practice. Possible topics: using theory in practice, applied research, criminal justice administration, substance abuse intervention, employment for practitioners, workplace, teaching practice, sexual harassment, international practice, marketing, ethical issues, special clinical issues, gender issues, policy development, mental health, health delivery, expert witness, certification, community organizing, eldercare, professional issues and organizational interventions. Types of proposal: paper, workshop, debate, short report, roundtable, poster session, organize session and other formats. Deadline for papers, presentations and special sessions is

January 15, 1996. Contact: Bob Dotzler, SPA Program Chair; (703) 534-3412 home; (202) 927-5669 office; e-mail: dotzler@gwvm.bitnet.

Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment will hold its Fifth Annual Conference August 17, 1996, New York, NY. Theme: Unveiling Sexual Harassment: Marginality, Myths and Research. Proposals for panels, roundtables and workshops on the victims, perpetrators and contexts of sexual harassment are invited. Deadline is February 1, 1996. Send inquiries and proposals to: Susan Hippensteel, Sexual Harassment Counselor, 2600 Campus Road, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822; (808) 956-9499; e-mail: guoecst@hawaii.edu, or James Gruber, (313) 593-5611; e-mail: jgruber@ca-fi.um-d.umich.edu.

The Technology in Marketing Conference and Expo will be held February 6-7, 1996, in Toronto, Canada. Speakers will be Hanan Polansky, President of Polansky, Inc., and Professor of Marketing at the University of Rochester's William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration. Theme: Uncovering Hidden Meaning through the Computerized Analysis of the Voice of the Customer. Contact: Polansky, Inc., 201 Foxlair Court, Suite 100, Matthews, NC 28105; (704) 849-9024; fax (704) 849-8035; or 3159 South Winton Road, Suite 203, Rochester, NY 14623; (716) 292-5460; fax (716) 292-5460; fax (716) 292-5480.

The Third International Conference of Health Behavioral Science will be held September 27-29, 1996, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan. Papers on the following themes are solicited: HIV/AIDS, disaster: environmental issues, socio-behavioral factors in health and illness, stress and coping, health-seeking behavior, illness and help-seeking behavior, self-care behavior, social role in health care, human communication in health and illness, mental health, child and maternal health, geriatric health, oral health, human sexuality, dying and death, disability health, behavioral technique and material in health intervention, health care professionals, health care delivery system, health policy, ethical concerns, theories and history of health behavioral science. Deadline for abstract submission is November 15, 1995. Contact: Tsunetsuga Munakata, Institute of Health and Sports Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tannoudai, Tsukuba, JAPAN, 305; 81-298-53-6507; 81-473-32-5631. Contact: Rumi K. Price, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Box 8134, St. Louis, MO 63110; fax (314) 362-0219; e-mail: price@rkp.wustl.edu.

PUBLICATIONS

The ASA Teaching Resources Center invites syllabi suggestions for readings, projects, assignments, videos (and how they are used) for the new edition of *Teaching Sociology of Education*. Deadline is January 1, 1996. Contact: Jeanne Ballantine, Sociology Department, Wright State University, 480 Millett Hall, Dayton, OH 45435.

Cultural Politics and Social Movements is a volume of essays that bridges the worlds of activism and academia-social movement theory informed with the real experiences of activists. The essays collected bring together insights from European New Social Movement theorists, U.S. scholars of social movements, and activists involved in social movements from the 1960s-1990s. Contact: Temple University Press, Broad & Oxford Street, Philadelphia, PA 19122; or advertising and promotion manager at (215) 204-8787; fax (215) 204-4719.

The Electronic Journal of Sociology is a refereed outlet for publication of scholarly research that makes original contributions to the advancement of sociological knowledge. Original submissions that explore sociological import of information technologies, or which employ innovative hypertextual or multi-media/hypermedia features are invited. Send submissions to: Mike Sosteric at e-mail: @ualberta.ca. For more information contact: Carl H.A. Dassbach, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931; (906) 487-2115; fax (906) 487-8468; e-mail: EASS-BACH@MTU.EDU.

Ethnicity and Health, a new journal embracing original papers in the fields of medicine, public health, epidemiology, statistics, population sciences, social sciences and other disciplines of interest to health professionals, invites original papers for publication following conventional academic peer review. Contributions are welcome from any background and all parts of the world on the understanding that their contents have not previously been published nor submitted elsewhere for publication. Submissions sent anonymously to independent referees; four copies, with references in the Vancouver format. Contact: R. Balarajan, Ethnicity and Health, National Institute for Ethnic Studies in Health and Social Policy, St. Bernard's Hospital, Uxbridge Road, Southall, Middlesex, UB8 3EU, United Kingdom; +44 (0) 181 840 1232.

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SOCIOMETRICS

Continued on next page

Call for Papers, continued

Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies invites submissions for its 1996 volume on "The City in the Twenty-First Century Drugs and Crime: Christian Alternatives." This is an annual journal dedicated to recovering the lost unity of Renaissance learning, while affirming transcendental values and faith. Send three both-sided copies of 15-25-page manuscripts plus 125-word abstract, typed, double-spaced, in-text citation format, author identification on a separate sheet only (with postage for manuscript return/SASE) to: O. Gruwald, JIS Editor, 2828 Third Street, Suite 11, Santa Monica, CA 90405.

Journal of Poverty Innovations on Social, Political & Economic Inequalities is a journal designed to provide an outlet for discourse on poverty and inequality. Submissions are invited reflecting the mission of the Journal. Manuscripts should be a double-spaced abstract of no more than 100 words; references and format should follow APA style. Manuscripts should be sent to: The Editors, *Journal of Poverty: Innovations on Social, Political & Economic Inequalities*, P.O. Box 3613, Columbus, OH 43210-3613; (614) 292-7181; fax (614) 292-6940.

Journal of Qualitative Sociology invites submissions for a special issue on family research. Manuscripts that demonstrate how qualitative methods can be used to link micro concerns with macro ones. Manuscripts can have either a methodological or a substantive focus. Topics can include: linking micro family issues to macro ones, work and family linkages, studies of children linking family to other institutions, and studies demonstrating diverse family life. Deadline for submissions is April 1, 1996. Send four copies of each submission along with a \$10 submission fee, payable to *Qualitative Sociology*, to Rosanna Hertz, Department of Sociology, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care invites papers for Volume 14 on "The Evolving Health Care Delivery System: Necessary Changes for Providers of Care, Consumers and Patients, and in Financing Mechanisms." Within this theme, papers dealing with macro-level system issues involving health care practitioners and health professions, hospitals and other health care organizations, and health insurers, HMOs, and other financing mechanisms are welcome. Also, papers dealing with patients in their roles as consumers of care are welcome. This includes papers on increased self and alternative care, greater use of family as caregivers, impact of changing diseases and treatment options on care of patients, and how consumers organize their own health behaviors, and the influence of gender, race and class. Deadline for completed manuscripts/abstracts and outlines for an initial indication of interest in the topic is February 15, 1996. Contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, School of Health Administration and Policy, Box 874506, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4506; (602) 965-7099; fax (602) 965-6654; e-mail: bitnet, ATJNK@ASUACAD; or internet ATJNK@asuvm.inre.asu.edu.

Sociological Inquiry Integrating Structural and Cultural Approaches to Social Movements, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, is requesting papers which examine, empirically and/or theoretically, relationships between political opportunity structures, resources, multiorganizational fields, or structural changes and framing processes, discourse or movement culture. Deadline for submissions is January 15, 1996. Submit four copies of 20-30 double-spaced, typed pages with

150 words to: Robert D. Benford, Guest Editor, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324; (402) 472-6057; e-mail: rbenford@unlinfo.unl.edu.

Meetings

November 9, 1995. *Symposium on Careers in Applied Social Science*, New York. Contact: Harold Takooshian, 113 West 60 Street, New York, NY 10023; (212) 636-6393; or Henry Olsen, (718) 270-4952.

February 8-13, 1996. *American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) 1996 Annual Meeting*, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Ellen Cooper, AAAS, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 326-6431; fax (202) 789-0455; e-mail: amsie96@aaas.org.

Funding

ASA Teaching Endowment Fund is accepting applications for grants to further the quality of teaching in the United States and Canada. Grants may be given to an individual, department, program, or a committee of a state/regional association. Individuals applying must be members of ASA. Two grants will be given for up to \$1000 each. Proposals limited to a maximum of five pages, should describe the project and the intended audience

or beneficiaries, explain how the financial support would be used, and describe the expected benefits of the project including systemic impacts. Applications must be postmarked by January 2, 1996. Send applications to: American Sociological Association, Academic and Professional Affairs, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981.

Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD) International Honor Society solicits proposals from local AKD chapters for AKD Chapter Honoraria and Sociological Research Symposia/Workshops. AKD will provide up to \$750 in supplemental support of initial sociological research symposia/workshops that are sponsored by local chapter(s). In addition, AKD will provide up to \$350 in supplemental support for established sociological research symposia/workshops that are sponsored by local chapters. Supplemental support for established symposia/workshops may be increased to \$500 when graduate students are involved. AKD will provide up to \$400 in funding for local chapters to invite speakers to inductions. Deadline is May 1, 1996. Contact: Alvin P. Short, AKD Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Sociology, Southwestern University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, TX 78666-4616. Submit three copies of papers to Catherine T. Harris, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 7808, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC 27109.

Asahi Shimbun Foundation invites applications for the 1996 Fellowship program. The program aims to contribute to international understanding and cooperation through individual exchanges and has provided 26 foreign nationals with the opportunity of one year's stay in Japan. Applicants must be non-Japanese, and will have earned a university degree or be recognized as having equivalent qualifications. Fellowship term is for one year beginning September, 1996. Deadline is February 29, 1996. Contact: Asahi Fellowship Office, Sporting and Corporate Events Department, Cultural Projects Division, Asahi Shimbun, 5-3-2, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, 104-11 Japan; 81-3-5565-3849; 81-3-3545-0131 ext. 54218; fax 81-3-3541-8999.

Brown University, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, is accepting applications for post-doctoral fellows for Alcohol Treatment and Early Intervention Research. Focus is early intervention and treatment. NIAAA stipends range from \$19,608 to \$32,300 per year. Center training faculty are from specialty areas of psychology, anthropology, sociology, psychiatry, public health, and internal medicine. Application deadline is February 16, 1996. Training is initiated between June and September, 1996. For further information and applications contact: Richard Longabaugh, Director, Brown University, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Box G-BH, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-3264; fax (401)

863-3510; e-mail: Isabel_McDevitt@brown.edu.


University of California, Researcher-In-Residence Program, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies Competition, invites applications for visiting Research Fellowships and for non-stipend Guest Scholar affiliations for the 1996-97 academic year. The Center's Researcher-In-Residence Program is the largest residential fellowship program in the United States for Mexican specialists. Researchers of any nationality are eligible. Awards support the write-up stage of research on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (except literature and the arts), Mexican history and U.S.-Mexican relations. Comparative studies with a substantial Mexican component will also be considered. Graduate students must have completed general qualifying exams at their home institution and all data collection for the dissertation before the fellowship begins. Special funds are available for Mexican citizens and for advanced graduate students, recent PhD recipients, and younger faculty from any campus of the University of California system. Deadline for receipt of applications is January 12, 1996. Contact: Graciela Platero, Fellowship Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0510; (619) 534-4503; fax (619) 534-6447; e-mail: usmex@ucsd.edu.

Carnegie Corporation of New York will award five to seven two-year grants for \$150,000 to \$200,000, and possibly additional grants for pilot studies, and research on improving relations among diverse children and youth. Studies may focus on children of all ages. Areas of particular interest include field-based research on adolescents and on relations between youth of different religious/racial and ethnic minority groups. Request for proposals are available November 1, 1995. Deadline is February 2, 1996. Contact: Anthony Jackson, Carnegie Corporation of New York, 437 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022; or call Roz Rosenberg at (212) 207-6266; fax (212) 754-4073.

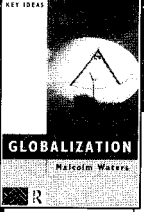
Child Trends, Inc., a non-profit research firm in Washington, DC, is entering the fifth year of its Scholars in Washington Program. This program is funded by William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and offers both sabbatical and summer opportunities for established scholars wishing to pursue research in areas related to children, youth, and their families. Child Trends is currently recruiting for the Spring and Summer of 1996 and for the 1996-97 academic year. For more information contact: Brett Brown, Scholars in Washington Program, Child Trends, Inc., 4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20008; (202) 362-5580; e-mail: 102132.1246@compuserve.com.

The Five College Fellowship Program for Minority Scholars provides a year's residence at one of the five colleges for minority graduate students in the final phase of the doctoral degree. The purposes of the program are to enable participants to complete their dissertation, to encourage their interest in college teaching, and to acquaint them with the five colleges: Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges, and the University of Massachusetts. The fellowship includes a stipend of \$25,000, office space, housing assistance, and library privileges at the five colleges. Emphasis is on completion of the dissertation. Participants are asked to do a limited amount of teaching, but no more than one-semester course at the hosting institution. Date of fellowship is September 1, 1996 to May 31, 1997 (non-renewable). Appli-


ROUTLEDGE




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Melvin L. Oliver and Thomas M. Shapiro



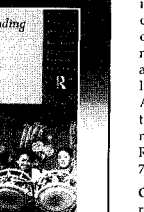
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Funding, continued

cation deadline is January 16, 1996. Awards announced May 1, 1996. Contact: Carol Angus, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges, Inc., 97 Spring Street, Amherst, MA 01002-2324; (413) 256-8316.

The French-American Foundation is offering full, one-year fellowships in 1996-1997 to doctoral students in the social sciences who have completed their qualifying examinations and need a year in France to conduct research essential to the completion of their dissertation. The fellowships carry a monthly stipend of \$1,750 for 10 months as well as a travel reimbursement of \$500. Applications are due February 1, 1996. For application and additional forms, contact: Ellen Pope, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021; (212) 288-4400; fax (212) 288-4769; or 102, Avenue Du Maine 75014 Paris; (1) 43.35.15.81; Teletopic: (1) 43.35.02.85.

Iowa State University, Center for Family Research in Rural Mental Health, is offering postdoctoral fellowships. Positions available for postdoctoral training in the research skills needed to investigate family processes and mental health/disorder. Training is multi-disciplinary in content and involves mentoring from a diverse faculty from across the U.S. and emphasizes multiple levels of investigation from the biological correlates of individual adjustment to the social context of family functioning. Trainees and faculty will meet several times each year to review research findings and directions. To apply applicants must have completed all requirements for the PhD, including the dissertation

defense, and must be U.S. citizens/permanent residents. Deadline is January 15, 1996. Contact: Sue Proescholdt, Program Secretary, Center for Family Research, 2625 N. Loop Drive, Suite 500, Ames, IA 50010; (515) 294-8599; e-mail: sproesch@iastate.edu.

Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, University of Chicago, announces the Harris Fellowships in Child Policy. The program offers a one-year masters of arts for students with at least a masters degree in early childhood development or related field. Tuition and stipend are provided. Contact: Nancy O'Connor, Dean of Students, Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, The University of Chicago, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; (312) 702-8401; Bitnet: hsin@spcmilhub.spc.uchicago.edu.

John Hopkins University announces Doctoral Fellowships in Latin American Sociology. The program aims at training top sociologists whose substantive interests focus on different aspects of Latin American societies. The fellowships carry 12-month stipends of \$14,000 for three years of graduate study, beginning in the second year. Fellowships will be awarded only to applicants with very strong academic records who offer unusual promise as future professional researchers and teachers. For information/applications, contact: Vonnie Wild, Department of Sociology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218; fax (410) 516-7590.

Overseas Ministries Study Center announces Pew Charitable Trust Grants. Proposals are invited for large-scale projects that will enhance team research and publication in studies of

Christian Mission and non-Western Christianity. Grants will be made on a competitive basis for two-to three-year collaborative projects that will contribute significantly to the advancement of scholarship on cross-cultural mission and/or the development of Christianity in the southern and eastern continents. Grants will range from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year. Projects should be directed by one or more established scholars, have access to appropriate research facilities, involve scholars from two or more regions of the world, and contribute to the intellectual and cross-cultural vitality of the global Christian movement. Projects that are interdenominational and interdisciplinary and that elicit significant contributions from the non-Western world are particularly welcome. Two or three grants will be awarded at the end of 1996, subject to the quality of proposals received and the availability of funds. The deadline for receiving initial proposals (maximum four pages) for 1996 Research Advancement Grants is May 15, 1996. For further information and instructions contact: Geoffrey A. Little, Coordinator, Research Advancement Grants, Overseas Ministries Study Center, 490 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511-2196; (203) 865-1827; fax (203) 865-2857.

United States Holocaust Research Institute seeks applications for the 1996-1997 Pearl Resnick Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program. Fields of inquiry include, but are not limited to, historiography and documentation of the Holocaust, ethics and the Holocaust, comparative genocide studies, and the impact of the Holocaust on contemporary society and culture. The fellowship provides a stipend of \$40,000 for the academic year; office space; part-time research assistance; postage; access to a computer, telephone, facsimile machine, and photocopier and travel expenses. (Travel expenses for spouses and dependent children may also be provided subject to funding.) Applications from any country are welcome from persons who have received a PhD or equivalent degree within the last 10 years. Applicants must hold the PhD or equivalent degree by the application deadline, December 1, 1995. Decision will be announced by February 1, 1996. Contact: Academic Programs, Research Institute, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, (attn: Miriam Fields) 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place SW, Washington, DC 20024-2150; (202) 488-6110; fax (202) 479-9726; e-mail: mfields@ushmm.org.

Competitions

ASA Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities invites nominations for the Oliver Cromwell Cox Award, honoring the memory and life's work of this sociologist. This award will recognize a book that has made a distinguished and significant sociological contribution to the cause of anti-racism in the past two years. The winner among the books published between January 1, 1994, and December 31, 1995, will be announced at the Section's 1996 business meeting in New York. To nominate or self-nominate, provide a statement no longer than one page, commenting on the way the book contributes to the eradication of racism. Deadline: February 15, 1996. Send nominations and three copies of the nominated book to: Robin Jarrett, Department of Sociology, Loyola University of Chicago, 625 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626; e-mail: RJARRET@LUC.EDU.

The Eileen Basker Memorial Prize is accepting nominees for recent studies in gender and health. The \$1000 award is made annually to scholars from any

discipline or nation, for work (book, article, film, exceptional PhD thesis) produced within the preceding three years. Letters of nomination should indicate the impact of the work in the field. Self-nomination cannot be considered. Submit letter of nomination with three copies of the work by June 1, 1996 to: Robert Hahn, Epidemiology Program Office, C08, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333.

National Women's Studies Association (NWSA) Manuscript Award is presented for the best book-length manuscript in women's studies. Manuscript may be on any subject in women's studies that expands our understanding of women's lives and gender systems. Interdisciplinary studies and discipline-specific studies are equally welcome. A precis of manuscript entries must be submitted by January 30, 1996. A \$1,000 prize is awarded. Also, the University of Illinois will publish the manuscript. Entries must be postmarked no later than February 15, 1996. Application forms can be obtained from and submissions are to be sent to: NWSA, 7100 Baltimore Boulevard, Suite 301, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20740; (301) 403-0525.

Organizational Behavior Division of the Academy of Management announces its call for nominations for the Outstanding Publication in Organizational Behavior Award. It is presented to authors of publication appearing during the 1995 calendar year. Nominations should be in writing and include: rationale justifying receipt of the award by nominee and full bibliographic citation of nominated work. Recipient of award will be announced at the August 1996 Academy meeting. Deadline is March 30, 1996. Send nominations/contact: James R. Meindl, School of Management, Jacobs Management Center, SUNY at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260-4000; (716) 645-3244; fax (716) 645-2863.

Pat Parker Poetry Award (\$250 funded by Women in the Moon Press) is given for an outstanding narrative poem or dramatic monologue by a black, lesbian, feminist poet. Submitted poems can be up to 50 lines in length and on a topic related to the concerns of African American women, lesbians and feminists, or the life and work of Pat Parker. Special preference will be given to poems that inspire, enlighten or encourage. If no suitable entry is received, no award will be made. Entries must be postmarked no later than February 15, 1996. Application forms can be obtained from and submissions are to be sent to: National Women's Study Association (NWSA), 7100 Baltimore Boulevard, Suite 301, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20740; (301) 403-0525.

The Pergamon-National Women's Study Association (NWSA) Scholarship will be awarded to two students, in the fall of 1996, who will be researching or writing a Master's thesis or PhD dissertation germane to the interdisciplinary field of women's studies. Students need not be enrolled in a women's studies program. \$1,000 first place scholarship funded by Pergamon Press and \$500 second place scholarship funded by National Women's Study Association will be awarded. Preference will be given to candidates who are NWSA members and whose research projects on women examine color or class. Entries must be postmarked no later than February 15, 1996. Submissions and requests for application forms should be sent to: NWSA, 7100 Baltimore Boulevard, Suite 301, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20740; (301) 403-0525.

Reader's Digest seeks nominations for 1996 American Heroes in Education Awards, a national program to honor

teachers and principals who are making a difference in schools across America. Educators from 10 schools will share \$150,000. Nominations will be reviewed by a panel of distinguished educators. Winners will be announced at the spring 1996 meeting. Nomination packages available: The Reader's Digest Association, Inc., American Heroes in Education Awards, c/o Jan Braun, Program Manager, Reader's Digest Road, Pleasantville, NY 10572; (914) 244-5303.

Shils-Coleman Prize for Graduate Students is being offered for papers considered suitable for publication in a professional journal or for presentation at a professional meeting/conference. Prize winner will receive a plaque and awarded a sum of up to \$500 for expenses of attending the ASA Annual Meeting. Submission deadline is April 1, 1996. Contact: Bernard Barber, Chair of the Prize Committee, 115 Central Park West, Apt. 15E, New York, NY 10023; (212) 595-8636.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) invites nominations for the 1996 Minority Scholarship. Deadline is April 19, 1996. Scholarships will be funded at \$10,000 to one student with an additional \$500 awarded for attendance at the annual meeting. Applications should include a SSSP Minority Scholarship Application, transcript, resume, three letters of recommendation, including one from the Graduate Program Director or Advisor, and personal statement of commitment to a career of scholar activism. For more information and application contact: Donald Cunniff, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881-0808; (401) 792-4302; fax (401) 792-2588; e-mail: DCUNN@URI-ACCURL.EDU.

Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), Barbara Rosenblum Scholarship, for the study of women and cancer, has been awarded \$1,500 to be used to support any aspect of doctoral research and/or publication and presentation of results from the date advanced to candidacy through one year after receiving the doctorate. The award will be presented at the annual meeting of SWS in New York, August, 1996. The candidate will be a woman encouraged in doctoral research on breast cancer that will be useful not only academically but which will have pragmatic and practical applications. Application deadline is February 1, 1996. For application packets contact: Rachel Kahn-Hut, The Barbara Rosenblum Scholarship Committee, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132; (415) 338-7503; e-mail: rkahnhut@sfsu.edu.

Sociologists in the News

Richard A. Dello Buono, Rosary College, was interviewed on Colombian national radio in Bogota concerning the recent reforms in Cuba and the fallacies of the Helms/Burton legislation being debated in the U.S. Congress.

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, appeared on ABC's Good Morning America, September 10, 1995, in an interview on the implications of the Mark Fuhrman tapes for understanding racism in America.

Floyd M. Martinson, Gustavus Adolphus College, was interviewed and quoted in a recent Minneapolis Star Tribune article on child sexuality.

Mark R. Rank, Washington University, had his research on intergenerational welfare use featured on National

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In the News, continued

Public Radio Morning Edition, August 25, 1995. His research was explored extensively in two separate stories broadcast during September on Voice of America.

Ruth P. Rubinstein, Fashion Institute of Technology, SUNY, was interviewed by Joan Lunden September 15, 1995, on Good Morning America regarding images that encourage the expression of personal feelings. On September 20, 1995, Rubinstein was also interviewed by Anne D'Innocenzo, *Women's Wear Daily*, on the phenomenon of "dress down Friday" or casual dress in the work place.

Richard Sobel, Princeton University, was quoted in *Time Magazine*, August 8, 1995, about his attitudes toward intervention in Bosnia.

Ruth Wallace, George Washington University, appeared on BBC and Channel 4 in an interview on the Pope's visit and the role of women in Catholicism.

People

Andrew Achenbaum, Deputy Director and Research Scientist of the Institute of Gerontology, University of Michigan, was chosen to present the 1995 Barbara Pittard Payne Lecture in Gerontology at Georgia State University.

Daniel Bell, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was presented an honorary degree in Tokyo, September 14, 1995.

Don Drennon-Gala has accepted the Assistant Professor position in Criminal Justice in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at Fayetteville State University in Fayetteville, NC.

Gary Kiger has been appointed Department Head of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology at Utah State University.

Senator Jeanne Kohn, (D-Seattle) and sociologist, has been appointed to the Washington Sentencing Guidelines Commission for a two-year term. The 36th District state senator was chosen by the President of the State Senate to serve as one of the four legislators on the 20-member panel.

Awards

University of California-Santa Cruz, in collaboration with Craig Reinerman, an associate professor of sociology at the University, and Sharon Green, director of education and prevention at the Santa Cruz AIDS Project (SCAP), has received a grant of \$178,606 from the University-wide AIDS Research Program to evaluate the effectiveness of the HIV prevention program among injection drug users in Santa Cruz County. The title of the study is "Preventing HIV in Injection Drug Users: A Small City Model."

Robert J. Sampson and John Laub received the 1995 Distinguished Scholar Award from the Crime, Law, & Deviance Section of the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, for their book, *Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points Through Life* (Harvard University Press, 1993).

Peter Gellatly, Editor-in-Chief of Haworth Press' internationally established Library & Information Science Program, has been awarded the Bowker/Ulrich Serials Librarian Award.

Janet Kelly-Moen, University of North Dakota, received the Great Plains Sociological Association Service Award.

Mark Robert Rank, Washington Uni-

versity, received the Distinguished Faculty Award during the university's annual Founders Day Celebration. This award represents the highest faculty honor given by the Washington University in recognition of outstanding scholarship and teaching service.

Diane E. Taub, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale received one of four 1995 University Women of Distinction awards on September 28, at the University's Service Awards banquet. This award is given annually and recognizes women's achievements in education, research and service to the university, region, state and nation. The award also honors efforts to help other women advance personally and professionally.

New Books

Elena Featherston, *Skin Deep* (The Crossing Press, 1995).

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, and Michael Peter Smith, *The Bubbling Cauldron: Race, Ethnicity and The Urban Crisis* (University of Minnesota Press, 1995).

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, and Clairece B. Feagin, *Racial and Ethnic Relations* (Prentice-Hall, 1995-1996).

David O. Friedrichs, University of Scranton, *Trusted Criminals: White Collar Crime in Contemporary Society* (ITP/Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1996).

John F. Galliher, University of Missouri, and James M. Galliher, Kansas City, MO, *Marginality and Dissent in Twentieth-Century Sociology* (State University of New York Press, 1995).

Mary Glendon and David Blankenhorn, *Seedbeds of Virtue* (University Press of America, 1995).

Sheila T. Gregory, *Black Women in The Academy* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1995).

M. Patricia Marchak, *Logging the Globe* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1995).

Robert Orrill, *The Condition of American Liberal Education Pragmatism and a Changing Tradition* (College Board Publications, 1995).

James W. Russell, Eastern Connecticut State University, *Introduction to Macroeconomics*, 2nd edition (Prentice Hall, 1996).

Ilana F. Silber, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, *Virtuosity, Charisma and Social Order: A Comparative Sociological Study of Monasticism in Medieval Catholicism and Theravada Buddhism* (Cambridge University Press, 1995).

Holly Sklar, *Chaos or Community? Seeking Solutions, Not Scapegoats for Bad Economics* (South End Press, 1995).

Sharon Thompson, *Going All The Way: Teenage Girls' Tales of Sex, Romance, and Pregnancy* (Hill & Wang, 1995).

Steven Vago, St. Louis University, *Social Change*, third edition (Prentice Hall, 1996).

New Publications

CartaCuba is a new English language annual published at the University of Havana, Cuba, by the FLASCO-CUBA program. The first volume contains five

articles that provide a solid overview of the crisis in Cuban socialism provoked by the collapse of the Eastern Bloc, the pervasive effects of U.S. policies upon Cuban society, the manner in which the Cuban economy has adapted to the crisis, the new Cuban brands of technology which constitutes real economic possibilities for the island, and emerging scenarios for Cuba's transition from a survival economy to a new brand of tropical socialism. Contact: Richard A. Dello Buono, Sociology Department, Rosary College, 7900 West Division Street, River Forest, IL 60305; fax (708) 366-5360; e-mail: rosary@igc-cap.org. Further inquires to: Programa FLASCO-CUBA, Edificio Varona, Universidad de La Habana, San L zaro y L, Habana 4; (537) 70-1315 CUBA; fax (537) 335772; e-mail: flascosoc@cenia.cu or flasco@comuh.cu.

Childhood is a new global journal of child research with an interdisciplinary forum for child research which spans divisions between geographical regions, disciplines, social and cultural contexts, and applied and basic research. Contact: Sage Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU; 44 171 374 0645; fax 44 171 374 8741.

CustoWare is a computer software system designed by University of Rochester's Hanan Polansky for use in developing new products and analyzing results of surveys. The system analyzes not only the words and phrases of survey participants, but how they say what they say, to uncover their true behavior as a consumer. Users: IBM, Apple Computer, Eastman Kodak, and Gannett. For more information contact: Polansky Inc., 3159 South Winton

Road, Suite 203, Rochester, NY 14623; (716) 292-5460; fax (716) 292-5480; or 201 Foxlair Court, Suite 100, Matthews, NC 28105; (704) 849-9024; fax (704) 849-8035.

Delinquency and High School Dropouts is a new publication that details understanding delinquency and reasons why young adolescents disengage in education and later drop out of school. Contact: University Press of America, Inc., 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706; 1-800-462-6420.

Directory of Social Service Grants lists funding strategies and profiles, 900 foundations with geographic restrictions, grant range and a list of organizations funded. Contact: Research Grant Guides, Inc., Department 3A, P.O. Box 1214, Losahatchee, FL 33470; (407) 795-6129; fax (407) 795-7794.

Education About Asia, the journal of the Association for Asian Studies, will be published twice a year. It is designed to assist secondary, college, and university instructors in teaching about Asia. Each issue will consist of a feature article section and resource section. Contact: Lucien Ellington, Editor, Education About Asia, 314A Hunter Hall, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, 615 McCallie Avenue, Chattanooga, TN 37403; (423) 755-5375/785-2118; fax (423) 755-4044; e-mail: lel-ling@NETFRAME.utc.edu (e-m).

Linguafranca, The Review of Academic Life, presents *Job Tracks*, which lists four-year colleges and universities looking for presidents, chancellors, provosts and deans. Sample copies can be obtained by contact: Linguafranca, 22 West 38th Street, New York, NY 10018; (212) 302-0336, ext. 21; fax (212) 302-0847.

Social Psychology of Education is a new international journal which will be published January 1996. It will serve the needs of many scholars concerned with education whose work falls into the social psychological ambit. Coverage will include a broad array of content, theoretical interests and research methods. Contact: Bruce J. Biddle, Center for Research in Social Behavior, University of Missouri-Columbia, Hillcrest Hall, 1507 East Broadway, Columbia, MO 65211; (314) 882-7888; fax (314) 884-4023; e-mail: SOCPSYED@MIZZOU1.MISSOURI.EDU.

Summer Programs

Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, Department of Sociology has been awarded a NEH Summer Seminar for College Teachers to be held June 10 to August 2, 1996. Theme: Morality and Society. This is an attempt to reach out to college teachers, and others interested in the humanities who want to explore the ways in which individual rights and societal obligations have been discussed by leading philosophers and sociological thinkers. NEH will provide participants with a \$4,000 stipend. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1996. Awards will be announced March 29, 1996. For further information contact: Alan Wolfe, Department of Sociology, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215; fax (617) 353-4837; e-mail: morsoc@bu.edu.

New Departures in the Comparative Study of Revolution is an eight-week seminar being held at Cornell University, June 15-August 6, 1996, on new and renewed approaches to the comparative study of revolution. Contact: Sidney Tarrow, Department of Government, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-4601; e-mail: SGT@CORNELL.EDU.

University of Puget Sound Summer Institute is supported by a major grant

Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy

1996 Community Action Research Fellowships

February 15 Deadline

Program Description: To encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear in addressing community-identified issues and concerns. Fellowship applications are encouraged from sociologists seeking to work with community organizations, local public interest groups, or community action projects. Fellowship appointments will run for the duration of the project, whether the activity is to be undertaken during the year, in the summer, or for other time-spans.

Eligibility: Fellowship applications are encouraged from sociologists in academic settings, research institutions, private and non-profit organizations, and government. Advanced graduate students are eligible to apply, but the Fellowship cannot be used to support doctoral dissertation research.

Fellowship Ideas: Fellows are expected to work in relevant community organizations. The proposed work can include such activities as needs assessments, empirical research relevant to community activities or action planning, the design and/or implementation of evaluation studies, or analytic review of the social science literature related to a policy issue or problem. Innovation placements and plans are encouraged. Fellows may also be called upon by ASA to participate in press briefings, testimony, or other presentations related to the subject area of the fellowship. Standard research projects, however interesting, are not appropriate for this funding. The goal of this program is to link sociologists with community action groups and to use sociological research to advance the goals of those groups.

Awards: Fellowship are likely to range from \$1,000 - \$2,500 to cover direct costs associated with the project; these funds cannot be used as a salary stipend. Approximately four Fellowships will be awarded each year.

Application Process: Fellowship applications will be accepted until February 15, 1996. Applications should include the following:

- A 3-5 page (no more than 1500 words) description of the project, including a detailed budget. The description should set forth the goals of the project, how it will be carried out, and its fit to the action objectives of the community organization or project. Any products from this activity should also be described, as well as their dissemination. The dissemination phase need not occur during the time of the fellowship.
- A time schedule showing how a specific organization will use your research to carry out its goals
- Resume of applicants
- A letter from an organizational sponsor, including a description of the organization's goals, funding, etc.

Please send applications to: Spivack Community Action Research Fellowship, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Continued on next page

Summer, continued

from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation. Participants will receive a stipend of \$1000 and an allowance for room, board, and travel. Applications are invited from full-time faculty at American colleges and universities. Twenty-five applicants will be selected on the likely impact of the Institute on their teaching and research. Priority given to applicants who apply in teams of two or more from the same institution which include representatives from both the sciences and humanities. Application deadline is March 1, 1996. Contact: David Magnus, Institute Director, Ethics and Science, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA 98416; (206) 756-9508; fax (206) 756-3500; e-mail: dmagnus@ups.edu.

The Roots and Legacies of the American 1960s is a seven-week NEH Summer Seminar being held at the University of Arizona on June 24 - August 9, 1996, for college teachers, and designed to explore the broad historical processes that gave rise to the full flowering of the 60s phenomenon in the United States. Contact: Doug McAdam, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Contact

ASA Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities seeks concerns and suggestions from individuals with disabilities regarding their experiences at ASA Annual Meetings. Forward comments to: Diane E. Taub, Director of Sociology, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4524; (618) 453-7628.

If you have developed multi-media courses in introductory sociology, contact: Mark Cozin, Department of Sociology, Raitan Valley Community College, PO Box 3300, Somerville, NJ 08876; (908) 526-1200, ext. 8429.

Deaths

William H. Harlan, 78, professor emeritus of Sociology at Ohio University, died on July 4, 1995, in Oxford, OH.

Henry W. Herzog, 88, vice-president and treasurer emeritus at George Washington University, died on August 6, 1995, in Washington, DC.

Obituaries

John Biesanz
(1913-1995)

John Biesanz, co-author of introductory sociology and social science texts with his wife Mavis, died at his home in Costa Rica on his eighty-second birthday, August 24, 1995.

Born in Winona, MN, August 24, 1913, he studied at the Alexander Meiklejohn Experimental College at the University of Wisconsin. He received his BA in sociology from the University of Chicago in 1937.

A 15-months' trip around the world at age 19 (costing \$650) gave him the idea for his doctoral dissertation, "The Youth Hostel as a Social Movement." He was awarded the PhD degree by the University of Iowa in February, 1941.

In the summer of 1941, the young Biesanzs traveled, again by the cheapest possible means, through Mexico and Central America seeking a professor who would exchange jobs for a year at Winona State Teacher's College in Minnesota. The result was an exchange in Costa Rica in 1942, during which time they wrote *Costa Rican Life*, a

social-anthropological study of the country, published by Columbia University Press in 1944.

Biesanz served in the European Theater of War in 1944-45. He was State Department Visiting Professor at the University of Panama in 1946. At that time he and Mavis began their research for *The People of Panama*, published by Columbia University Press in 1955. Like *Costa Rican Life*, it is now considered a classic.

Between 1947 and 1950, Biesanz taught at the University of Pittsburgh and Tulane University. From 1950 to 1971, he was a professor of sociology and director of Social Science at Wayne State University. During this period he also served as United States Visiting Professor at the Universidad de San Carlos in Guatemala, Fulbright Professor at Community Development in Paraguay.

After John retired in 1971, he and Mavis made Costa Rica their home. Surviving besides his wife are three children: Richard, a professor of sociology at Corning Community College; Barry, a well-known woodworker living in Costa Rica; and Katja, a dancer choreographer in Portland, OR; five grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Mavis Biesanz

Charles G. Gomillion
(1900-1995)

Charles Goode Gomillion, the only sociologist who had been a leading plaintiff in a U.S. Supreme Court case (the landmark malapportionment case of Gomillion v. Lightfoot 364 U.S. 339 (1960)), died on October 4, 1995, while briefly hospitalized in Montgomery, AL. He had donated his body to the University of Alabama Medical School. He was memorialized on October 16, 1995, at Tuskegee University, where he was employed between 1928 and his retirement in 1971. He was highly respected by his colleagues, students, and townsmen as an extraordinarily distinguished professor, administrator, civil-rights leader, and gentleman.

He received his bachelor's degree from his beloved Payne College, where he was an active alumnus until his death. His doctoral studies, interrupted by his familial, occupational, and

civils-rights obligations, culminated in his dissertation (Civic Democracy in the South, with Brewton Berry as his adviser). The Ohio State University awarded him a PhD in sociology in 1959, and, later an honorary doctorate for his outstanding civil-rights achievements.

Born in Johnston, SC, in 1900, he never hyphenated his American nationality, nor labeled himself as a sociologist who just happened to be black. Believing that first-class citizenship was a prerequisite to being a first-class sociologist, he courageously used his sociological imagination and training to fight racial segregation.

Registered to vote in Alabama in 1939, he fathered the Tuskegee Civic Association (TCA) from the Tuskegee Men's Club in 1941, and opened it to women. The TCA's first president (mostly so until he moved to the District of Columbia in 1975), he helped the TCA achieve its 1941 objective of increased black political participation. When Alabama gerrymandered most black voters out of Tuskegee in 1957, because black voters would soon outnumber white voters, he led the TCA's successful economic protest against most white businesses in the county and its legal action. Gomillion v. Lightfoot voided the gerrymandering and helped lay the groundwork for later U.S. Supreme Court decisions on voting rights and the 1965 Voting Rights Act. In 1964, he was one of the first six blacks ever elected by local voters, he to the Macon County Board of Education.

Having known Dr. Gomillion all of my life, he is my ideal sociologist. Never a publicity hound, he was not stunned by being publicly labeled "as a dangerous left-wing firebrand" or other such epithets, nor dismayed by the TCA's typical exclusion in most accounts of the modern black civil-rights movements. He understandably had few sociological publications because he was a doer, as opposed to a talker. His major sociological contributions were his applications of sociological knowledge to erasing racial segregation, including helping to ensure the inalienable voting rights of blacks. He was an "aggressively calm" sociologist and a mighty social force who labored long and hard to become a first-class American citizen by promot-

ing and testing the efficacy of collection action on constructive social change. As such, he truly earned the many honors bestowed upon him by many different groups, including in 1991, the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology.

Strongly devoted to and a competent caretaker of his family by blood and by marriage, his survivors include his daughter, Mrs. Gwendolyn Chaires (Roebing, NJ), his grandson, Lawrence Sims (Tuskegee, AL), and, I hope, all sociologists who truly can evoke him as a role model when their students ask, "What ought sociologists do?"

Jacquelyne Johnson Jackson, Ohio State University

J. Henry Korson
(1910-1995)

J. Henry Korson died at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston on July 4, 1995, after a brief illness. He was born in Philadelphia on January 9, 1910, the son of Morris and Sophia Korson, but spent his early years on a farm in New Jersey. He was educated at Villanova University and earned his PhD in sociology at Yale. He taught at New York University in 1940-41, and at Boston College, 1948-44. He came to Massachusetts State College in 1944 as a member of the History and Sociology Department--as the only sociologist, with the assignment to develop a sociology program. In 1948, he was named professor, and with the addition of several members, sociology became a separate department in 1950. He continued as department head until 1966 and was named Professor Emeritus in 1976. He initiated the program in anthropology in 1960.

In 1939, he married Abigail Adams Scott, who died in 1979. In 1988, he married Sabra Rogers MacLeod, who survives him.

His early research interests were in unemployment studies, and he contributed to *The Unemployed Man and Citizens Without Work*, both edited by E. Wight Bakke, Yale University Press, 1940. He later published papers, with Albert Chevan, on the widowed population in the United States. Over a period of 25 years he concentrated entirely on modernization and social change in a traditional Muslim society-

-Pakistan, and in 1974, he edited a volume, *Contemporary Problems in Pakistan*, E. J. Brill, Leiden, and co-authored, with E. Zahn, *The Economic Value of Children*, Islamabad, 1988, and edited an entirely new volume, *Contemporary Problems of Pakistan*, Westview Press, 1993.


He was a former member of the editorial boards of three sociological journals. He was a National Science Foundation Visiting Scientist, 1967-69; visiting Professor, Mt. Holyoke College, 1950-51; Kwame Ninsin University, Japan, Smith College, 1971; and a Fulbright Professor, University of Karachi, Pakistan, 1964-65; a fellow at the Population Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu, 1980 and 1981; Senior Research Consultant, National Institute of Population Studies, Islamabad, 1986; a member of the National Seminar on Pakistan, at the Southern Asia Institute at Columbia University, 1970-74; and a trustee of the American Institute of Pakistan Studies, 1974-79. He was a member of the American Sociological Association, the Association for Asian Studies, the Sierra Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the Chocorua Mountain Club.

In addition to his wife, he leaves his son, Thomas Eliot Korson; his daughter-in-law, Mary Mullarkey Korson; and a grandson, Andrew Steffes Korson, all of Denver; six stepsons, eight step-grandchildren, a nephew, and several cousins. Contributions may be made to the Unitarian Universalist Society of Amherst, P.O. Box 502, Amherst, MA 01004, or the Sociology Graduate Student Fellowship Program, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Thomas Korson

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Look for the 1996 ASA Membership Renewal notice in your mailbox. This year we have included a Membership Profile for all members of the Association. Review your profile and note any changes on the form. Please complete the 1996 Renewal Notice and return

both forms in the enclosed envelope. If you need assistance, please call 202-833-3410 ext 389.

Please note: To avoid interruption in the receipt of your journals, please return the 1996 Renewal Notice to ASA before December 15, 1995. All ASA memberships are for a calendar year, January thru December. Individuals renewing/joining after December 15, 1995 will receive chosen journals via a back issue schedule. Back issues are sent to subscribers semi-monthly.



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March 1 Deadline

The Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy 1996 Congressional Fellowship

The ASA encourages applications for the 1996 Congressional Fellowship. The Fellowship is funded by the American Sociological Foundation and is part of the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Past Fellows include: Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College; Peter Cookson, Jr., Adelphi University; and Jill Quadagno, Florida State University. The current Fellow, Richard J. Gelles, University of Rhode Island, will relocate to Washington, DC in January 1996 for six months to serve on the staff of a Congressional office.

The Congressional Fellowship opportunity brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC as a part of a sabbatical or on leave from an academic or applied setting for the summer or part of the calendar year (four-month minimum). The sociologist works as a resource within the Congress or for a Congressional agency (e.g., the Office of Technology Assessment or the General Accounting Office). The Fellowship allows a sociologist to bring the knowledge of our discipline to bear on important issues and to learn more about the policy making process. ASA will join with other associations' Congressional Fellows to offer orientation, meetings, and support for the person selected. The person will work closely with the ASA's Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with possibilities for Congressional staff or press briefings, public speaking, writing issue papers, and other opportunities.

Each applicant should have a general idea about the area of interest, some experience in client-driven work, good writing skills, and a commitment to the policy process. It is helpful to investigate some placement possibilities in advance, or to suggest some in the letter of interest. The letter should highlight the link between one's sociological expertise and a current policy issue. Be sure to specify the time span available to do the fellowship placement.

The stipend for the Fellowship is \$5000.

Send a statement of interest and a vita to: ASA Congressional Fellowship, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Materials must be postmarked by March 1, 1996.

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1999--August 6-10
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2000--August 12-16
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Footnotes

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

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