

Footnotes

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1998 Annual Meeting... California, Here We Come!

Expect more than 5,000 scholars from around the country, as well as international guests, to converge in San Francisco for the ASA's 93rd Annual Meeting, August 21-25, 1998. Plenaries, thematic sessions, and hundreds of sessions will spotlight current sociological research. Join us from the opening bell: Mayor Willie Brown will speak at the Town Meeting on the first day of the meeting, followed by the Welcoming Reception.

Plenaries Address Meeting Theme

ASA President Jill Quadagno and the 1998 Program Committee have organized major plenary sessions addressing the meeting theme, "Inequality and Social Policy: A Challenge for Sociology."

A Town Meeting on the Dismantling of Affirmative Action

Affirmative Action as a Federal policy was crafted during the 1960s as one

component of efforts to end racial discrimination. During the 1980s, public opinion became increasingly divided on this issue (although opinions vary according to how survey questions are asked). In 1996 Californians approved Proposition 209, which barred state and local governments from using race and gender based preferences in education, contracting, and hiring. Similar measures are now on the ballot in other states.

This session assesses the impact of affirmative action on racial and gender equality and discusses the consequences of the movement toward its dismantling. Barbara F. Reskin (Harvard University) will address the role of affirmative action in initial employment discrimination. Jerome B. Karabel (University of California, Berkeley) will discuss the end of affirmative action at the University of California. Troy Duster (University of California, Berkeley) will focus attention on racialized politics and the politics of race in relation to the California vote on Proposition 209. And, William A. Gamson (Boston College) will consider the ambivalences about affirmative action.

This plenary session is structured as a town meeting. These speakers will respond to each other's comments, and then the audience will have the opportunity to ask questions. ASA President Jill Quadagno (Florida State University) will preside. Don't miss this opening plenary session to be held on Friday, August 21, 4:30-6:30 p.m., at the San Francisco Hilton and Towers.

The Welfare State in the 21st Century

Over the past half-century, the social risks that the welfare state was designed to solve have changed. In response to such large-scale trends as globalization, population aging, the transition from an industrial to a service economy, and new family forms, many nations have begun rethinking the vast commitment of national resources to social welfare they made more than half a century ago.

The papers in this session explore the forces that are generating social change and analyze the implications of these trends for the welfare state in the twenty-first century. Carroll Estes' (University of California, San Francisco) presentation on "Crisis, the Welfare State, and Aging: Capitalism and the Post-Industrial State" will open the discussion. Victor Marshall (University of Toronto) will focus on "Restructuring the Life Course: Linking Biography and Emerging Patterns of Work." Theda Skocpol (Harvard University) will address "Working Families and the Future of American Social Policy."

This major plenary will be held on Sunday, August 23, 12:30-2:15 p.m., in the San Francisco Hilton and Towers. Bring your lunch and take advantage of the opportunity to discuss these issues with this internationally renowned panel of experts presided over by ASA President Jill Quadagno.

See Annual Meeting, page 10

San Francisco Mayor to Address ASA

Better than the keys to the city, Mayor Willie Brown will address the sociologists assembled for the Annual Meeting, starting at 4:30 on Friday, August 21. Mayor Brown is regularly described as one of the two most powerful politicians in California, and as the first African American mayor of San Francisco. Brown was raised in a small, racially segregated town in Texas. After graduating from high school, he made his way to San Francisco, working his way through San Francisco State University and the Hastings College of Law. He was elected to the California Assembly in 1964, re-elected 16 times, and in 1980 was elected Speaker of the Assembly. His record of public service centers on social justice and affirmative action. In light of recent legislative changes in California to turn back affirmative action policies, Mayor Brown will give a lively kickoff to the first plenary session.



San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown welcomes ASA meeting attendees and addresses plenary.

ASA Announces Award Winners

ASA proudly announces its 1998 Award winners who will be recognized at the Annual Meeting's 1998 Awards Ceremony on Saturday, August 22 at 4:30 p.m. ASA Vice President Cora B. Marrett, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, and Chair of the Committee on Awards, Robin Stryker, University of Iowa, will preside over this special event.

The ASA Awards recognize outstanding accomplishments in the discovery, transmission, and application of sociological scholarship.

The Awards Ceremony will immediately precede the formal address of President Jill Quadagno. All registrants are invited to an Honorary Reception immediately following the Address to congratulate President Quadagno and the award recipients.

Our heartfelt congratulations to the following honorees:

1998 Dissertation Award

Douglas Guthrie (PhD, California-Berkeley), New York University, for "Strategy and Structure in Chinese Firms: Organizational Action and Institutional Change in Industrial Shanghai"

1998 Jessie Bernard Award

Ruth Wallace, George Washington University

1998 DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award

Howard Taylor, Princeton University

1998 Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

William Julius Wilson, Harvard University

1998 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Leonard Pearlín, University of Maryland

1998 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Sociology Major Program, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Santa Clara University

1998 Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award

John Markoff, University of Pittsburgh, for *Abolition of Feudalism: Peasants, Lords and Legislators in the French Revolution* (Honorable Mentions: Kathryn Edin, Rutgers University, and Laura Lein, University of Texas-Austin, for *Making Ends Meet*; Sharon Hays, University of Virginia, for *The Cultural Contradictions of Motherhood*; and Erik Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison, for *Class Counts*)

1998 Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Howard S. Becker, University of Washington

Joe R. Feagin Elected President; Nan Lin is Vice President

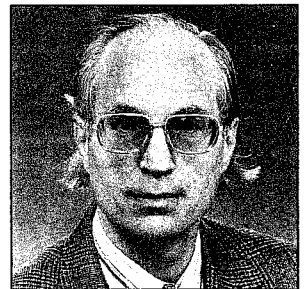
Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, has been elected the 91st President of the ASA, and Nan Lin, Duke University, has been elected Vice President. Feagin and Lin will assume office in August of 1999, following a year of service as President-Elect and Vice President-Elect.

The four newly elected Council Members at-Large are: Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College; William T. Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara; Carole C. Marks, University of Delaware; and Melvin L. Oliver, The Ford Foundation. Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley, and John R. Logan, State University of New York-Albany, are the new members of the Committee on Publications. Also, eight persons (as listed below) were elected to the Committee on Nominations.

Of the 10,163 total members eligible to vote, 2,890 ballots were cast, constituting a 28.44% response. In announcing the results of the election, Secretary Teresa A. Sullivan and Executive Officer Felice J. Levine extended heartiest congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members, and thanks to all who have served the Association by running for office and by voting in this election.

Sullivan and Levine also reported that, as part of the ASA Committee restructuring, the ASA members voted on nine By-Laws changes. (These changes are discussed on page 5).

See Election, page 10

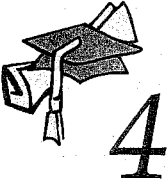


Joe R. Feagin



Nan Lin

In This Issue . . .



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The Executive Officer's Column

ASA as Publisher



Over recent years, the Association and its Executive Office have sought to strengthen the identity of the ASA as a publisher of quality products beyond (but inclusive of) the flagship journals that the Association sponsors. Like other learned societies, ASA has a long history of printing and otherwise producing materials that are of benefit to its members, scholars in the field, teachers, students, potential students, and other interested publics. The high recognition that ASA enjoys as an Association derives in some large measure from the importance of its published work, especially its valuable journals.

While the ASA is building on this past, we now aim to be much more intentional in our publishing ambitions. As a publisher, we seek to disseminate work of substantial significance and use to sociology and its subfields, and to capitalize on the ASA imprimatur for advancing the visibility of sociology as a discipline. Two important premises underlie this ambition: first, that ASA should put a premium on publishing materials that define and foster excellence in the field, and, second, that ASA must use the highest standards of review (appropriate to the products) in determining what to publish.

Developing the ASA Niche

The aspiration of ASA as visible publisher has taken a variety of forms over the last several years. We have sought to examine what we are doing and should be doing in order to define what an integrated publication portfolio for ASA might look like. In reviewing our publications and considering new ones, we are actively assessing how ASA's publishing role should link programmatically to the Association's goals as well as to ASA's unique niche as the national scientific society for sociology. Also, we do not assume that "publication" necessarily means "print." Therefore, we are also asking what should be published in print and what might best be available through electronic access, either as a direct product (like the *Employment Bulletin*) or an enhanced one (like electronic abstracts of journal articles that can be electronically searched).

Thinking intentionally about publishing and the unique niche of the Association has also affected the work of the Publications Committee. Within the past year, this Committee established a subcommittee on long-range planning to develop guidelines and offer recommendations on how the Publications Committee (and ultimately ASA Council) might best go about considering new journal ideas and assessing current journals. Avid ASA "watchers" and readers of ASA Council minutes may know that the Association is considering the possibility of a "general perspectives" journal that would synthesize and make accessible important arenas of knowledge and stimulate fresh thinking across the discipline and aligned fields. Also, such "watchers" may know that the Association is seeking to work cooperatively with sections to assess when, whether, and the conditions under which the Association or its sections might publish specialty journals. Prior to 1997, ASA policy essentially restricted sections from publishing journals.

The Association recognizes that, as a publisher, it is a "disseminator" of knowledge for and about sociology. We now include in our publishing domain reference volumes, teaching and academic resources, career products, work linking social research and social policy, and research briefs on the discipline itself. For the Association, the question is not whether we undertake this task, but how we ensure that we do this well. Our transformation in this regard is appropriately incremental and deliberative. The agreement with JSTOR on electronic archiving of ASA journals, the emphasis on publishing sociological issues of policy reach (e.g., the collaboration with the Russell Sage Foundation on the Rose Series), and the production of references like the *ASA Style Guide* (to make ASA style the standard in "sociological" print) are all important components of ASA's publishing mission.

This effort is very much in process. During this coming year we are examining our long-term role (since 1974) in publishing teaching materials and syllabi sets. We are asking what it means for now and the next decade to be a quality publisher of teaching materials. What should our emphases be? Are there publications that we need to add, eliminate, or reconceptualize in order to publish a portfolio of the highest value and use? We are already "widening" our call for potential new authors/editors of teaching products; requesting brief proposals on anticipated work; providing revised guidelines; introducing peer review; and clarifying the submission, review, and acceptance process.

Other changes are more immediately visible. We are looking forward, for example, to the full launching of our policy volumes during this summer. Thus far, only the monograph on the *Social Causes of Violence* (published in 1996) is available. The new *Issues Series in Social Research and Social Policy* is forthcoming later this summer. Also, by the Annual Meeting ASA will publish *The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment* by Barbara F. Reskin. Like other products linking sociological knowledge to social policy, this monograph builds on a research workshop on Affirmative Action convened by ASA's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Reskin was the team leader for this activity.

Disseminating ASA Publications

Key to ASA's operating as an effective publisher is satisfied customers and bringing our products to market. In addition to developing quality products, we must be attentive to distribution and sales (to individuals, libraries, and relevant bookstores) and to providing timely and accurate customer service. Volume of sales is one important indicator of interest in our publications. *Footnotes* readers may find it interesting to learn that, since January 1998, our customer service team has shipped nearly 19,000 copies of ASA-published materials.

In short, we are very much open for business. Extensive information on ASA publications is available through the ASA homepage (<http://www.asanet.org>) and through Fax-on-Demand (888-395-1037). Also, the Association recently published its first Publications Catalog, which is inclusive of journals and other products. And, the 1998 Annual Meeting marks the inauguration of the ASA Bookstore! We hope you are coming to the 1998 Annual Meeting in San Francisco. We also hope that you will come to our Bookstore and offer your comments, counsel, and, of course, your order!—Felice J. Levine □



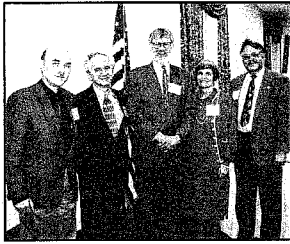
ASA Holds Hill Briefing on Immigration

by *Carla B. Hovey, Director, Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy*

Four sociologists shared compelling data about immigrant families and children, school achievement, residential patterns, and U.S. immigration policy at an American Sociological Association briefing on Capitol Hill on June 4. About 65 staff from Congressional offices, executive branch agencies, and non-governmental organizations, as well as media, heard the presentations and asked questions. Lisandro Perez, Florida International University, moderated the panel comprised of Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania; Richard Alba, SUNY-Stony Brook; and Ruben Rumbaut, Michigan State University. The briefing was held by the ASA's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, which is designed to bring sociological research to bear on timely policy issues.

Massey led off with a discussion of the causes and consequences of immigration from Mexico to the U.S. He described a pattern which, in the past, was circular, with migrants coming to the U.S. and returning to Mexico in roughly equal numbers. He noted that, while NAFTA has encouraged free trade, the missing piece is open movement of labor. Reporting on data from the Mexican Migration Project (MMP), Massey noted the extensive social ties between Mexicans and the U.S., including having friends and relatives in the U.S. His data show that current U.S. policies to prevent border crossings are ineffective. Further, those Mexicans who come into the U.S. are less likely to return to Mexico, which may be their preference, because of the difficulty getting back. Finally, legal migrants are more likely to become U.S. citizens than they might if the border were more fluid; once they become citizens, they can sponsor other relatives, thus increasing the flow of immigration even more.

Where immigrants settle was the focus



From left: Rubén Rumbaut, Richard Alba, Douglas Massey, Felice J. Levine, and Lisandro Pérez

of Richard Alba's remarks. Many immigrants now settle in suburban ethnic enclaves. He noted that the evidence for assimilation often overstates the reality, although Asian and light-skinned Latinos with middle class incomes show assimilation in the suburbs. Further, our society's notion of racial and ethnic boundaries continue to shift and move, while the numbers of mixed race persons increases. Research shows some of the narrowing of social distance, and Alba discussed the implications of that blurring of boundaries for American society, particularly for African-Americans.

Giving a picture of the immigrant stock in the U.S. was an attention-getting start to Ruben Rumbaut's remarks. He noted that, if the immigrant stock of the U.S. formed a country, it would rank in the top 10% in world population size, or about 55 million people. Building on Alba's discussion, he noted that immigrant families are heavily concentrated in several areas of the U.S., in major urban areas: California, Florida, Texas, New Jersey-New York, and Chicago, IL. Immigrant children and U.S. born children of immigrants constitute the fastest growing segment of the U.S. child population.

See *Immigration*, page 10



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

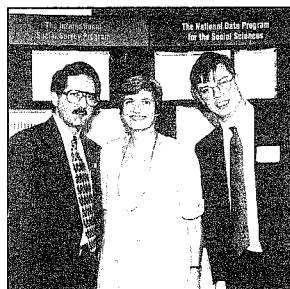
- ✓ **OSTP and NSF Poised . . .** Rita Colwell, incoming National Science Foundation Director, stands poised to assume her duties while she awaits final confirmation of Neil Lane as the White House Science Advisor (and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy). Colwell, already confirmed, has resisted "opening boxes" until predecessor Lane is approved for his new post. As *Footnotes* goes to press, this is expected to happen imminently.
- ✓ **Census Nominee Prewitt Also Shows Poise . . .** President Clinton officially nominated Kenneth Prewitt (political scientist and current President of the Social Science Research Council) as Director of the Census Bureau. Any confirmation process is likely to be embroiled in the sampling debate for Census 2000. At a news conference, Prewitt showed his stance and savvy: "If the legal-political process allows a sampling design . . . the Bureau will bring to bear the most sophisticated and careful design within its power. If sampling is precluded . . . the Bureau will count to the best of its ability."
- ✓ **Final Appropriations Due for NSF and NIH . . .** Appropriations bills are on track for both the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. For NSF, bills are out of committees with floor action imminent. An increase of better than 6 percent over FY 1998 is expected. For NIH, bills are still in committee in the House and Senate. The House subcommittee has already approved a 9.1 percent increase over 1998, which bodes well at a minimum.
- ✓ **HHS Releases Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth . . .** The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services released the second edition of this report. It presents estimates of more than 80 indicators of well being. The report was produced under contract to Child Trends in Washington, DC; sociologist Brett Brown served as project director. More information on the report is available at <http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/>.
- ✓ **Conference on Public Health in the 21st Century: Behavioral and Social Science Held in May . . .** In collaboration with ASA and other national associations, the American Psychological Association and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) convened over 500 social and behavioral scientists to consider present and future directions in public health research. The emphasis was on the growing role and importance of the social and behavioral sciences in disease prevention. Havidan Rodriguez (ASA and University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez) and Patricia White (ASA and NSF) were part of the planning committee.

Sociologists Profiled at Hill Exhibits

Sociologists' work was on display at two important events on Capitol Hill. The May 20 event showcased NSF-supported research and on June 3, a scientific exhibition and reception celebrated 35 years of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). The American Sociological Association was a major contributor to both events.

The Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF), which includes ASA, held its 4th annual Exhibition and Reception on May 20. The event featured 30 exhibits demonstrating the broad range of NSF supported research and education projects. Nine members of Congress and close to 100 staff members attended, as well as NSF Director Neal Lane and Deputy Director Joe Bordogna.

The ASA-sponsored exhibit featured the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) and the General Social Survey. Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center (NORC), described the evolution of the ISSP from a bilateral collaboration with German social scientists to a consortium of 31 nations working on topical modules dealing with important areas of social science. NORC has conducted the National Data Program for



Tom Smith (left), Felice J. Levine, and University of Chicago graduate student Clifford Young showcase the international and U.S. social surveys.

the Social Sciences since 1972, to establish basic research on the structure and development of American society and to share those data with social scientists, policy makers, and students.

The NICHD event was hosted by Friends of NICHD, of which ASA is a member, as well as 29 Honorary Congressional Co-Hosts.

The event featured 15 exhibits that demonstrated the breadth and depth of NICHD-supported research, from biomedical research to the social and behavioral sciences. The American Sociological Association sponsored an exhibit on the Family and Child Well-being Network. In 1993, NICHD created the Network by supporting seven cooperative agreements for five years. The Network is structure to address the relationship of family and child well-being from a multi-disciplinary research point of view and to consider public policy concerns in a comprehensive and responsive manner. Three members of the network—Brett Brown, *Child Trends*; Jeffrey Evans, NICHD; and Arland Thornton, University of Michigan—spoke with attendees about how this collaboration has strengthened theories, methodologies, and understandings about children and families.

In addition to the ASA-sponsored exhibit, sociologists Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania, and Kathleen Mullan Harris, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, represented their institutions with displays on the Mexican Migration Project and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, respectively.



From left, Felice J. Levine, Brett Brown, Arland Thornton, and Jeffrey Evans in front of the ASA exhibit at the celebration of NICHD's 35th anniversary.

Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) noted that NICHD had "every reason to celebrate." The three most important issues before Congress, she continued, are children, children, and children. It's clear that the work at NICHD, concluded Pelosi, follows President Kennedy's vision, which established NICHD by an act of Congress in 1962. □

The Importance of MA-Only Departments in Graduate Education

by Roberta Spaller-Roth, Director
ASA Research Program on the Discipline and
Profession

As part of ASA's on-going effort to analyze the vitality of sociology as a field, we have discovered that the surge in sociology bachelors' degrees is a harbinger of the increasing good health of the profession, including the health of graduate degree programs and the hiring of new faculty members. In a previous *Footnotes* article (February 1998) we examined the increase in PhD applicants, the increase in departmental selectivity in accepting new PhD students, and the increase funds available to those who are accepted. In this article, we examine recruitment and funding patterns in two types of Master's degree-granting programs. We find that an increased share of newly registered Master's candidates are obtaining their education in departments whose highest degree is a Master of Arts or a Master of Science.

Much graduate education in sociology takes place in programs offering Master's of Arts or of Sciences degrees. The number of Master's degrees awarded in sociology increased by two-thirds from 1985 through 1995 (1,045 to 1,748). In the past, Master's degrees in sociology were often thought of as a way station to the PhD degree or as a terminal degree for those considered unlikely to be able to successfully complete a PhD program. Unfortunately, some sociology departments who have "lost" their ability to

award PhDs still think of the MA/MS degrees that they do award as stepping stones to PhD programs only.

Findings from the 1997-98 Graduate Department Survey suggest that the concept of the MA/MS as a default degree is changing, on the part of both seekers and providers of the degree, to the concept of a marketable professional degree, especially for those who are interested in taking advantage of employment outside the academy. Of the 158 graduate departments of sociology that responded to the 1997-1998 Graduate Department Survey, 43 percent are MA/MS programs within PhD-granting departments, 37 percent are professional MA/MS programs that do not offer PhD's, and 20 percent are PhD-only programs that may award a MA/MS along the way but do not admit incoming graduate students to MA/MS programs. Therefore, of what might be termed the "intentional" MA/MS programs, a somewhat higher percent are still located in PhD-granting departments than in MA/MS-only departments.

Table 1 shows the number of students who applied to each of these two types of MA/MS programs, the number who were accepted, the number who actually registered, and the number who received funds during the 1997-98 academic year. Although more students applied to MA/MS programs in PhD-granting departments than to stand-alone MA/MS programs, substantially fewer were accepted into the programs (45 percent as compared to 73 percent). Of those who were

accepted, however, only half registered in the accepting department (this does not mean that they did not attend graduate school but rather may have attended another department to which they applied). In contrast, over three-quarters of the applicants to MA/MS only register in the department to which they applied. These findings suggest that stand-alone MA/MS departments may be filling a unique geographic and/or programmatic niche, with students applying to programs in the cities where they live and work or to particular programs because of what they are offering. A higher percentage of accepted students register in MA/MS-only departments despite the fact that proportionally fewer of those who do register receive funding than in MA/MS programs in PhD-granting departments (34 and compared to 61 percent). It may be the case that students obtaining a professional degree in an MA/MS-only department are more likely to pay for their education through their own earnings or through employer support. This supposition appears to be supported by the finding that a larger percentage of students in MA/MS-only departments are enrolled part-time than in MA/MS programs in PhD-granting departments (47 percent as compared to 37 percent—data not shown).

The notion that professional degrees in MA/MS-only departments are a growing source of Master's degree production appears to be confirmed additionally by Figure 1, which displays the percentage of newly registered Master's students in the two types of MA/MS programs in 1994-95 and 1997-98.

To control for fluctuations in departmental reporting, this figure includes only the 133 graduate departments that submitted data in both of these years. By 1997-98, nearly 60 percent of entering MA/MS students were in MA/MS-only departments compared to only half in 1994-95. Further, the number of students applying to the programs in PhD-granting departments decreased somewhat from 2,304 applicants to 1,745 applicants (although five of the PhD-granting departments that offered MA/MS degrees in 1994-95 no longer did so in 1997-98). In contrast, the number of students applying to the MA/MS only programs increased somewhat from 899 to 977 applications (note that the numbers presented here are slightly different than in Table 1 because of the different number of departments included in each analysis). Slightly higher percentages of applicants were accepted in both types of programs in 1997-98 compared to 1994-95. But, the percentage of students registering increased more in MA/MS-only departments than in PhD-granting departments, as Figure 1 shows.

These findings suggest that as the number of Master's degrees awarded in sociology continues to increase, a larger share of these graduates may be trained in departments whose mission it is to provide a professional degree that meets the needs of a targeted audience. In contrast, PhD-granting departments may develop specialty MA/MS programs along with their PhD programs or may become a source of referral of their own BA students to specialized MA/MS programs. □

Table 1:

Applicants to Masters Programs in Sociology by Department Type, 1997-98 Academic Year

	1997-1998 Academic Year			
	Number Applied	Number Accepted	Number Registered	Number Funded
All Departments	3126	1778 (56.9%)*	1166 (65.6%)**	505 (43.3%***)
MA/MS Programs in PhD Departments	1780	798 (44.8%)	405 (50.8%)	246 (60.7%)
MA/MS Programs in MA/MS Departments	1346	980 (72.8%)	761 (77.7%)	259 (34.0%)

* Percentage of applicants accepted by the reporting departments.

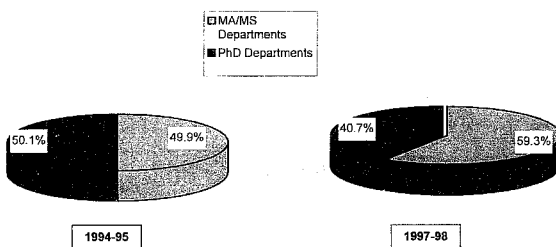
** Percentage of accepted applicants who registered.

*** Percentage of registered students who received funding.

Note: Table is on all departments responding to the 1998 Survey of Graduate Departments of Sociology (N=158).

Figure 1:

Change in the Location of New Sociology Masters Students by Department Type, 1994-95 and 1997-98



Source: American Sociological Association, Survey of Graduate Departments of Sociology, 1995 and 1998.

Note: Only departments responding to both the 1995 and 1998 surveys are included in this figure (N=133).

Minority Fellows Meet for Grant Workshop

by Ed Murguia, Director, Minority Affairs Program

A grant proposal development workshop sponsored by the Minority Fellowship Program of the ASA was held on May 29-30 in Washington, DC. As part of the wider effort to increase racial and ethnic diversity in the discipline, the workshop focused on increasing grant writing skills among Minority Fellows attending the conference. The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) provides funding for the Minority Fellowship Program, now in its 24th year of funding, which currently supports 30 Fellows, 13 of which (the most recent cohort) attended the conference.

The Fellows met with NIMH Program Staff, including Kenneth Lutterman, Malcolm Gordon, Emeline Otey, and were given valuable information concerning the preparation of successful NIMH grant proposals. During their visit to NIMH headquarters in Bethesda, terms such as "398's" (the standard grant form) "ROI's" (a standard agency grant) and "B1's" (a new grant) were demystified for the Fellows. Later in the day, Patricia A White of the National Science Foundation spoke to the Fellows on obtaining NSF Dissertation Research Grants.

On day two, Professor Linda Burton of Penn State University, herself a former MFP Fellow, spoke on strategies for developing a successful NIMH grant proposal. Her talk also encompassed a broader message not only of grant proposal development but also of career development. Professor Burton demonstrated how, step by step, she moved from small grants to major external support for her work, earlier projects serving as pilots for her more comprehensive, more recent studies. Her persistence and attention to detail while simultaneously envisioning the broader significance of her work became evident in her talk. She also testified as to the valuable assistance her MFP Fellowship had been to her in

completing her degree from the University of Southern California in a timely manner.

Finally, each Fellow presented his/her research or dissertation proposal to the group. The exercise of developing such a proposal was valuable to the Fellows as were the comments from other Fellows, as well as from Professors Havidan Rodriguez, Felice Levine, and Edward Murguia, who attended this session.

While formal activities provided the Fellows with much information, informal discussion among them, including promises of continued networking both in person and through e-mail, may prove to be of equal value for their development. The Fellows were treated to a reception and dinner at Felice Levine's home and enjoyed a meal of jumbalaya and lemon cake for dessert. During the reception, Professor Havidan Rodriguez was saluted for the excellent work he has done over the past three years as Director of Minority Affairs, and for the valuable support he has provided the Fellows. Professor Rodriguez, a former MFP Fellow, reminded the group that although they should profit from the enriching experiences of the Program, they should also remember sometime in the future to "pay back" the Program through a willingness to assist future cohorts of Fellows as they go through the program.

The intent of the Minority Fellowship Program is not to be only a "pass-through" program, where funds only pass from a funding agency through the Program to the Fellows. Instead, the MFP is a program that creates a supportive community of active scholars in contact with successful former MFP Fellows now in the field. Thus, the program becomes a virtual community of scholars exchanging information and support for the good of all.

For information about the Minority Fellowship Program of the ASA contact the Minority Affairs Program Office (e-mail: minority.affairs@asanet.org; 202/833-3410 x322). □

Bringing Qualitative Sociology to a School of Education

by D.R. LaMagdeleine
University of St. Thomas

I am the lone sociologist in a respectable second-tier school of education, and have played that role for almost ten years. My department (Educational Leadership) prides itself on being responsive to its students. Our school's graduates are respected for their practical astuteness, rather than for their scholarship in the arts and sciences. Some of our students did only so-so in their undergraduate careers and many stuck strictly to an education major.

This professional school context puts me in a funny spot sometimes. Almost without exception, when I use specifically sociological terminology I become incoherent for most of those with whom I work and teach. This "social fact" of my working life might be depressing, except that I find continuous interest in the lens I bring to faculty and class discussions. I am also considered a good guy to talk to when a student is trying to shape a dissertation topic. I am "a man without a nation," but one who usually enjoys his work and commands a certain amount of respect. I think there might be a lesson here for our discipline.

I would like to discuss two structural variables that significantly affect my work as a sociologist housed in a school of education. The first of these is the age (about 40 on average) and experience of my students. The second is my department's conscious violation of the standard premise that students cannot do research on their own sites, and its mostly positive results in an impressive body of insightful case studies.

Consider the issue of teaching adults. Much has been written on this topic, often under the heading of "Adult Education Pedagogy." To provide only the most starkly contrasting traits, academic motivations among these students range from rank consumerism to the purest quest for knowledge I have ever experienced. The bulk of my students are highly motivated; more so than the undergraduate majors I used to teach. They are also usually quite experienced in positions of responsibility across a wide array of educational settings. They work in the midst of, or are just recovering from, a full-blown organizational crisis that yearns for sociological analysis. However, they have virtually no background in sociology or any other social science; their research skills usually fit the same description.

This student profile poses an interesting challenge for a sociologist. In its starkest terms, it means choosing between trying to provide a crash course in lower and upper division, followed by graduate level, sociology or something "quick and dirty." I plead largely guilty to the latter approach, mostly because my students are superintendents and nurse educators rather than future sociologists. Nevertheless, they need to be able to think—even better, exercise their sociological imaginations—on their feet. But how can they develop this

knack without a full course specialization in sociology?

This is the dilemma I began working on a decade ago. It brings me to my second topic. Virtually all of our dissertations qualify as case studies. My students analyze their own troubled school, or the latest in a series of "cooked" statewide task forces. It is admittedly quite a trick sometimes for a sociologist to provide assistance in a student's case without exploding some very deeply held convictions. This observation particularly applies to situations in which the student is heavily invested. It is precisely why many graduate sociology departments ban dissertations on the student's own site. Ours does not. It could not afford to, since virtually all of our students work full time. Instead, our faculty has taken the position that the (professional) education we provide is only worthwhile to the extent that it's immediate applicability remains apparent. So we must either come up with a quick way for students to learn how to defamiliarize themselves with their everyday settings or put up with a preponderance of self-serving dissertations—one leader's "Dear Diary"—masquerading under the guise of research.

Happily, I honestly believe that most of the dissertations written by our students do not fit this bleak description. I have been particularly proud of the ones I have chaired for their honesty and often counter-intuitive findings. Why? I think it is because we have worked out a compromise in which the first hands-on research course disallows the very kind of student data I advocated

above. The one course in which my students cannot use their own data is "Introduction to Qualitative Research." Instead they start out with sites that seem totally harmless, even irrelevant to them. They write full-fledged ethnographic notes on specific local greasy spoons and other species of restaurants. Since they figure they already know what little there is to know about such places, bells start to go off in their heads when they see the radical discontinuities that emerge when their notes are juxtaposed with another set on the same site. Moreover, since they know that no one is heavily invested in the sites, most students are able to gain a sense of perspective about the readily apparent weaknesses in their first attempts. They gradually see them get better (I require three sets of notes), and in the process the once great discrepancies across accounts of the same place diminish markedly. Then we read an ethnography of a restaurant like Greta Foff Paules' *Dishing It Out* or Spradley & Mann's *Cocktail Waitress*. We explore how the authors organized themes from their data, and how they use the various types of data in the text's presentation.

My experience is that, once our students have undergone these lessons in "data-humbling," they achieve a considerable degree of awareness for what defamiliarization feels like. Then, when in subsequent courses they are asked to analyze their own case materials, they have some notion of what data-driven critique feels like. The same applies for the dissertation. Perhaps even more important, I like to think that they stand less chance of being seduced by the collective

illusions plaguing their organizations on a regular basis.

To conclude, I note two observations the discipline of sociology might ponder that follow from the practice of sociologists like me. First, the teacher-student relationship looks different in a professional school. The students are not only as old as the instructor is, but many of them have a richer array of experiences. I have never even taught in an inner city school, but some of my students run them. This makes for a certain leveling of power relationships, a pedagogical negotiation that some of my own graduate school instructors would have benefited from. I should note that, if this approach had been the norm, my cohort of future sociologists would have been invited much more often to look over the shoulders of their professors. Our doctoral studies would have felt more like an apprenticeship than a series of lectures.

Second, I find less guidance from the discipline in-how to think about and conduct case research than I would like. The messy organizational dilemmas my students write about are somewhat like others that have appeared in the research literature, but I have yet to encounter even a close match. I think we need methodological theory that better finesses the vast gulf between incremental science and postmodern pastiche. My students take their stand somewhere in that space every day.

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Eight of Nine By-Law Changes Approved

As part of the 1998 ASA elections, nine changes to the ASA By-Laws were recommended by Council for approval by the members. Eight of the changes were approved; only Amendment 7 regarding the appointment of members of the Committee on Publications was not approved.

There are some implications for ASA members and the Association that result from the approved changes.

Two committees were removed from the By-Laws—the Membership Committee and the Committee on Committees. The Membership Committee has not been active for a number of years, so the change reflected the current practice. The removal of the Committee on Committees reflects the changes in the ASA's committee structure approved by Council during its January 1998 meeting. Currently, the only ASA committees are the status committees and the constitutional committees. The ASA Council will appoint members of these committees, so the Committee on Committees is no longer needed.

The members approved a change to Committee on Nominations that will reduce its size from 16 to 11 members and elections will no longer be held by districts. This change reflects Council's belief that a smaller committee could be more thoughtful about nominations

and that at-large elections allows the members more voting choices.

There is one change regarding the Committee on Publications. The ASA journal editors will no longer be members of the Committee. This change was brought about by a concern that the number of journal editors was much larger than the number of elected members which appeared to limit the Committee's oversight function of the ASA journals.

Overall, Council believed that the changes in the committee structure and the By-Laws changes would allow ASA to have a more dynamic, effective, and efficient governance structure.

Amendment 1: (approved)

To amend Article V of the ASA By-Laws to add the Committee on Sections.

Amendment 2: (approved)

To amend Article V of the ASA By-Laws to add the Committee on Awards.

Amendment 3: (approved)

To amend Article V, Section 7 (c) of the ASA By-Laws so that the ASA President recommends members to serve on the Committee on Professional Ethics.

Amendment 4: (approved)

To amend Article V, Section 4 of the ASA By-Laws so that the ASA Secretary recommends members to serve on the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget.

Amendment 5: (approved)

To amend Article II, Section 2 (d) and Article V Section 2 of the ASA By-Laws to reduce the Committee on Nominations to 11 members and eliminate elections by districts.

Amendment 6: (approved)

To amend Article V, Section 1 (a) of the ASA By-Laws to remove ASA journal editors as members of the Committee on Publications.

Amendment 7: (not approved)

To amend Article II and Article V Section 1 (a) of the ASA By-Laws so that the Committee on Publications is appointed by Council on recommendations of the President rather than elected by the voting members of the Association.

Amendment 8: (approved)

To amend Article V of the ASA By-Laws to remove Section 6, in its entirety, regarding the Membership Committee.

Amendment 9: (approved)

To amend Article II and Article V of the ASA By-Laws to remove the Committee on Committees. □

Pedraza's Cuba: Past but Never Present

by Carla B. Howery, Deputy Executive Officer

C. Wright Mills' link between personal biography and the larger social context is poignantly illustrated by Silvia Pedraza's visit to Cuba last January. This University of Michigan Professor of Sociology, and member of ASA's Council, traveled to Cuba for the historic visit of Pope John Paul II, and to sustain contact with her family. In the 38 years since her family left Cuba, she has committed herself to helping her aunts, uncles, and cousins who remained. In recent years, as her own understanding of the Cuban reality matured, her efforts have also turned to promoting peaceful, democratic change in Cuba. Pedraza, long a U.S. citizen, has made eight trips to Cuba since 1979, the first year that Cubans were allowed to return to their homeland. This last one was "the most thrilling—showing the most change" in her homeland.

Research Builds on Biography

Getting a visa to visit Cuba is never easy, but it is possible for U.S. citizens who can present a case for family reunification or for professional reasons. Silvia Pedraza has woven together personal commitment to her family and sociological curiosity about social changes in her home country.

A specialist in stratification—immigration, race, and ethnicity in America—Pedraza has two major research projects under way, stimulated by the Cuban experience. The first examines ethnic enterprise and self-employment among Latin American and Asian immigrants in Chicago, and is funded by the National Science Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation. The second project examines Cuba's revolution and exodus, focusing on the processes of political disaffection that prompted so many to choose the path of exile. The project was initially funded by the ASA/NSF Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline small grants program (see page 4 of this issue). Thereafter, it was funded by the University of Michigan's Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies Faculty Grant and Fellowship. As part of her research on political disaffection, Silvia traveled widely within Cuba and participated in all of the events surrounding the Pope's visit.

Over a million Cubans have left the island since 1960, in four major waves of the exodus. "Each wave left under different circumstances, for different reasons, and was constituted by different social groups," says Pedraza. As a result, the United States has inherited roughly 12 percent of the Cuban population. Her nuclear family left during the first wave, in 1960, bringing other relatives over during the second wave. About half of her extended family remained in Cuba, most of whom became very integrated to the revolution. Divided families—across the divide of separate countries and different political convictions—is a focus of her research. In this most recent trip, Silvia was able to serve as a mediator for her own divided family to achieve some measure of reconciliation, based on a love that was never extinguished, as well as to meet cousins and their children for the first time.

Back in 1972, Nelson Amaro and Alejandro Portes portrayed the motivations for the exodus of Cubans in the early years as changing from "those who wait" (the upper and middle classes, who waited for the Americans to come and solve the problem), to "those who escape" (the new political order that had become consolidated after the failure of the Bay of Pigs fiasco in 1961) and finally, in the second wave from 1965 to 1974, to "those who search" (better economic and social opportunities than Cuba provided then). In 1996, Pedraza added new categories to update the analysis, "those who hope" (described the Marielitos of 1980, often young, single, Black, and unskilled), and "those who despair" (the *balseros* or rafters



Pedraza (left) with family members she met for the first time during her trip.

of the 1990s who were willing to leave the island clinging to anything that floats).

Because different social and racial groups in the island left Cuba in different waves, racial and class tensions have sharpened. Many Cubans depend on their relatives in the U.S. to send them money, medicines, clothing, which Silvia often sends to her relatives and friends. A United Nations Commission for Latin America study estimated the size of these family remittances of the exile community to be several millions of dollars a year. But, like most resources, they are not evenly distributed! During the first two waves, the exodus of Cubans was predominantly white. Hence, Black Cubans in the island are less likely to have relatives who can send them what they need. Pedraza also notes the staunch adherence to the U.S. embargo by the older generation who first left Cuba. As a result, she and others in her generation have become "the go-betweens. Some of the younger generation have defied community pressure, especially in Miami, not to visit Cuba or to maintain contact with relatives back there, but to keep Cuba isolated and marginalized."

Observations on the Special Period

Pedraza notes the important changes that have taken place in Cuba from 1991 to the present, the period which Castro euphemistically called "the special period." With the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the heavy subsidy which Cuba received from those countries came to an end. Now Cuba had to rely on itself, and the result was a steep decline in economic conditions and a society that was devastated. The real impact of the U.S. trade embargo was finally felt when these subsidies evaporated. Silvia notes that many people in Cuba go hungry and are severely malnourished. The talents of the well-educated Cubans are also going to waste. For example, Cuba has many well-trained doctors, and due to its advances in public health during the early years of the revolution, Cuban medicine was once a model for other Third World countries. But in recent years, the medical infrastructure has decayed to the point where doctors work with no medicine, not even over the counter drugs. Hence, doctors can diagnose, but they can not cure. The Cuban economy has remained stagnant, even with some foreign investment. Canada, Spain, and France, for example, have invested in assembly industries (*maquiladora*-type), where goods are manufactured elsewhere and put together in Cuba, where labor costs are extremely low.

Professionals not only can not find employment in their fields, but take other jobs that are more likely to be paid in dollars, such as cab drivers. The "dollar economy" dominates and Silvia notes that many Cubans invest considerable energy in developing ingenious schemes and crafts that will earn them dollars so they can feed their families. The tourist industry is

thriving, with many Canadian, European, and Spanish visitors. However, the luxuries afforded to tourists—good accommodations, meals, and medicines—are not available for average Cuban citizens, who are also oftentimes not even allowed to enter the hotels. Side by side with the tourist industry have grown other social problems, such as that of the *jineteras* (teenage prostitutes) that promote a sexual tourism.

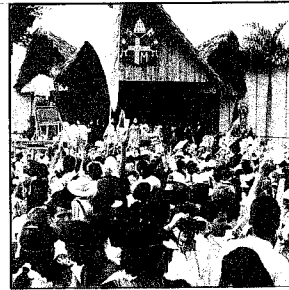
The State of Sociology

As in other countries with tight-fisted regimes, few sociologists use that label to describe their training and work. The sociology department at the University of Havana has been closed and reopened several times. Silvia collaborates with academics in Cuba. "They tend to have a very focused social problems approach to society," she says. "There is less attention to the broad understanding of society. To find sociology at the Universities, look in the philosophy and history departments."

The Pope's Visit

In the early years of the revolution, the church and the government collided with each other, and many of the institutions run by the Catholic church—schools, universities, seminaries, hospitals—were taken over by Castro's government. Most priests and nuns were also expelled from the island. Thereafter, the churches were nearly empty, except for a few old ladies. Religious affiliation and participation entailed very serious social costs: "If you went to church, you might not get a promotion at work, or a fellowship to the University, or even a refrigerator. But now the churches are full. And the priests are a new generation of young Cuban priests, rather than priests from Spain and other countries. The Pope's visit affirmed and strengthened this new church."

Photo by Silvia Pedraza



The Pope's first Mass held in Santa Clara, Las Villas. All four masses were attended by thousands of people.

In this period of scarcity, today the church is also a source for tangible help. While the religiously-based social services are not fully developed, informal help is available. Through the international Caritas, the church is able to offer some food, some medicine, when there is something to share. Another key attraction of the church, Pedraza highlights, is that it presents an alternative vision of society, one where social classes and races are not pitted against one another, but where the social message is about justice with mercy—helping others through compassion. "The 'special period' is not only an economic crisis," stressed Silvia. "For many Cubans, it is also a crisis of legitimacy, of disbelief."

The Pope offered four masses while in Cuba. Silvia was able to attend two of them—the first one in Santa Clara, in the middle of the country (where her family, the Pedrazas and the Lubians, were among the founding families in the early 1700s) and the last one at the Plaza of the Revolution in Havana. The other two—in the Eastern

part of the country, Camaguey and Oriente—she watched on television, along with millions of Cubans on the island. "People really came out for these masses, something I was not sure would happen." Posters, banners, and flags welcoming the Pope went up everywhere. At the masses, people had the Vatican and Cuban flags attached together and waved them with enormous joy, a sight she never thought she would see. "In Cuba, there is a culture of mobilization—where people come out on the streets and plazas and express themselves in chants and songs. Like much else in Cuban culture, it has both Spanish and African origins. It is the culture of people who for centuries would go out on the streets, *arroyando*—singing and dancing in unison—during Carnival, as well as during religious processions. During the revolution, Castro used this same culture of mobilization for political purposes, as during his speeches he would elicit this same response from the masses of people around him. During the Pope's visit, Cubans used this same culture of mobilization to express themselves." And the crowds chanted, rhythmically, their support for the Pope and his message. And in the middle of the last mass in Havana, repeated shouts of "liberty" could be heard. The Pope's visit was a meld of religious and political purposes. As he has for many years, the Pope both critiqued the U.S. embargo of Cuba as a form of violence against a poor country, as well as Castro's human rights violations as a denial of individual human dignity. Throughout, he called for Cubans to assume their protagonism within their own history—and not to seek their liberty elsewhere by leaving the island but to seek it within.

Although the Monica Lewinsky story usurped the press coverage of the Pope's visit and message, Pedraza feels the fleeing press missed the more profound of the two stories. In this "special period" in Cuba's history, something very powerful and special happened, indeed. The Cuban government refuses to engage in any real democratic reforms, such as a plebiscite and elections, or even in a dialogue among the major political actors in the society (the government, the church, the dissident movement, and the exile community) for which both the dissident movement and the church have called. Yet the Pope's visit seems to have changed the personal biographies of many Cubans, and the context in which they live.

Pedraza underscores that the Pope's visit holds various meanings for Cubans. One is that which John Paul II himself intended: to strengthen the Cuban church, and with it, "the return of civil society—a process that is already underway in Cuba and which the experience of other countries tells us constitutes the *sine qua non* of successful democratic transitions." Second, since the Pope himself called "for Cuba to open itself to the world, and for the world to open itself up to Cuba," within the U.S. it has reopened the debate and controversy on whether to continue the U.S. embargo of Cuba. Third, Cubans in the island came out clearly and massively in support of the alternative values the Pope articulated regarding the central importance of the family, the school, the church, as independent social institutions that need to play leading roles in society not totally usurped by government. And, in so doing, they issued a call for change. And, as if that were not all, Silvia said, "for me personally, as for so many other Cubans, his visit prompted a reunion and reconciliation." A month after she returned, she received a letter from her cousin in Cuba that said, "The best thing about the Pope's visit was that he brought you to us." □

Improving Research by Assuring Access

This is the fifth in a series of articles written by members of the Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities

by Corinne Kirchner, American Foundation for the Blind

Preventing research participation: Few social scientists stop to consider that they regularly, though unintentionally, discourage or exclude some designated sample members from participating in their research. How does that happen? Because virtually any data collection technique the researcher has chosen may present an obstacle for people with certain impairments. Fortunately, there are ways to adapt conventional techniques so that they become accessible to all. This article gives a brief overview of the problem and points to solutions. (Note: Clearly the discussion also applies to the issue of access to using all techniques of data collection by researchers with such impairments.)

Examples of the Problem

Telephone interviews pose a barrier for sample members or researchers who have hearing impairment or speech impairment. Self-administered print questionnaires are hurdles for people

with impairments that affect reading print or writing. The variety of specific impairments that may have those effects is wider than one might at first consider—it includes visual impairments of course, but also certain learning disabilities, severe arthritis, paralysis or absence of fingers or hands, among others. Some such effects are not at all understood by researchers who have not been exposed to particular impairments. A prime example pertains to print questionnaires for deaf persons who use American Sign Language (ASL); although they can see to read the print, the format may be inappropriate because ASL is essentially a different language from English. Furthermore, pain, weakness or fatigue from a wide range of causes may limit a potential respondent's participation in any data collection technique. Cognitive impairments are particularly challenging for survey-based techniques, but are amenable to various solutions. When researchers do recognize the problem of barriers posed by their data collection techniques, they generally do not know what to do about it. They settle for proxy respondents or a higher nonresponse rate, or both. Using proxies is questionable at best for most topics,

and might prove more distorting than would a nonresponse. Until recently there was little that researchers could do about assuring access, and few resource centers they could turn to for solutions. That is changing.

Growing Attention to Access

Many factors explain why research participation by people with disabilities is gaining attention. Certainly, the need has been growing. Greater representation of people with disabilities in general samples results partly from an increase in impairments, in turn associated with aging of the population, but also with more younger persons living with disabilities who previously would not have survived high risk births or serious injuries later in life. Two social movements have contributed as well—deinstitutionalization and disability activism. Then there is the fact that technologies are proliferating to facilitate participation in social activities by people with impairments; research is one arena that benefits.

Why Access Matters

Notching up response rates is just one of several motivations for assuring access. Closely related is concern about adequate inclusion of varied perspectives. Depending on the research topic, excluding

people with disabilities, or including them only by proxy, could alter relevant conclusions. This is especially likely in health-related research or studies on any topic that focus on the elderly population. But it is important for researchers to realize that the issue extends beyond health topics. There is an emerging awareness in political polling and market research that people with disabilities make some decisions as an interest group or market segment. Not to be minimized is an ethical aspect: disability access is part of a broader obligation of social scientists to assure participation by all people who are part of their defined samples. Finally, a few funding agencies are beginning to evaluate grant proposals in terms of whether their research designs adequately deal with barriers to participation. Understandably, this is emerging in those settings that focus on disability research (notably, the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research). However, it is clear from the recently-issued monograph, "Reorienting Disability Research" (National Council on Disability, 1998), that steps are in motion to spread awareness of these issues throughout the vast federal research complex.

Finding Solutions

The first step is awareness. Researchers should build into their protocols an opportunity for interviewers or self-respondents, as applies, not only to indicate in what way the data collection technique poses a barrier (that is generally done in explaining nonresponse or proxy response), but also what alternative would work. The array of possible solutions is wide and continually expanding: Teletypes or relay phone services exist to conduct for interviews with people who cannot hear or speak. Questionnaires can be created in large print, braille or recorded versions. Simple accommodations like allowing multiple short sessions for interviewing can be effective. Space constraints limit going into more detail here. In general, computer-based solutions are making many of these approaches much easier than previously (notably, braille translation software). Furthermore, as researchers gain growing experience with adaptations, there is corresponding emergence of guidelines for their optimum use. In just the past year, social researchers have made presentations about adaptive data collection techniques at the annual conferences of ASA, the American Public Health Association, and the American Association for Public Opinion Research, sharing the specific benefits, pitfalls and resource requirements they have encountered in their efforts to assure full access to survey participation. Systematic methodological research on adapting survey techniques is underway at the National Center for Health Statistics. If you are interested in receiving details about any of the techniques or presentations alluded to in this article, please contact ASA's Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities. Members can make suggestions in their areas of expertise and can refer you to resource centers. Conversely, we urge readers who have dealt with access issues in their research to share their ideas and experiences. □

Letters to the Editor

The Wrong Basis for Endorsement?

Dear fellow members,

I am boycotting this election as in violation of the ASA's principles (and potentially its ethics code).

There are no statements about what candidates will do, only information about their gender, age, ethnicity, and status—which is exactly what the society says should not be the primary basis of any kind of endorsement or recruitment decision.

There are also no pro and con statements about the candidates.

How can we allow something like this when we condemn it by others?

David Lempert;
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Integrating Faith and Sociology

Should Christian sociologists integrate faith and sociology in their teaching? Lee Martin says no. I say, if they want to, definitely!

Lee Martin opposes teaching sociology from a Christian perspective on two grounds: (1) that religion and sociology are epistemologically incompatible, and (2) that to teach religious beliefs is unethical. I thank Martin for acknowledging that many sociologists are religious and respecting their academic freedom. I also share his commitment to social justice. But I reject his admonition to basically "keep religion private."

His first claim of incompatibility misunderstands both ways of knowing. Religion is not formal theory, but a set of beliefs that empirical sociology can neither prove nor disprove. A religious sociologist may oppose inequality because she believes God opposes it.

But even if she cannot empirically prove her belief, it may still help her ask useful empirical questions. Religion and sociology do represent two different ways of knowing.

But his claim that they are incompatible is unconvincing. He criticizes religion for moralistic, "supernatural," individualistic explanations of social problems. Indeed, religions may distinguish right from wrong, but his conservative view is lopsided. As evidence of progressive religion I need only point to Martin Luther King or to feminist or liberation theology, critical religious perspectives which dovetail nicely with conflict explanations of social problems.

Religion and empirical sociology can thus be quite complementary. There is only incompatibility to atheist sociologists who find religion unfashionable.

Martin betrays such antireligious sentiment in his second claim about the ethicality of teaching religious beliefs. From a position of strict value neutrality, he is right: Weber opposed academics advocating certain values because it unfairly excludes other values. But if academic freedom allows academics to let their values guide their selection and presentation of course material, then it is as ethical to advocate one value system as another.

Defining inequalities as social problems presumes a socialist perspective that values equality of entitlement or opportunity. Is it more ethical to make students consider this value over a capitalist value of private property? In this way, it should be no more ethical to make students study Marxist perspectives on inequality than Christian perspectives on the family. The cost of pluralism is toleration of values we may dislike. If non-falsifiable values can be taught at all, to censor religious values but allow secular values is

unfair. And in the "marketplace of ideas," that is unfashionable.

Jack B. Monpas-Huber, University of Connecticut; jam97003@uconnvm.uconn.edu

More on ACTS

Lee Martin objects to the Association of Christian Teachers of Sociology (ACTS) because Christian epistemology is at odds with the way that sociology views knowledge (May issue). If ACTS were saying that all sociologists should share their interpretations, and that non-Christians could not properly understand sociology, the concern would be well-founded.

But it is my understanding that members of ACTS simply wish to apply their Christian insights to the field for whatever it may be worth to them. Obviously, those of other religious persuasions (or no religion at all) are free to have a different application of the findings of sociology.

There are Christian theologians, such as Reinhold Niebuhr, whose ideas about society are often stimulating. To be sure, these ideas may not be in the form of measurable hypotheses leading to theory, but they should not be dismissed because of a presumption that the two fields are incompatible.

Further, Martin seems to assume a very crude, fundamentalistic view of modern Christianity. Yes, the highly-publicized Christian right may hold individualistic positions, but both the Catholic Church and mainline Protestant denominations have a well-developed social understanding of human relationships. Many church-related social publications take sophisticated, progressive approaches towards the important social issues of the day.

C. Emory Burton; ceb8401@dccc.edu □

Sociologists Driving on the Technological Highway

by Tracie Danforth, ASA Meetings Assistant

Even a decade ago, before e-mail dominated communications, and surfing the Net supplemented library work, sociologists have been interested in technology and its impact. Sociologists have clung to the new methods of research and information technology with vigor, questioning how they will enhance work productivity, wondering what changes will occur in group processes and interpersonal relationships, and what can go wrong if we do not maintain a critical eye.

There is a small, yet increasing number of sociologists who have leapt head-first into applying their sociological imaginations to high technological industries, bringing the knowledge and insights gained from sociology to more applied settings. Although the group of technically minded academicians may seem small, the sociological world must not overlook the ever increasing need for social scientists to be trained and ready to conquer the world of high technology.

Melinda Cuthbert, Chips Roshier, David Hong each have sociology degrees, but work in technological settings—new product development and market strategies, astronaut and space crew training, and software analysis, respectively. All three agree that sociology has not only helped with their individual, daily tasks, but also has added an extra quality and unique perspective to each of their fields.

Melinda Cuthbert, working in Silicone Valley in California, is a manager of strategic planning for Mitsubishi Electric. One of her main tasks is to develop coherent strategies for targeting new products, from televisions to semi-conductors, at specific areas of the global market. Cuthbert's background lies in both organizational and theoretical sociology. She notes that "because this is a complex environment for interactive

technology, the training and theory background from sociology helps me to develop new ideas, gives me more confidence behind recommendations, and I feel that my analysis is more complex." Cuthbert finds the constantly changing technological field as well as "building global products for a global marketplace" intellectually exciting and seems motivated by a genuine curiosity, a characteristic well-known to the sociologist doing fieldwork or teaching.

Chips Roshier finds time to continue teaching sociology at a local college while working for Teledyne Brown Engineering in the Space Program Department. The company has worked closely with NASA for almost 20 years at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama. Dr. Roshier provides training for astronauts and space crews in areas such as leading intense seminars and lectures, helping to put together a payload with experiments, building and operating equipment, and coping with the transition to the space station. Computer simulations are done with the astronauts in order to ensure safety when they are on a mission. Roshier, with a PhD in sociology, acknowledges that his analytical background from sociology has helped with experiments and data analysis that need to be performed during the training process. He explains that while teaching the astronauts experimental techniques using computer simulations, he would "flow through certain data, and then the astronauts would have to react to certain data when a problem happens. When they're up in orbit, they want to have already done it on the ground."

Roshier came to Huntsville to teach Sociology of the Family and other sociology classes at the University of Alabama. Although he indicates that he does not use theories of the family in his daily work, he reports that he "does use principles of analytical processes and university training [to help] in the course training program." His teaching

and interpersonal skills are a necessity for the job.

Many high tech industries are using work groups to accomplish projects and tasks. David Hong is now working at TRW as a software test engineer. He is a recent graduate from Syracuse University with a BA in Sociology, and explains the necessity of work-groups in fields that are in a constant state of change. "Everyone knows different things about software; it is not really a hierarchy because the technology is changing so rapidly that only one person can know so much. So, we work in teams."

Teamwork and interpersonal skills seem to be ties that bind a social science education and a career in the technical fields. Cuthbert admits that she loved "observing the emergence of new markets and working collaboratively." Each of these sociologists cites examples in which sociology has benefited group collaboration, including understanding, recognizing, and learning how to work with persons of different cultural backgrounds as Roshier points out. He uses an example of a particular international mission in which 200 out of a team of 300 were Japanese. He contends that his sociological training provided him with the ability to understand the different cultures and the ways in which they interacted.

There are countless examples in which a social science background can benefit from and give benefits to industries that are more "hands on" such as technical fields. That is not to say that a degree in sociology will or can easily lead to a job in a technological field. Hong and Roshier use terms such as "lucky" and "accident" when referring to how a sociologist ended up in such a technological job. Cuthbert came from other non-academic settings, including Time Warner and Pacific Bell, aware that she "had to be strategic and conscious about building a track record." Knowing that a technical career may not be the easiest path to choose for an emerging sociologist,

there are some questions that beg attention. What steps can be taken to give more awareness to the multitude of technological career choices that are out there? Is there anything that can be done to change or reshape sociology in order to create more opportunities in these growing fields?

Bringing Sociology and Technology Together

There are steps that are being taken to try to bring together the worlds of the more hands on technological fields and the more academic social sciences. In a joint program between the University of Missouri, St. Louis and Washington University, St. Louis, a unique undergraduate program began in the fall of 1993 in which students receive a bachelor of science in civil engineering and a bachelor of science in sociology. The course requirements include approximately 59 hours of pre-engineering requirements, 31 hours of sociology requirements, 21 hours of core engineering requirements, and 48 hours of civil engineering requirements. The first dual major graduated this May.

Nancy Shields, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the Joint Undergraduate Engineering Program, explains that for many students, it is "a natural progression to do a dual major." Because engineering is one of the few careers in which a bachelor's degree is a professional degree, many students go on to become managers early in their careers. Shields explains that "engineers are going to have to manage, be aware of policy issues, have people skills, leadership skills; this is all developed with the social sciences." Students who come out with dual degrees will also have a greater awareness for the social aspects of an engineering profession such as urban planning and environmental issues. Shields also points out that "[the joint degree] program has a heavy methodology and statistical component, and engineering majors do not get much exposure to how to analyze data."

As the technology continues to develop and change, it has become more necessary to arm future graduates with the knowledge and capability to add to the "hands on" world. In addition to the life lessons and unique perspectives that a sociological background provides, "students need to get a grasp of computer science and get a grasp of the technological sphere," comments Roshier. This will inevitably increase the opportunities for graduates in sociology to pursue non-academic, applied jobs. As we look to the future, more interdisciplinary educational programs between sociology and technology are likely to emerge.

From the careers and work roles of Cuthbert, Roshier, and Hong, it is clear that sociological analysis and theories are being practiced and applied to the ever changing world of technology, and each has affirmed the importance of their sociological background in the technological world. The marriage of the social science background and technical fields is one that is being practiced successfully, and begs for more attention for future graduates of sociology. □

Light Directs National Health Service Project

The national committee representing the physicians, nurses and managers of Britain's National Health Service (NHS) has selected Donald Light as director of the project on the future of the NHS for the 50th anniversary celebrations this summer in London.

The project on the future of the NHS will examine the challenges that face all managed care systems and the ethics of hard choices, as populations age and technology makes care more elaborate. It will consider the epidemiological implications for the organization of services and the changing cultural boundaries of health care. The project team will conduct a Delphi survey of managers and professionals, focus groups of patients, future scenarios of health care, and interviews with prominent figures. "This work is fun because it combines economic and organizational sociology with the symbolic boundaries of cultural sociology," Light observed.

The NHS is the world's largest

managed care system and one of the most efficient. It provides comprehensive health-care for over 50 million enrollees with a staff of one million and a budget of about \$60 billion, or about \$1200 a person. The NHS combines managed care with public health through universal coverage and specific prevention programs. Care ranges from providing health educators for every young mother to home care for post-operative patients and the terminally ill. Nearly all care is free at the point of service. Waiting lists are used to ration and regulate the volume of elective procedures, most being done within three months. Eleven percent of the population has supplementary private insurance, which pays for quick access to a limited number of acute procedures.

Light has been doing applied sociology on the organization of health care systems and the NHS for years. He published reports on key turning points as the NHS converted to manage

competition after 1990 under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "By 1995," Light said, "directors of services and purchasing had concluded on their own that managed competition was increasing costs, doubling the number of managers, creating dislocations, fragmenting care, and creating new inefficiencies." They moved towards cooperative arrangements which are strongly reinforced by the policies of the new Labour government. "Their experiences hold important lessons for the U.S. and other countries," Light continued, "about what happens if managed competition is applied to everyone on a level playing field, rather than selectively as it is in the United States."

Light is a professor at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, serves on the senior faculty at the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania, and is an adjunct senior fellow at the Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics. □

Congressional Fellow Report

Demographics and Sacred Ground

The third in a series of reports from ASA Congressional Fellow Lois Monteiro about her experiences as a staff member on the House Committee on Veteran's Affairs. Monteiro was on leave from the faculty at Brown University through June.

by Lois Monteiro
1998 ASA Congressional Fellow

The House Veterans' Affairs Committee recently voted on a bill (H.R. 3211), The Arlington National Cemetery Burial Eligibility Act, to clarify and tighten eligibility requirements for burial in Arlington Cemetery. The House overwhelmingly approved the bill without debate by a vote of 412 to 0.¹ The factors leading to this strongly supported bill include demographic changes in the veteran population, political factors, social mores regarding burial practices, national sacred symbols, and tension as to the social meaning of Arlington as a national or a military cemetery.

Arlington Cemetery was created at the end of the Civil War when the Union Army had numerous war dead in the Washington area that needed to be buried. While Arlington is now a prestigious, sought-after place for burial, interestingly, the cemetery originated not as a place of honor but as a place for mass burial for those who had no means for burial elsewhere. A piece of farmland near Washington, belonging to Robert E. Lee's wife, was taken over and designated as a burial ground. Later in a lawsuit against the government Lee's nephew was paid a fair price for the land. The cemetery became prominent in the country's awareness following the 1963 funeral of President John Kennedy, and his grave is an important tourist attraction. In addition to gravesites, Arlington serves as a location for various memorials to particular military and non-military events such as major battles or to the Pan Am airplane bombing.

Eligibility for in-ground burial has been open to any honorably discharged veteran who has been awarded a military honor such as the Purple Heart or Distinguished Service Medal, or to any members of the Armed forces who die on active duty, to former prisoners of war, retired Armed Forces members, and the President or former President. Any honorably discharged veteran can have cremated remains placed in a repository at Arlington. Burial waivers presently, and until the Senate acts and the new eligibility becomes law, are also automatically allowed for distinguished national figures such as the Vice-president, members of Congress, Supreme Court justices, Cabinet secretaries, and high ranking government officials who were veterans but who did not meet the distinguished service criteria. The spouse and children of buried veterans may be buried in the same grave as the veteran.

The House action to tighten the Arlington criteria, to eliminate the burial eligibility of high government officials and members of Congress, and to limit memorials to only those honoring military service, reinforced Arlington's status as a military cemetery. During the House Veteran's Affairs Committee discussions on the

proposed bill, questions arose about the meaning of Arlington. Is it a national shrine for America's heroes or is it a military shrine for only military heroes? Should they be eligible if they did not also have some high military honor? Should national tragedies, like Lockerbie, that are not military tragedies be commemorated? Arlington at present has the attributes of a national shrine, and those who visit Kennedy's grave do so because of his national service not his military service. Yet the final House bill passed last month with the strong support of veterans lobbying groups asserts that Arlington is a military cemetery and eliminates the burial of all other persons who have made significant contributions to the country but do not have the military standing necessary for Arlington. Arlington is to be a military not a national shrine. The Committee members who voted, many of whom are veterans of Korea or Viet Nam, effectively denied themselves burial in Arlington with their vote.

Demographic Pressures

Major demographic changes that are occurring in the WWII generation are an important factor leading to the decision to make eligibility more stringent. As veterans of that war reach old age the requests for burial with military honors are increasing. There were 16.5 million persons who served in World War II. Six and one half million of them are still alive but those veterans are dying at the rate of about 500,000 each year or 40,000 per month. Unlike more recent wars, most of the veterans of World War II took great pride in their military service and many are seeking burial in the veterans cemetery system. In a 1992 survey of veterans conducted by the Veterans Administration, 7.1 percent of those surveyed said that they intended to be buried in a veterans national cemetery, and 3.7 percent intended to be buried in a state veterans cemetery.

There are state veterans' cemeteries and 115 National Veterans Cemeteries distributed around the country in which 73,000 veterans are buried each year, but none has the aura of Arlington. About 25 burials take place daily at Arlington Cemetery, and there is concern that the cemetery will be filled early in the next century. There may be some opportunity for additional adjoining land to be acquired to enlarge the 612-acre cemetery but that is uncertain. The pressure on the cemetery bolsters the argument of those veterans groups that feel that it should be reserved for those veterans who "belong there," America's military heroes.

The Political Context

But in addition to demographics, politics also enters into the picture, as is often the case with legislation. National awareness of the Arlington issue rose last year when it was alleged that a former ambassador, who also was a large campaign contributor, and who received a waiver for Arlington burial as a high ranking government official had falsified his military background and was improperly buried in Arlington. His remains were later removed from the cemetery. A review by the

General Accounting Office of the waiver process found no evidence of improper behavior related to political contributions, but recommended that rules be reviewed. The publicity about the waivers raised the ire of the many veterans service organizations e.g., American Legion, Amvets, Veterans of Foreign Wars. These organizations made their concerns known to members of the Veterans Affairs Committee. After a hearing on the subject in January, the committee quickly drew up the legislation to eliminate the waiver process except for spouses and dependent children being buried in the same grave.

Veterans Groups: Declining Numbers, Declining Volunteer Labor

The decrease in numbers of living WWII veterans is also resulting in a decline in membership of veterans' organizations. Viet Nam era veterans have not participated in veterans organizations to the same extent as veterans of earlier wars, although there is one organization, The Viet Nam Veterans of America, that is specifically for them, and that has been particularly active on Agent Orange and MIA issues. The decline in numbers and aging of members of the other veterans' organizations has led to a shortage of honor guards at military burials. Such honor guards are not provided by veterans' cemeteries. Rather, the cemeteries rely on nearby military bases if there are any, or on local veterans groups to have retired members volunteer to serve at funerals. A recent newspaper account about the Saratoga, New York, National Veterans Cemetery quoted the local American Legion Post Commander, "too many of the former honor guard members were WWII veterans who have passed away or are getting too old for the job." The army too has cut back on providing honor guards for funerals because of increased demand for guards combined with reductions in the size of the military force from defense downsizing.

In late March Senator Patty Murray (D-WA) introduced a bill in the Senate, The Veterans Burial Rights Act, and Lane Evans of Illinois introduced a similar bill in the House. The Senate bill would require the armed services to provide an honor guard of at least five people, including a bugler to play taps, but the legislation does not provide additional money to the Defense Department budget for this perhaps burdensome service. According to a *Washington Post* story the ceremonial guard at Fort Meyer near Arlington "participated in more than 4,400 funerals last year, nearly 900 more than a similar period a decade earlier."

One last impact of the deaths of WWII veterans is a shortage of the blank ammunition used by honor guards to fire a salute at the burial. The Department of Veterans Affairs procures the blank ammunition from the army. Stockpiles of the blanks are running low and the army, which does not use blanks for any other purpose, will not resume manufacturing them until later this year. In the meantime some American Legion Posts have had to borrow blanks from other posts according to the Legion's National Headquarters.

The combination of military pride, the demographic effect of increasing age of veterans, the large number of deaths in the WWII veteran population, a shortage of veterans to serve in informal ways at funeral services, and the reluctance of the current military to participate in burial activity leads to a perceived threat to the identity of the World War II veterans as a powerful force. When a group's identity is threatened the response is often a conservative retrenchment, a closing of ranks to use a military metaphor, and an appeal to powerful outside groups for support. Retrenchment is seen in the veterans' insistence that Arlington should be for decorated military only. Regarding the advocacy of powerful others, the veterans lobbying groups are still consulted on matters such as the House and Senate reviews of the yearly budget for Veterans Affairs, and each of the major veterans service organizations provides testimony on the proposed budget. While the tourists to Arlington might not notice the difference in the military emphasis, the House through its vote on the Arlington bill and the Senate through the Burial Act have reasserted the importance of the veterans groups and shown evidence of Congress' support and awareness of these groups as a continuing political force despite the reduction of their membership.

¹The Senate Veterans Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee are still discussing the issue. □

Follow Up . . .

■ **Silvio Dobry** of Hostos Community College (CUNY) in the Bronx commented on the story about teaching sociology in Spanish. "We have been doing this for quite some time and would like to share with others our experiences in this area. Teaching American Sociology in Spanish to Spanish speaking students, most of them recent immigrants to the States, gives the discipline a unique opportunity to help in acclimating students to their new environment." Contact Dobry at 574 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, NY 11238-3404.

■ **Berch Berberoglu**, University of Nevada-Reno wrote as a follow up to the article by Carla B. Howerly titled "Richardson Devotes His Energy to Faculty Governance" in the March 1998 issue of *Footnotes*, "I would like to report that Dr. Jim Richardson, Professor of Sociology and Judicial Studies at the University of Nevada, Reno has just been elected as next president of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). This may perhaps be the first time that a sociologist is elected to this highest office as President of AAUP since its founding in 1915. Moreover, there have only been two other presidents elected from west of the Mississippi in AAUP history (as some 78% of AAUP members are located in the east), and the last president from the west (California) was elected 25 years ago. Indeed, this means a great victory for Jim, as well as all of us in the Nevada Faculty Alliance and the profession of sociology in general. Congratulations, Jim!" □

Annual Meeting, from page 1

Presidential Address

A full ballroom is expected for Quadagno's Presidential Address on Saturday afternoon, August 22. The Address will immediately follow the ASA Awards ceremony, where we honor our colleagues (listed on page 1) for outstanding contributions to sociology.

Research Support Forum

The 1998 Annual Meeting marks the seventh year of the Annual Research Support Forum. Three substantive sessions are scheduled as part of three days of featured events. The first, a workshop on "Proposal Grantsmanship and Opportunities for Federal Funding for Research," brings together representatives from leading science agencies. They will discuss available support, offer advice on how to best develop competitive research proposals, and outline the review and evaluation process. This workshop will take place on Saturday, August 22 at 8:30 a.m.

The second event is a special session on "Science Policy and Core Issues and Opportunities in the Social Sciences," with panelists William Butz (National Science Foundation), Ellen Stover (National Institute of Mental Health), and Judith D. Auerbach (Office of Science and Technology Policy). This session, held on Saturday, August 22 at 10:30 a.m., brings together key science policy leaders to discuss current policy issues relating to the social and behavioral sciences. Panelists will assess the past year and consider opportunities, priorities, and strategies for advancing the social sciences and funding support.

The third session focuses on the Census 2000. This panel will address where the Census 2000 stands, and the potential threats to ensure a Census of the highest scientific quality. Former Census Director Martha Farnsworth Riche leads off this panel of experts that includes Reynolds Farley (Russell Sage Foundation), Linda Gage (California Department of Finance), and ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine. This special session is scheduled for Sunday, August 23, at 4:30 p.m.

On Saturday afternoon, visit the poster session on opportunities for research support; Sunday morning's poster session focuses on data resources.

Business Meeting Provides Forum to Discuss ASA Policies

The Business Meeting, scheduled for Monday, August 24, is an opportunity for members to raise issues, express opinions, present resolutions, and discuss important business and policy of the Association. The early start time (7:30 a.m.) may be softened for some members who have stuck to their

midwest or eastern time zone; coffee and rolls will be available for everyone. President Quadagno indicates that one agenda item will be open discussion on the ASA Committee Restructuring (featured in the April issue of *Footnotes*). While some of the issues about restructuring have been settled with recent referenda (see page 5 of this issue), committees will be meeting in San Francisco to discuss their possible future as task forces. The Business Meeting is an opportunity for members and officers to discuss important topics - please join us!

Spotlight on San Francisco

The 1998 Annual Program Committee is making the most of the Annual Meeting's setting in San Francisco. Working closely with local sociologists and area experts, the Committee has planned a number of exciting tours to Victorian houses, Chinatown, and to art in murals or museums. In addition, a "Sociology by Transit in San Francisco" guide has been prepared by Brian Sherman (Albany State University). Be sure to stop at the ASA Tickets counter and ask for a copy of this \$2 bargain that should not be missed!

Books and Authors

Renowned sociologists with recent book titles to their name will appear in "Author Meets Critics" sessions. Elaine Bell Kaplan's *Not Our Kind of Girl: Unraveling the Myths of Black Teenage Motherhood*, Carol Stack's *Call to Home*, and G. William Domhoff's updated classic *Who Rules America? Power and Politics in the Year 2000* are but a sample of the important works that will be under discussion.

As for books, participants can stroll through an outstanding exhibit of some 90 sociology publishers; talk to their representatives; purchase important new works; update textbook lists; and discover a whole array of specialty publications, software, and resources.

Professional, Teaching, and Academic Workshops

Once again the Annual Meeting Program offers a diverse group of almost 50 workshops. Professional Workshops this year range from "Leading Focus Groups" to "Making the Most of your Dissertation: Publishing Opportunities." The Teaching Workshops also offer a rich number of choices, including sessions on "Internationalizing the Curriculum," "Teaching Introductory Sociology for the First Time," "Teaching on the Internet," and "Teaching Feminist Theory." Academic Workplace Workshops focus on pressing issues in higher education. These seventeen exciting sessions will cover an array of topics from

regular sessions of "Consumers and Consumption" are scheduled for the Annual Meeting and other papers on consumption will be presented in other sessions.

The time is right, it seems, to gather together scholars whose work addresses and intersects with consumption into an ASA Section on the "sociology of consumers and consumption." The hope is that an organizational body will provide the basis for an intellectual community of mutual support and critique. Dan Cook is heading an organizational meeting for those interested in exploring the idea of new section, scheduled for Friday, August 21, at 6:45 p.m. in Continental Parlor I.

A formal statement and 100 signatures need to be presented to the Committee on Sections in January. Dan Cook, assistant professor at the University of Illinois-Champaign, can be reached via email at dtcook@uiuc.edu, or by mail (after August 10) at 104 Huff Hall, 1206 South Fourth Street, Champaign, IL 61820. □

"Making Tenure Viable" to "Evaluation and Assessment."

New This Year!

Undergraduate Advisors Meet, Community College Outreach, Introducing Sociology, and the ASA Bookstore

Several innovations help make the meeting better than ever. In addition to the Chair Conference (August 20-21) and the Directors of Graduate Study Conference (August 23), ASA will convene a meeting of Undergraduate Program Directors on Sunday, August 23, at 2:30 p.m., to let directors get together to talk about curriculum issues, enrollment trends, advising, and career opportunities. There is no fee or preregistration requirement. Anyone with responsibility for the undergraduate program or major is invited to attend.

On Saturday, August 22, at 7:00 a.m., sociologists teaching at community colleges are invited to a bagel breakfast to meet one another and discuss topics of common interest. The Task Force on Community Colleges will meet at 2:30 that day and welcomes input about how to enhance the professional support for colleagues in two-year colleges.

Saturday also centers on sessions highlighting students' first encounters with sociology. Whether students take a high school course, traditional introductory sociology, or lower division courses in subfields, their first exposure to sociology sets the stage. At every session slot on August 22, attendees can learn more about introducing sociology to the next generation.

ASA publications will be on display and for sale at the ASA Bookstore. Drop by to check out our new book on Affirmative Action, or the issue briefs on welfare, youth violence, childcare, or immigration. All the Teaching Resources Center materials, in the latest editions, will be there. Take a look at ASA guides, directories, career materials, and more.

Have Fun!

As always, opportunities abound for participants to network, make new friends, and socialize with their colleagues. All meeting registrants are invited to the Welcoming Party on Friday, August 21 from 6:45-8:00 p.m. for what will be a festive occasion. First-time meeting attendees are urged to attend a one-hour orientation immediately prior to the Plenary Town Meeting on the first day. Association officers will be available to provide useful clues on the best way to navigate the Annual Meeting.

Participants can stay in the partying mood, and join their colleagues for the Honorary Reception on Saturday, August 22 at 6:30 p.m.—a great opportunity to congratulate and extend best wishes to President Quadagno and the major 1998 ASA award recipients. Special receptions for students and international scholars will be held on Sunday evening, August 23. Another rollicking, good-time event is the 25th Annual Department Alumni event (DAN), where a large number of graduate departments sponsor tables and encourage mingling with alumni, colleagues, students, and friends. As always, this is a great chance for sociologists to reminisce about graduate school days and catch up on the latest news. The gathering kicks off at 9:30 p.m. on Sunday, August 23.

Last but not least, section receptions occur every night of the meeting. Check your program for the dates and times. If you are not a section member, stop by the ASA Membership table during the day and join the section of your choice.

Finally . . .

The Preliminary Program was sent to all ASA members and Annual Meeting program participants in late May. For general inquiries about the meeting, call

202-833-3410, ext. 305 or e-mail: meetings@asanet.org. Program highlights and additional information appears on ASA's home page: www.asanet.org.

ASA looks forward to an exciting 93rd Annual Meeting and to sharing with attendees a meeting that excels in every way, in the city by the Bay. □

Briefing, from page 3

Study (CILS). He noted the high percentage of immigrant children who speak their native tongue at home, but speak proficient English elsewhere. For the third generation of children of immigrants, Rumbaut describes a state of native language atrophy. Children prefer to speak English and do so quite well. This preference is only accentuated when they move from their family of origin. He also discussed data on school performance in the San Diego and Miami school districts. Immigrant children outperformed native children on many measures, including GPA. They had lower dropout rates as well.

A lively question and answer session followed, asking about the most effective immigration policies, how to assist immigrant families, and how to encourage bilingualism. The backdrop of the passage of Proposition 206 in California two days earlier made this briefing even more timely than planned.

The briefing materials are available in the short term as photocopies; contact apap@asanet.org or call the Executive Office ext. 318 or 323. A transcription of the briefing and the background materials will be available as part of the ASA Issues Series in about two months; watch *Footnotes* for an advertisement. □

Election, from page 1

President-Elect

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida-Gainesville

Vice President-Elect

Nan Lin, Duke University

Council

Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College
William T. Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara

Carole C. Marks, University of Delaware
Melvin L. Oliver, The Ford Foundation

Committee on Publications

Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley

John R. Logan, State University of New York-Albany

Committee on Nominations

District One
Belinda Robnett, University of California-Davis

District Two
Rogelio Saenz, Texas A & M University

District Three
Jeylan T. Mortimer, University of Minnesota

District Four
Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

District Five
Toby L. Parcel, Ohio State University

District Six
Antonio McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania

District Seven
Roy S. Bryce-Laporte, Colgate University

District Eight
Lawrence D. Bobo, Harvard University □

Corrections

The title of Robert G. Dumm's book was listed incorrectly in the May/June "New Books" column. The correct title is *Identity Crises: A Social Critique of Postmodernity*.

The correct phone numbers for the Behavioral and Social Science Volunteer (BSSV) Program (see May/June issue, page 5) are: (202) 218-3993 for the BSSV office at the American Psychological Association; and (360) 754-1404 or (877) 754-1404 (toll-free) to reach Program Director Duane Wilkerson.

The correct e-mail address for Linda Shafer of the Education Statistics Services Institute (see April issue, "Other Organizations") is lshafer@air-dc.org.

To purchase a copy of Dane Archer's video, *The Human Body: Appearance, Shape, and Self-Image* (see May/June issue, "New Publications"), contact the University of California Extension Media Center at (510) 642-0460. Potential purchasers should not contact Barbara McKenna.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The American Orthopsychiatric Association invites abstracts for its 76th Annual Meeting to be held April 9-11, 1999, at the Crystal Gateway Marriott, Washington, DC. The program committee urges Ortho members and nonmembers in a range of settings such as academia, advocacy, private practice, law, hospitals, and agencies to submit abstracts on relevant issues of current concern in mental health research, practice and policy. Proposals should be comprised of both an abstract of 50 words and a more detailed description of 300-500 words. To submit a proposal, 10 collated copies of your identification cover page, abstract, and description should be mailed to: American Orthopsychiatric Association Annual Meeting Program Committee, 330 Seventh Avenue, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10013; (212) 564-5930. Deadline for postmark of proposals is September 11, 1998.

The Association for Gerontology in Higher Education invites applications for presentations for its 25th Annual Meeting to be held February 25-28, 1999, at the Regal Riverfront Hotel in St. Louis, MO. Theme: "Blending Pedagogy and Technology: The Virtual Classroom of the 21st Century." For more information and application instructions contact the AGHE Program Chair: Leslie A. Morgan, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Baltimore, MD 21250; (410) 455-2074.

Center for Iranian Research and Analysis (CIRA) is soliciting abstracts of papers as well as proposals for complete sessions or discussion panels for the 17th Annual CIRA Conference to be held in Boston, MA, April 23-24, 1999. Theme: "Iran at the Threshold of the New Millennium." Send abstracts and proposals before November 30, 1998, to Kamran Dadkhah, Department of Economics, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; <http://www.dac.neu.edu/cira>.

The Communicarian Network will hold its Communicarian Summit February 27-28, 1999 at the Washington National Hilton, Crystal City, VA. Individuals interested in submitting a paper or organizing a session should send an abstract to: Vanessa Wright, The Communicarian Network, 2130 H Street NW, Suite 714 J, Washington, DC 20009; e-mail vwright@gwu.edu. For full conference details and updates see <http://www.gwu.edu/~ccps>.

The Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies is holding its second workshop on rural Russia in Spring 1999 in Washington, DC. Theme: "Rural Russia: New Directions in Research." Participants in the workshop will be expected to present their current research pertaining to rural Russia and actively engage in discussion of themes related to rural development. Those interested in participating should submit an abstract of their current research, a current resume, and two letters of recommendation to: Rural Russia Workshop, The Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, The Woodrow Wilson Center, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1330 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20523. Deadline for receipt of applications is November 1, 1998. Contact Nancy Popson at (202) 691-4100 for additional information.

The North American Labor History (NALH) Conference invites proposals for panels and papers on the theme, "Class and Politics in Historical and Contemporary Perspectives" for its 21st meeting to be held October 21-23, 1999, at Wayne State University in Detroit, MI. We are interested in sessions and/or papers which examine how class and politics connect. Please submit panel and paper proposals (including a 1-2 page paper abstracts and curriculum vitae for all participants) by March 15, 1999 to: Elizabeth Faue, Coordinator, NALH Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525.

The Oral History Association invites proposals for papers and presentations for its 1999 annual meeting to be held October 7-10, 1999 in Anchorage, AK. Theme: "Giving Voice: Oral Historians and the Shaping of the Narrative." For further information contact: Susan Armitage, Washington State University, Women's Studies Program, Pullman, WA 99164-4007; (509) 335-8569; e-mail armitage@wsu.edu.

The Popular Culture Association National Convention will be held March 31-April 3, 1999 in San Diego, CA. Theme: "Of Utopianism, Dystopianism, and Technorealism: Electronic Culture at the Millennium." Papers and panels addressing all areas of electronic communication and culture are invited to the meeting. Submissions should be between 400-700 words in length and should be sent via email to: Sam Smith, smiths@colorado.edu. The deadline for submission is August 15, 1998.

The Second National and International Conference on Black Women in the Academy, June 24-27, 1999, The Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC. Theme: "Black Women in the Academy II: Service and Leadership." Deadline for submission of papers is October 6, 1998. For registration form and more information contact: Howard University/Black Women in the Academy II, P.O. Box 1023, Washington, DC 20059; (202) 806-4556; fax (202) 806-9236; e-mail Blackwomen@howard.edu.

The 16th Qualitative Analysis Conference will be held at the University of New Brunswick and St. Thomas University in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, May 13-16, 1999. Theme: "Social Processes in an Interdisciplinary Perspective." The organizers are calling for papers that speak to qualitative research and social processes from an interdisciplinary perspective. The deadline for submission is September 1, 1998. The title, abstract, and accompanying one-page vitae must be sent to either one of the two organizers: Deborah K. van den Hoonaard, Gerontology Program, St. Thomas University, Fredericton, NB Canada E3B 5A3; e-mail dkv@stthomas.ca; (506) 452-0486; or Will C. van den Hoonaard, Department of Sociology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Canada E3B 5A3; e-mail wil@unb.ca; (506) 453-4849.

PUBLICATIONS

Applied Behavioral Science Review invites submissions for a special issue on the 1997 Red River Valley flooding in the Upper Midwest. Special issue editors Clifford Staples and Kathleen Tiemann are looking for theoretically informed, empirically grounded social science research on any aspect of this disaster, including applied and policy oriented papers. This special issue will be published in the fall of 1999. Deadline for submission is December 31, 1998. Manuscripts should be no more than 30 double-spaced pages and should be submitted in APA style on paper (three copies) and on disk (Microsoft Word). For information and submissions contact: Clifford Staples, Department of Sociology, Box 7136, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202; (701) 777-4417; fax (701) 777-2468; e-mail staples@badlands.ndak.edu.

Children and Youth Services Review invites submissions for a special issue to be published in 1999. Theme: "Children and Family Policy in Europe." This special issue will be an important opportunity for European writers and those writing about Europe to share their experiences in the most important research journal in the fields of social work and child welfare. Submissions should not exceed 6,000 words in length including notes and references. Four copies should be mailed by November 1, 1998 to: Robert Dingwall, School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, United Kingdom.

Inquiries may be sent by e-mail to: robert.dingwall@nottingham.ac.uk; +44(115) 951-5418; fax +44 (115) 951-5232.

Cultural Studies: A Research Annual invites submissions for its Volume 5, 1999 issue. Cultural Studies is an open-review annual devoted to cross-disciplinary, cross-paradigm, experimental analysis of those global cultural practices and cultural forms that shape the meaning of race, ethnicity, class, nationality, and gender in the contemporary world. Deadline for submission is October 15, 1998. Send submissions (five copies) and a \$10.00 processing fee, payable to the University of Illinois, to the editor: Norman K. Denzin, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-0795; fax (217) 333-5225; e-mail n-denzin@staff.uiuc.edu.

European Journal of Women's Studies is accepting submissions for a special issue on Simone de Beauvoir in August 1999. This issue commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the first appearance of *The Second Sex* in 1949. All submissions critically assessing de Beauvoir's contribution to feminism welcomed. For discussion of ideas and abstracts, please contact the editor Mary Evans: Faculty of Social Sciences, Darwin College, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT4 5BP, United Kingdom; e-mail m.s.evans@uk.ac.uk. Papers should not exceed 5000 words and must be submitted before September 15, 1998, to Zjan Matti (Managing Editor), Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Journal of Children and Poverty. The Institute for Children and Poverty is requesting manuscripts to be considered for publication. Submissions must contribute to the discussion of issues surrounding children and families in poverty. The journal is published biannually and the deadline for submissions is rolling. For submission guidelines, contact: Rebecca Miller, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003; (212) 529-5252; fax (212) 529-7698; e-mail hn4061@handsnet.org; <http://www.HomesforTheHomeless.com>.

Qualitative Inquiry invites submissions for 1999 issues. *QI* is an open-review, quarterly journal devoted to cross-disciplinary, cross-paradigm, experimental analysis of qualitative-research methods. Results of specific research studies using qualitative methods are not appropriate unless the methodological issues are paramount. Deadlines for submission are October 15, 1998, and February 15 and April 15, 1999. Send submissions (five copies) and a \$10.00 processing fee, payable to the University of Illinois, to the editor: Norman K. Denzin, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-0795; fax (217) 333-5225; e-mail n-denzin@staff.uiuc.edu.

Sociological Focus is planning a special issue on the theme, "Work and Family Conflict: Antecedents, Implications, Remedies." Scholars and practitioners conducting original research related to the theme are invited to submit papers to: David J. Maume, Jr., Director, Kane Center for the Study of Work and Family, P.O. Box 210378, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378; (513) 556-4713; fax (513) 556-0047; e-mail david.maume@uc.edu. Deadline for submission is December 1, 1998.

Sociological Imagination is soliciting manuscripts for a special issue on "Bosnia and Sociology." The issue, to be published in mid-1999, will apply sociological insights to the situation in Bosnia. Send three copies of the manuscript to: Keith Doubt, Division of Social Science, Truman State University, Kirksville, MO 63501; (816) 785-4322; e-mail kdoubt@academic.truman.edu. Manuscripts should adhere to ASR format and should contain an abstract of approximately 75 to 100 words.

Studies in Symbolic Interaction: A Research Annual invites submissions for its 1999 issue. Preference is given to manuscripts which stress empirical and theoretical issues at the cutting edge of interactionist-interpretive thought. Deadline for submission is August 1, 1998. Send submissions (five copies) and a \$10.00 processing fee, payable to the University of Illinois, to the editor: Norman K. Denzin, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-0795; fax (217) 333-5225; e-mail n-denzin@staff.uiuc.edu.

Theorizing Intimacy. The Centre for Refugee Studies of the Graduate Program in Sociology of York University is putting together a collection of scholarly work that cuts across disciplinary perspectives. Papers are sought that push the margins to the center in conceptualizing intimacy and/or intimate relationships. Abstracts (approximately 150-250 words) will be accepted until July 15. If accepted, papers due August 30, 1998 (hard copy and disk). For more information or to submit contact Gail McCabe by e-mail mccabe@yorku.ca or oscarw@yorku.ca; (905) 858-9063.

Meetings

August 9-12, 1998. *Governmental Research Association 84th Annual Conference*, Radisson Plaza, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Dana Solomon, Executive Director, 1998 CRA Conference Host; (612) 224-7477; e-mail meeting@mnatx.org.

August 19-20, 1998. *Seventh Annual Conference of Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment (SASH)*, Hotel Nikko, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Sexual Harassment Research and Response: Culture and the Politics of Social Change." Contact: Kimberly J. Cook, SASH Coordinator, Department of Criminology, University of Southern Maine, P.O. Box 9300, Portland, ME 04104; (207) 780-4399; fax (207) 780-4987; e-mail kjcook@usm.maine.edu.

August 20-23, 1998. *Midwest Consortium for Latino Research Fourth Midwest Conference*, Indiana University-Bloomington. Theme: "Issues, Challenges and Successes: Latinos and Latinas in the Midwest." Contact: Rosemary T. Falver, Executive Director, Midwest Consortium for Latino Research, Michigan State University, 203 Paolucci Building, East Lansing, MI 48824-1110; <http://www.mclor.org/roundtables>.

October 8-10, 1998. *The 26th Annual Current Topics in Geriatrics*, sponsored by the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Geriatrics Center, Renaissance Harborplace Hotel, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Office of Continuing Medical Education, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Turner 20, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205-2195; (410) 955-2959; fax (410) 955-0807; e-mail cmetent@som.adm.jhu.edu; <http://www.med.jhu.edu/cme>.

October 12-13, 1998. *Social Impact on the Aging Self*. Penn State Conference Center

Holt, State College, PA. Contact: Judy Hall, Conference Planner, Pennsylvania State University, 225 The Penn State Conference Center Hotel, University Park, PA 16802-7002; (814) 863-5100; e-mail Conferencefn01@cde.psu.edu; <http://www.outreach.psu.edu/C&I/TheAgingSelf/>.

October 15-18, 1998. *Oral History Association 32nd National Meeting*, Buffalo, NY. Theme: "Crossing the Boundary, Crossing the Line: Oral History on the Border." Contact: Oral History Association, P.O. Box 97234, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76798-7234; (254) 710-2764; fax (254) 710-1571; e-mail oha_support@baylor.edu; <http://www.baylor.edu/~OHA/>.

October 30 to November 1, 1998. *Social Networks and Social Capital. An International Conference*. Duke University. Contact marks@soc.duke.edu; <http://www.soc.duke.edu/dept/events/capital.html>.

November 12-14, 1998. *Education Trust Conference*, Grand Hyatt Hotel, Washington, DC. Theme: "Bringing It All Together: Making Standards, Curriculum, and Professional Development Work for All Students, Kindergarten through College." Contact: Wanda Robinson, Conference Manager, The Education Trust, 1725 K Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006; fax (202) 293-2605.

November 13, 1998. *The New England Faculty Development Consortium (NEFC) 1998 Fall Conference*, College of Holy Cross, Worcester, MA. Theme: "Teaching and Learning Excellence in the Student-Focused Classroom." Contact: Matthew L. Ouellet, Associate Director, Center for Teaching, Box 833245, 301 Goodell Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003-3245; (413) 545-1225; fax (413) 545-3829; <http://www.umass.edu/ct/>.

November 18-21, 1998. *Conference Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Cuban Revolution*. University of Havana, Havana Cuba. Contact: Charles McKelvey, Center for Development Studies, 210 Belmont Stakes, Clinton, SC 29325; e-mail cmck@cs.presby.edu; fax (864) 833-8481.

Funding

American Antiquarian Society is awarding a number of short and long-term visiting research fellowships: (1) *AAAS-National*

Continued on next page

Call for Papers 70th Annual Meeting Pacific Sociological Association

August 15-18, 1999
Marriott Hotel
Portland, Oregon

PSA President, Cecilia Ridgeway, Stanford University, extends an invitation to participate in the 70th annual PSA meeting. The theme is **Social Difference and Social Connection**.

Deadline for submission of ideas, outlines, abstracts, and papers to session organizers in October 15, 1998.

For information on sessions and the meeting, visit the PSA web site at www.csus.edu/psa/ or contact the Program Chair, Robert Nash Parker, University of California Riverside, e-mail robnp@aol.com; phone (909) 787-4604.

For information on the PSA, contact the office, e-mail psa@csus.edu; phone (916) 278-5254.

Spend a few days this coming Spring in beautiful Portland and network with colleagues at the same time!

Funding continued

Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships for four to 12 months of support (maximum \$30,000) for research on any subject which the Society has strong holdings; (2) **Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowships** for a minimum of nine months in residence at AAS (the maximum available stipend is \$35,000); (3) **Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellowships** for one to three months' support (\$950 per month) for research on any subject for which the Society has strong holdings; (4) **Stephen Batein Fellowships** for one to two months' residence (\$950 per month) by persons working in the history of the book in American culture; (5) **Joyce Tracy Fellowship** for one month's research on newspapers and magazines or for projects using these resources as primary documentation (\$950); (6) **Legacy Fellowship** one month fellowship (\$950) derived from the gifts of former fellows for research on any subject for which the Society has strong holdings; (7) **AAS-American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies Fellowships** for one to two months' residence (\$950 per month) by persons working in any area of American eighteenth-century studies; (8) **AAS-Northeast Modern Language Association Fellowship** for one month's residence (\$950) by persons doing research in American literary studies through 1876; (9) **Mellon Post-Dissertation Fellowship** tenable for a minimum of 12 months during the period June 1, 1999-August 31, 2000, provides the recipient with time and resources to extend research and/or to revise the dissertation for publication (\$30,000); deadline for application for this fellowship is October 15, 1998. For all other AAS fellowships, the deadline for receipt of completed applications, including letters of recommendation, is January 15, 1999. Contact: John B. Hench, Vice President for Academic and Public Programs, Room A, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634; (508) 752-5813 or 755-5221; e-mail cfs@mwva.org.

The Center for the Advanced Study of Leadership at the James MacGregor Burns Academy of Leadership announces the first annual competition for research grants in Leadership Studies. Grants for residence at the Center will be awarded to groups of 2-7 people—scholars and practitioners—to engage in intensive, collaborative work in Leadership Studies. Group grants are awarded for five-day periods and cover the costs of travel, lodging, and meals for each participant. The Center will also provide appropriate office space, meeting rooms, and conference facilities. Applications from any country are welcome (although a good command of English is essential), and are particularly encouraged from groups with members from different disciplines, sectors (public, private, non-profit), and specialties. The deadline for the receipt of applications is October 1, 1998. For further information and application materials contact: Center for the Advanced Study of Leadership, the James MacGregor Burns Academy of Leadership, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-7715; (301) 405-7920; fax (301) 405-6402; e-mail casl@academy.umd.edu; http://casl.academy.umd.edu

Law School Admission Council Research Grant Program funds research on legal education in the United States and in the common law schools of Canada. The Program welcomes research proposals proceeding from any of a variety of methodologies, a potentially broad range of topics, and having time frames looking as far back as students' undergraduate consideration of legal education or as far forward as students' first jobs following law school. Contact: Kathleen B. McCready, Coordinator of Grants and Contracts, Law School Admission Council, P.O. Box 40, 661 Penn Street, Newtown, PA 18940-0040; (215) 968-1377; fax (215) 968-1169; e-mail kmccready@lsac.org.

Marshall University has received a Rockefeller Foundation for the Humanities grant to establish a Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Gender in Appalachia. Scholars are invited to apply for resident fellowships funded by the Center. Deadline for submission is February 15, 1999, for the Fall 1999 Fellowship. Contact: Mary Thomas, Administrative Assistant, CSEGA, Marshall University, 400 Hal Greer Boulevard, Huntington, WV 25755; http://www.marshall.edu/csega/.

Nichols College, a small private college of professional studies annually awards a distinguished visiting professor position in a selected academic discipline. The college's

Institute for the Study of American Values invites applications for a six-week appointment during the fall semester to participate as a guest lecturer in Sociology and team teach across other related disciplines. On occasion would be asked to participate in institute symposia and seminars. Starting date is negotiable. Honorarium, housing and meals included. Send letters of application and curriculum vitae to: Ellen I. Rosen, Nichols College, Associate Professor of Sociology, Dudley, MA 01571.

Social Science Research Council. The Sexuality Research Fellowship Program provides dissertation and postdoctoral support (\$28,000 and \$38,000 respectively) for social and behavioral science research on sexuality. Joint application from fellow applicant and research advisor/associate required. Applications for academic year 1999-2000 due by December 15, 1998. Contact: Sexuality Research Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10019; e-mail srpf@ssrc.org; http://www.ssrc.org.

The University of Michigan. Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy offers one and two-year postdoctoral fellowships to American minority scholars in all the social sciences. Applicants must have completed their PhDs by August 1, 1999. Application deadline is January 13, 1999. Contact: Program on Poverty, the Underclass, and Public Policy, 540 E. Liberty, Suite 202, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48104-2210.

Wesleyan University. Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship in Cultural Studies. One fellow will be appointed for the academic year 1999-2000 to the Wesleyan University Center for the Humanities. In the 1999-2000 the Center will focus on cultural

studies with the themes, "The Problem of Aesthetics" (Fall) and "Lines of the City" (Spring). The fellow will teach one seminar for undergraduates and will participate in the Center's interdisciplinary program of lectures and colloquia. Candidates must have received their PhD after May 1, 1994, and must demonstrate a strong interdisciplinary interest. The award carries an annual stipend of \$31,000 plus \$500 to support research. Completed applications must be postmarked by November 15, 1998. For a brochure detailing the application process, and a complete description of the themes, write to: Application Coordinator, Center for the Humanities, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06459-0069; (860) 685-2170; e-mail peamder@wesleyan.edu

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. The Center annually awards residential fellowships to approximately 20 individuals with outstanding project proposals in the humanities and social sciences on national and international issues. Applicants must hold a doctorate or have equivalent professional accomplishments. The average support is \$41,600, inclusive of travel expenses and 75% of health insurance, and their dependent children. The application deadline is October 1, 1998. Contact: Fellowships Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW, SI MRC 022, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-2641; fax (202) 357-4439; e-mail wcfellow@wimv.si.edu; http://wwics.si.edu

Competitions

The Charles DeBenedetti Prize in Peace History. The Peace History Society invites

submission for the prize, to be given to the author or authors of an outstanding article published in English in 1997 or 1998, which deals with peace history. Articles may focus on the history of peace movements, the response of individuals to peace and war issues, the relationship between peace and other reform movements, gender issues in warfare and peacemaking, comparative analyses, and quantitative studies. The prize includes a cash award of \$500. Articles should be submitted in triplicate by February 1, 1999 to Susan Zeiger, Department of History, Regis College, Weston, MA 02193.

Italian Americana announces the annual \$500 Massaro Prize and the \$500 Geo. D. Caruolo Prize to be awarded for the best critical essay that appears in *Italian Americana* each year on an historical theme, be it social, political, economic, or literary. The competition is open to all to encourage the documentation and study of the Italian American experience. Manuscripts should be no longer than 30 typed, double-spaced pages, including notes. Deadlines for subpages are July 1 (Massaro Prize) and January 1 (Caruolo Prize). Contact the editor: Carol Bonomo Albright, *Italian Americana*, URI/Providence Center, 80 Washington Street, Providence, RI 02903.

The Scientific Freedom and Responsibility Award is presented annually by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to honor scientists and engineers whose exemplary actions have served to foster scientific freedom and responsibility. This annual award was established in 1980 and consists of a plaque and \$2500. The Award will be presented at the AAAS Annual Meeting in Anaheim, CA, January 21-26, 1998. Deadline for nominations is August 1, 1998. To submit a nomination: send your name, address, and phone number and the name(s)

and address(es) of the nominee; a summary of the action(s) that form the basis for the nomination (250 words); A longer statement (no more than three pages) providing additional details of the action(s) for which the candidate is nominated; at least two letters of support, with addresses and phone numbers; the candidate's vita (no more than three pages); any documentation (books, articles, or other materials) that illuminates the significance of the nominee's achievement. Please submit all information to: Deborah Runkle, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 326-6794; fax (202) 289-4950.

Awards

Mike Adams, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, was named Outstanding Professor by the UNC-Wilmington Greek Association

Ronald M. Anderson, University of California-Los Angeles, was named Distinguished Alumnus by the School of Liberal Arts of Purdue University.

Richard Ball, Ferris State University, received a Fulbright fellowship to teach at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, South Korea for 1998-1999.

Sharon Barnartt and John Christiansen, Gallaudet University, were named the 1998 Distinguished Faculty Members.

Nicole Biesel, Northwestern University, received a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Victoria Bonnell and Thomas Gold, University of California-Berkeley, received a Mellon Foundation-funded grant for a Sawyer seminar on the topic, "Entrepreneurs, Entrepreneurship and Democracy in Communist and Post-Communist Societies."

Liz Boyle, University of Minnesota, received a \$50,000 grant from the National Science Foundation for her project entitled, "The Adoption and Enforcement of Anti-Female-Centical-Excision Laws."

Prudence Carter, Columbia University, was named a 1998 Spencer Foundation Dissertation Fellow for her dissertation, "Resistance in Education: The Interplay of Race, Ethnicity, Gender and Social Networks."

Mark Chesler, University of Michigan, received the Ernest Lynton Award for Faculty Professional Service and Outreach from the New England Resource Center for Higher Education at the University of Massachusetts-Boston.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, received the 1998 Mentoring Award from the Northeastern Association of Graduate Schools.

Gilberto Conchas, University of Michigan, was named a 1998 Spencer Foundation Dissertation Fellow for his dissertation, "An American High School and the Paradox of Racial Inequality: The Dialectics between the Reproductive and Democratic Forces in Schooling."

William Casarsa, Indiana University, received the Robert H. Shaffer Class of 1967 Endowed Professorship.

Don Diltman, Washington State University, received the Excellence in Research Award from the Rural Sociology Society.

Ross Eshleman, Wayne State University, received the 1997-98 President's Award for Excellence in Teaching.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, was awarded the Seventh James Wilbur Award for Extra Contributions to the Appreciation and Advancement of Human Values.

Gary Feinberg, St. Thomas University, was elected President of the Faculty Forum. He also received a grant for advancing Multiculturalism in the classroom and a faculty development award for research on the social influences of Islam.

Marjane Ferguson, La Roche College, received the La Roche College Alumni Association Educator's Award.

William Finlay, University of Georgia, received Honorable Mention for the Arts and Sciences 1998 Faculty Advancing Award.

William Flanagan, Coe College, was named the Stead Family Professor of Sociology.

Kimberly Goyette, University of Michigan, was named a 1998 Spencer Foundation Dis-

Continued on next page

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SOCIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF HOMOSEXUALITY

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edited by Donald J. West and Richard Green
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Awards, continued

sertation Fellow for her dissertation, "The College-Going Process: An Examination of the College Enrollment of Whites and Asian Americans in the United States."

Mauro F. Guillen, University of Pennsylvania, received a Guggenheim Fellowship for research on organizations and globalization. He will spend 1998-99 at Princeton University.

Jerald Hage, University of Maryland, received the Stuart A. Rice Award for Career Achievement from the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Barbara S. Heisler, Gettysburg College, was awarded a Berlin Prize Fellowship from the American Academy in Berlin.

Melissa Herbert, Hamline University, received the College of Liberal Arts Faculty Advisor of the Year Award.

Donna Hess, South Dakota State University, received the South Dakota Board of Regents' "Distinguished Professor" award for her accomplishments in the arenas of teaching, research and service to South Dakota.

Billie M. Hoskins, Galveston College, was given the 30 Year Award on April 17, 1998.

Richard Ingersoll, University of Georgia, received the Sandy Beaver Excellence in Teaching Award by the Franklin College of Arts and Sciences. He was also awarded a \$3,600 Faculty Research Grant by the University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.

Carole Joffe, University of California-Davis, received a fellowship from the Open Society Institute of the Soros Foundation.

Edward L. Kain, Southwestern University, was given the William Carrington Finch Award at the commencement ceremonies of Southwestern University.

Randy LaGrange, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, received the 1997 President's Award for Service to the North Carolina Justice Association.

Paul Leslie, Greensboro College, received the 1998-99 Moore Professorship.

Scott Long, Indiana University, was honored with the Chancellor's Professorship.

Richard Lundman, Ohio State University, was one of nine winners of the 1998 Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching.

Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania, and **Adrian Raftery**, University of Washington, received the Population Association of America's Clifford C. Clogg Award, recognizing distinguished work in population statistics.

Lisa McCormick, sociology major at Rice University, has won a Rhodes scholarship to study at Oxford University.

Tom McNulty, University of Georgia, received the M.G. Michael Award for a creative research project by the Franklin College of Arts and Sciences.

Helen J. Mederer received a 1997-98 fellowship from the University of Rhode Island Center for the Humanities to complete her research on how fishing families are coping with the stress created by the groundfish crisis in northeastern fisheries.

Stephen Morgan, Harvard University, has been named a 1998 Spencer Foundation Dissertation Fellow for his dissertation, "Educational Attainment and the Bayesian Dynamics of Expectation Formation."

Ruth Curran Neild, University of Pennsylvania, has been named a 1998 Spencer Foundation Dissertation Fellow for her dissertation, "Choosing and Sorting: The High School Choice Process in Philadelphia."

Ebrahim Patel, a University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign Sociology graduate, was awarded a Rhodes scholarship beginning Fall 1998.

Bernice Pescosolido, Indiana University, was honored with the Chancellor's Professorship.

David Pilgrim was one of two Ferris State University faculty honored as Distinguished Faculty by the Michigan Association of Governing Boards of Colleges and Universities.

D.L. Poston, Texas A&M University, received the Distinguished Achievement in Research Award and the George T. and Gladys H. Abell Professorship in Liberal Arts.

Elaine Reynolds, a senior majoring in Sociology at the University of North Florida has been named a 1998 Truman Scholar. She has an overall GPA of 3.98 and a Sociology GPA of 4.0. She plans to use the Truman Award toward a PhD in Sociology, with an emphasis on Social Policy. She is currently the Director of the Community Conflict Resolution Program at the Jacksonville Community Council, Inc., a non-profit organization devoted to enhancing the quality of life in Northeast Florida.

Reymundo Rodriguez Jr., a former MOST student, just completed his first year at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Policy and is starting an internship at the White House.

Dean Rojek, University of Georgia, received a \$1,000 Award for Excellence in Teaching by the Office of Vice President for Academic Affairs.

Ann R. Roschelle, University of San Francisco, was a 1997 Recipient of *Choice Magazine's* Outstanding Academic Book Award for *No More Kin: Exploring Race, Class, and Gender in Family Networks* (Sage 1997).

David A. Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, received a 1998-99 Ciriacy-Wantrup Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Natural Resource Economics at the University of California-Berkeley.

Larissa G. Titarenko, Belarus State University, was appointed a 1998-99 Woodrow Wilson Center Fellow. The project she will pursue is "Post-Soviet Youth-Engagement and Integration into Civil Society: Belarus and Beyond."

Steven Tuch, George Washington University, received the Morris Rosenberg Merit Award for Recent Achievement from the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

The University of Houston Sociology Department received the Southwestern Sociological Association's 1997-98 Departmental Excellence in Teaching Award.

Angela J. Ware, American University, received the Irene B. Tauber-Graduate Student Paper Award from the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Adam Weinberg, Colgate University, was named the Phi Eta Sigma Professor of the Year and was appointed to the Metropolitan and Rural Strategies Task Force for President Clinton's Council on Sustainable Development.

Cornel West and **William Julius Wilson** were promoted by Harvard University to "University Professor," Harvard's highest faculty position. They are the first black scholars to receive that title since it was created more than 60 years ago.

Rosemary Wright, Fairleigh Dickinson University, received the Outstanding Faculty Award from the New Jersey Educational Opportunity Fund Program.

Lewis Yablonsky, California State University-Northridge, received the Pacific Sociological Association Award for Distinguished Sociological Practice.

People

Emelio R. Betances, Gettysburg College, edited a special issue of *NACLA, Report on the Americas*, March/April 1997 on "The Dominican Republic After the Caudillos."

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada-Reno, will be teaching a graduate seminar on the political economy of class and state as Visiting Professor of Political Economy at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada.

York Bradshaw, Indiana University, was promoted to full professor.

April Brayfield was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure at Tulane University.

William Canak, Middle Tennessee State University, was elected President of the Tennessee Employment Relations Research Association, a state chapter of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

Claire Cummings, Newbury College, was a presenter and panel organizer for the 1998 National Women's Studies Association.

Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo received tenure at the University of Southern California.

Maryellen R. Kelley has taken a public service leave of absence from Carnegie Mellon University. She has joined the Advanced Technology Program (ATP) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology for a three-year term.

Charles Kurzman has joined the faculty at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

Allan L. McCutcheon has been appointed to the Scientific Advisory Board (Wissenschaftliche Beirat) of the German Center for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA) in Mannheim, Germany. He was also invited as keynote speaker at the 21st biennial meeting of the Society for Multivariate Analysis in the Behavioural Sciences in Leuven, Belgium.

Roxanna Moayed received tenure at the Trinity College in Washington, DC.

Nancy Naples received tenure at the University of California-Irvine.

Carolyn Cummings Ferrucci, Purdue University, has been named Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, effective July 1, 1998.

Bernice Pescosolido, Indiana University, was promoted to full professor.

Brian Powell, Indiana University, was promoted to full professor.

Nathan Rousseau has joined the faculty of Muskingum College.

Christopher Wellin has accepted a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of California-San Francisco's Institute on Health and Aging.

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University, was appointed Charles William Elliot Professor of Education at Harvard University.

Lewis Yablonsky, California State University-Northridge, has been invited by the Italian government to direct three weeklong psychodrama workshops in 1998 in a therapeutic community in Torino. The workshops involve training mental health professionals working with HIV/AIDS patients in the methodology of group psychotherapy and psychodrama.

In the News

Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was interviewed in the article, "A Teaching Champion," for the online journal, *ULitBASE*, a Web site maintained by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University.

His article, "A Woman's Place," will be featured in the magazine *Endeavors* in Winter 1998. He was also quoted in an article in the *Spring 1998 Inc.* magazine.

Kevin Anderson, Northern Illinois University, authored a letter to the editor on dictators' ethnic biases, which appeared in the *April 22, 1998, New York Times*.

Patricia G. Blanford, University of Montana, was interviewed by KUFM public radio about her research on changing funeral practices in Western Montana. The two shows were aired June 1 and June 3, 1998.

B. Meredith Burke, demographer and senior fellow of Negative Population Group, authored an article on the Sierra Club which appeared in the April 21, 1998 *Christian Science Monitor*; an op-ed column on population growth for *The Seattle Times* on April 16, 1998; and an article on immigration and environmental limitations in the *San Diego Union-Tribune* on April 1, 1998.

Peter Drier, Occidental College, co-authored an article on the Sierra Club and environmentalism, which appeared the March 1, 1998, *Los Angeles Times*; was quoted in a March 1, 1998, *New York Times* article on tax breaks of religious organizations; and co-authored an article a May 22, 1998, article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* on paycheck protection laws.

D. Stanley Eitzen, Colorado State University, authored an essay on welfare for wealthy professional sports team owners and for the poor in *The Denver Post*, April 26, 1998.

Anthony Elliott, University of Melbourne, authored articles on recent trends relating to the sociology of identity in the March 15, 1998, *Melbourne Age*, and on the intellectual life and sociological work of Cornelius Castoriadis in the April 1, 1998, *The Australian*.

Marilean Ferguson, La Roche College, was featured in a *North Hills News Record* (Pittsburgh, PA) article on March 11, 1998, about her lectures on Victorian mourning practices and storytelling.

Donna Gaines was interviewed by the *New York Times* in an April 29 article about teen life. *The Christian Science Monitor* interviewed her for a May 7, 1998, feature about "girl culture." *The Washington Post* featured an interview with her for a May 19 article about changing prom norms. Her teaching was also profiled in Columbia University's school paper, *The Spectator*. A TV interview is forthcoming in June 1998 on CNN Perspectives in a documentary focused on underdog youth spirituality.

Dorothy M. Goldsborough, Chamaine University of Honolulu, was featured in the March 27-April 2, 1998, *Kanoele Sun Press* for earning her PhD in Sociology from the University of Hawaii at the age of 71.

Loures Gouveia, University of Nebraska-Omaha, was quoted in a May 25 *Washington Post* story examining the meanings of assimilation for today's immigrant groups in Nebraska.

Jerome L. Himmelstein, Amherst College, was interviewed in the Public Radio program "Politics of Philanthropy" concerning his book, *Looking Good and Doing Good: Corporate Philanthropy and Corporate Power*. He was quoted in articles on corporate philanthropy in *The Chronicle of Philanthropy* (April 24, 1998) and *The American Banker* (Summer 1998). He was also quoted in an April 28, 1998, *Los Angeles Times* article concerning right-wing politics in Orange County, CA.

Philip Kasnitz and **Stuart Ewen**, Hunter College, commented on the current state of New York City in the *New York Times*, March 22, 1998. Kasnitz was also quoted in an article on residential segregation in New York in the *New York Times*, March 29, 1998.

Judi Kessler, University of California-Santa Barbara, was featured in the February 13-19 issue of *California Apparel News*. She was interviewed for an article in the *Los Angeles Times*, April 26, 1998, on post-NAFTA shifts

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In the News, continued

in apparel production from Southern California to Mexico.

Paul Leslie, Greensboro College, was featured in the May 17, 1998, *Greensboro News and Record* for receiving the 1998-99 Moore Award Professorship.

Kyriacos C. Markides, University of Maine, appeared in the "Ancient Mysteries" series, hosted by Leonard Nimoy, on the Arts and Entertainment Network.

Stephen J. Morewitz, had his book, *Sexual Harassment and Social Change in American Society*, reviewed in the *Chicago Daily Law Bulletin* on April 29, 1998.

Yaffa Schelsinger, Hunter College, had her new book, *An Interview with My Grandparent*, featured in the "About New York" column in the May 9, 1998, *New York Times*.

J. M. Stycos, Cornell University, received extensive television and newspaper coverage in the Dominican Republic following an interview with the Vice-President of that country concerning the economic and ecological problems of Los Haitises National Park.

Karl Schonborn, California State University, was interviewed by various San Francisco Bay Area newspapers regarding his video, *Gang Signs*.

Peter Tuckel, Hunter College, was featured in the May 1998 *New York Daily News* regarding his research on the New York Metropolitan Transit Authority's "Metro Card" program.

Anita Waters, Denison University, was interviewed on May 10, 1998, on the National Public Radio program, "To the Best of Our Knowledge," about the politics of Jamaican dancehall music.

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University, had his study on school choice featured on a front-page article in the April 16, 1998, *The Post and Courier* and in the May 27, 1998, *Democrat and Chronicle*. His appointment as Charles William Eliot Professor of Education was mentioned in *The Concord Journal* on May 28, 1998.

James L. Wood, San Diego State University, was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* on April 17, 1998, in a discussion of major developments for the California Education Technology Initiative (CETI).

New Books

Steven A. Barkan, University of Maine, *Discovering Sociology: An Introduction Using Explor! (MicroCase Corp., 1998).*

Uri Ben-Eliezer, *The Making of Israeli Militarism* (Indiana University Press, 1998).

Thomas Bender, New York University, and Carl E. Schorske, Princeton University (editors), *American Academic Culture in Transformation: Fifty Years, Four Disciplines* (Princeton University Press, 1998).

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada-Reno, *An Introduction to Classical and Contemporary Social Theory: A Critical Perspective*, Second edition (General Hall, 1998).

Enelio R. Betances, Gettysburg College, *The Dominican Republic Today: Politics and Perspectives* (Bilderer Center for Western Hemisphere Studies, 1996).

Frank Bonilla, Hunter College, Edwin Melendez, University of Massachusetts, Rebecca Morales, University of Illinois, and Maria de los Angeles Torres, DePaul University (editors), *Borderless Borders: U.S. Latinos, Latin Americans, and the Paradox of Interdependence* (Temple University Press, 1998).

Pierre Bourdieu, *On Television* (New Press, 1998).

Rebecca L. Bordt, University of Notre Dame, *The Structure of Women's Nonprofit Organizations* (Indiana University Press, 1997).

Mary C. Brinton, University of Chicago, and Victor Nee, Cornell University (editors), *The New Institutionalism in Sociology* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1998).

David Britt, Wayne State University, *A Conceptual Introduction to Modeling* (Lawrence Erlbaum, 1998).

David G. Bromley, Virginia Commonwealth University (editor), *The Politics of Religious Apostasy: The Role of Apostates in the Transformation of Religious Movements* (Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 1998).

Alexander Butchart, *The Anatomy of Power: European Constructions of the African Body* (Zed Books, 1998).

Jackson W. Carroll, Duke Divinity School, Barbara C. Wheeler, Daniel O. Aleshire, and Penny Long Marler, *Being There: Culture and Formation in Two Theological Schools* (Oxford University Press, 1997).

Leo Carroll, University of Rhode Island, *Laufly Order: A Case Study of Correctional Crisis and Reform* (Garland Publishing Co., 1998).

Sheying Chen, City University of New York-Staten Island, *Mastering Research: A Guide to the Methods of Social and Behavioral Sciences* (Nelson-Hall Publishers, 1998).

Mark Clapson, *Invincible Green Suburbs, Brave New Towns: Social Change and Urban Dispersal in Post-War England* (Manchester University Press, 1998).

Mark Cooney, University of Georgia, *Warriors and Peacemakers: How Third Parties Shape Violence* (New York University Press, 1998).

Donatella della Porta, University of Florence, and Herbert Reiter, Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, *Policing Protest: The Control of Mass Demonstrations in Western Democracies* (University of Minnesota Press, 1998).

Angela Danzi, State University of New York-Farmingdale, *From Home to Hospital: Jewish and Italian-American Women and Childbirth* (University Press of America, 1998).

James Davis, Thomas A. Hirschl, and Michael Stack, Cornell University, *Cutting Edge: Technology, Information Capitalism and Social Revolution* (Verson 1997).

Mary Kirby Diaz, State University of New York-Farmingdale, *Case Studies in Contemporary Marriage* (Sharon Enterprises, Inc., 1998).

Denis Ducloux, *The Werewolf Complex: America's Fascination with Violence*, translated by Amanda Pingree (Berg Publishers, 1998).

Ralph Edwards, Northeastern University, and Charles V. Willie, Harvard University, *Black Power! White Power in Public Education* (Greenwood, 1998).

Charles F. Emmons, Gettysburg College, *At the Threshold: LIFOs, Science and the New Age* (Wild Flower Press, 1997).

Marianne A. Ferber, University of Illinois, *Women in the Labor Market* (Edward Elgar Publishing, 1998).

Michelle Fine and Lois Weis, *The Unknown City: The Lives of Poor and Working-Class Young Adults* (Beacon Press, 1998).

Allan Fisher, Coe College, and David Hay, *In the Heart of the City: A History of the First Presbyterian Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1847-1997* (First Presbyterian Church, 1997).

William G. Flanagan, Coe College, *Urban Sociology: Images and Structure*, Third edition (Allyn and Bacon, 1999).

Amy Flowers, *The Fantasy Factory: An Insider's View of the Phone Sex Industry* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1998).

Donna Gaines, Barnard College, *Teenage Wasteland: Suburbia's Dead End Kids* (University of Chicago Press, 1998).

Uta Gerhardt, University of Heidelberg, *German Sociology: Th. W. Adorno, M. Horkheimer, M. Weber, C. Simmel, and Others* (Continuum Publishing, 1998).

Miguel Gonzalez-Pando, Florida International University, *The Cuban Americans* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998).

Donna Guy and Thomas Sheridan (editors), *Contested Ground: Comparative Frontiers on the Northern and Southern Edges of the Spanish Empire* (University of Arizona Press, 1998).

John P. Hewitt, *The Myth of Self-Esteem: Finding Happiness and Solving Problems in America* (St. Martin's Press, 1998).

Akiko S. Hosler, State University of New York-Albany, *Japanese Immigrant Entrepreneurs in New York City: A New Wave of Ethnic Business* (Garland Publishing, 1998).

Eric L. Jensen, University of Idaho, and Jung Gerber, Sam Houston State University (editors), *The New War on Drugs: Symbolic Politics and Criminal Justice Policy* (ACJS/Anderson, 1998).

Michael Jones-Correa, *Between Two Nations: The Political Predicament of Latinos in New York City* (Cornell University Press, 1998).

Lutz Kaelber, Lyndon State College, *Schools of Asceticism: Ideology and Organization in Medieval Religious Communities* (Penn State Press, 1998).

Wendy F. Kalkin, Ned Landsman, and Andrea Tyree, *Beyond Pluralism: The Conception of Groups and Group Identities in America* (University of Illinois Press, 1998).

Jeffrey Kaplan and Tore Bjorgo, *Nation and Race: The Developing Euro-American Racist Subculture* (Northeastern University Press, 1998).

Diana Kendall, Baylor University, *Social Problems in a Diverse Society* (Allyn and Bacon, 1998); *Sociology in Our Times: The Essentials* (Wadsworth, 1998).

Randy LaGrange, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, *Policing American Society*, Second edition (Nelson-Hall, 1998).

John Lie, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, *Han Unbound: The Political Economy of South Korea* (Stanford University Press, 1998).

Deryl R. Leaning, Middle Tennessee State University, *Academic Leadership: A Practical Guide to Chairing the Department* (Anker Publishing, 1998).

Lyn Lofland, University of California-Davis, *The Public Realm: Exploring the City's Quintessential Social Territory* (Aldine, 1998).

Maria R. Lowe, Southwestern University, *Women of Steel: Female Body Builders and the Struggle for Self-Definition* (New York University Press, 1998).

Leo Lucassen, Wim Willems, and Annemarie Cottaar, *Gypsies and Other Itinerant Groups: A Socio-Historical Approach* (St. Martin's Press, 1998).

Diane Rothbard Margolis, *The Fabric of Self: A Theory of Ethics and Emotions* (Yale University Press, 1998).

Stjepan G. Mestrovic, Texas A&M University, *Postmodernist Society* (Sage, 1997); *Anthony Giddens: The Last Modernist* (Routledge, 1998).

Robert K. Miller, Jr. and Stephen J. McNamee (editors), University of North Carolina-Wilmington, *Inheritance and Wealth in America* (Greenwood, 1998).

Victor C. de Munck (editor), State University of New York-Paltz, *Romantic Love and Sexual Behavior: Perspectives from the Social Sciences* (Greenwood, 1998).

Nancy A. Naples, University of California-Irvine (editor), *Community Activism and Feminist Politics: Organizing Across Race, Class, and Gender* (Routledge, 1998).

Jennie Popay, Jeff Hearn and Jeanette Edwards (editors), *Men, Gender Divisions, and Welfare* (Routledge, 1998).

Walter W. Powell, University of Arizona, and Elisabeth S. Clemens (editors), *Private Action and the Public Good* (Yale University Press, 1998).

D.I. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University, and M. Micklin (editors), *Continuities in Sociological Human Ecology* (Plenum Press, 1998).

Jean L. Potachek, Gettysburg College, *Who Supports the Family? Gender and Breadwinning in Dual-Earner Marriages* (Stanford, 1997).

Barbara J. Risman, North Carolina State University, *Gender Vertigo: American Families in Transition* (Yale, 1998).

Belinda Robnett, University of California-Irvine, *How Long? How Long? African-American Women in the Struggle for Civil Rights* (Oxford University Press, 1997).

Kathryn K. Russell, University of Maryland, *The Color of Crime: Racial Hoaxes, White Fear, Black Protectionism, Police Harassment, and Other Macromystifications* (New York University Press, 1998).

Karl Schonborn, California State University, *Violence and Conflict: Understanding the Causes and Consequences* (Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 1998).

Julie Stephens, *Anti-Industrial Protest: Sixties Radicalism and Postmodernism* (Cambridge University Press, 1998).

Carl F. Stychin, Keele University, *A Nation by Rights: National Cultures, Sexual Identity Politics, and the Discourse of Rights* (Temple University Press, 1998).

R. Stephen Warner, University of Illinois-Chicago, and Judith G. Wittner, Loyola University (editors), *Gathering in Diaspora: Religious Communities and the New Immigration* (Temple University Press, 1998).

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

Rosemary Wright, Fairleigh Dickinson University, *Women Computer Professionals: Progress and Resistance* (Edwin Mellen, 1997).

Derek Wynne, *Leisure, Lifestyle, and the New Middle Class: A Case Study* (Routledge, 1998).

Mary Zey, Texas A&M University, *Rational Choice Theory and Organizational Theory: A Critique* (Sage, 1998).

Min Zhou, University of California-Los Angeles, and Carl L. Bankston III, University of Southwestern Louisiana, *Growing Up American: How Vietnamese Children Adapt to Life in the United States* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1998).

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New Publications

Race and Society. The Association of Black Sociologists has issued the first volume of its new journal, edited by Ronald Taylor, University of Connecticut. Contact: JAI Press, Inc. 55 Old Post Road, #2, P.O. Box

Continued on next page

Required Reading
Sociology's Most Influential Books

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When the editors of *Contemporary Sociology* selected the ten most influential books of the past twenty-five years and published new essays on their importance, the feature sparked enthusiasm, debate, and controversy. This volume responds to and extends that discussion by expanding the list to seventeen books, incorporating a piece on the best-sellers of sociology, and adding four essays on the "most influential" controversy itself.

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The seventeen "most influential" books:

Gary Becker, *A Treatise on the Family* reviewed by Paul England and Michelle J. Budig

Boston Women's Health Book Collective, *Our Bodies, Ourselves* reviewed by Linda Gordon and Barrie Thorne

Pierre Bourdieu, *Outline of a Theory of Practice* reviewed by Craig Calhoun

Harry Braverman, *Labor and Monopoly Capital* reviewed by Michael Burawoy

Nancy Chodorow, *The Reproduction of Mothering* reviewed by Barbara LaBitt

David Featherman and Robert Hauser, *Opportunity and Change* reviewed by David Grosky and Kim A. Wearden

Michel Foucault, *Discipline and Punish* reviewed by Jonathan Simon

Clifford Geertz, *The Interpretation of Culture* reviewed by Ann Swidler

Adie Hochschild, *The Managed Heart* reviewed by Lynn Smith-Lovin

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, *Men and Women of the Corporation* reviewed by Christine L. Williams

Charles Murray, *Losing Ground* reviewed by Theodore J. Lowi and Gwendolyn Mink

Norman H. Nie, *SPSS* reviewed by Barry Wellman

Edward Said, *Orientalism* reviewed by Steven Seidman

Theda Skocpol, *States and Social Revolutions* reviewed by Jeff Goodwin

Charles Tilly, *From Mobilization to Revolution* reviewed by Roger V. Gould

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William J. Wilson, *The Declining Significance of Race* reviewed by Aldon Morris

Additional essays by Herbert H. Gans, Gerald Marwell, Rachel A. Rosenfeld, Charles Lemert, and Dan Clawson and Robert Zussman.

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Sociological Origins. The first issue of this new journal in historical sociology featuring original research, archival documents, and critical debate is nearing publication. Edited by Michael R. Hill, the journal will be published twice yearly. For information on subscription and submission write to: *Sociological Origins*, 2701 Sewell Street, Lincoln, NE 68502.

Caught in the Web

Eating & Food: A Teaching Resource Page. Martha McCaughey has developed a website that is a resource page for those who teach on eating and food. The site lists books, articles, films, and syllabi from a variety of disciplines. There is a heavy emphasis on sociology of food and eating, and on gender, race and culture. The site is interactive, in that anyone visiting the site can contribute their own syllabi or add to the reading and film lists. See www.cis.vt.edu/ws/McTeachingResources/EatingFood.html.

Social Studies of Science is now available electronically in conjunction with an institutional print subscription. For further information visit the website at: www.sagepub.co.uk/journals/elect.html.

Policy and Practice

James Cramer, University of California-Davis, authored a report for the California Air Resources Board in March 1998 entitled, "Population Growth and Atmospheric Emissions in California."

Barbara Crews, Galveston College, and former mayor, is also the Director of the Galveston Partnership for Better Living.

Peter Harris is joining the Seattle Legislative Department. He will provide analytic, policy and budget support to the City Council.

Jeremy Hein, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, participated in a national advisory panel put together by WGBH in Boston, MA. The panel recommended topics for a National Endowment for the Humanities funded radio series on immigrants.

Richard Ingersoll, University of Georgia, was invited to speak on his research on out-of-field teaching in high schools at the Congressional Hearings on Teacher Policy, February 24, 1998, by the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Gary Jaworski, Fairleigh Dickinson University, was appointed Director of Major Gifts and Planned Giving in the Office of Institutional Advancement in January 1998.

Carole Joffe, University of California-Davis, is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Abortion Foundation.

Clark McPhail, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, John McCarthy, Pennsylvania State University, and graduate student David Schweingruber trained 60 observers to make systematic records of collective action during the October 4, 1997, Promise Keepers Rally in Washington, DC.

C.B. Peters, University of Rhode Island, is conducting a series of "community conversations" around the state on images of good society and is participating in workshops on ethics for public administrators sponsored by the John Hazen White Institute for Ethics in Public Administration.

Beau Weston, Centre College, had his article, "The Religion Market," used by a number of church study groups. The article originally appeared in the *Kentucky Humanities*.

Mary Zey, Texas A&M University, is Co-Director of the Strategic Policy Research Group for the Texas A&M System.

Deaths

Alfred A. Clarke, Jr., Springfield, MA, died on October 19, 1997.

Jeanine H. Gavin, Des Plaines, IL, died recently.

Mancur Olson, Hyattsville, MD, died recently.

C. Wilson Record, Portland State University, died on June 2, 1998.

Dallas J. Reed, Polson, MT, died April 6, 1998, following an extended illness.

Obituaries

Thomas G. Eynon
(1927-1998)

Tom Eynon died on April 13, 1998, from complications of a cerebral hemorrhage suffered following his return from the annual meeting of the Midwest Sociological Society. He had been planning to retire from teaching at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale in August.

Following Korean War service as a Navy aviator, Tom completed his undergraduate (1953), MA (1955), and PhD (1959) degrees at Ohio State University. He was a member of the OSU faculty until 1968, when he moved to SIUC as a Professor with a joint appointment in Sociology and the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. He held various visiting appointments at St. Lawrence University, the University of Minnesota, Stockholm University, the National University of Ireland (Galway), and SIUC's campus in Niigata, Japan. A demanding yet popular teacher, he supervised more than 40 dissertations and master's papers.

Author of *Offender Classification in the USA* (1976) and influential articles on delinquency and juvenile corrections, Tom conducted dozens of applied sociological studies, most dealing with criminal justice or corrections. His expertise and interest in policy led to appointments to the Illinois Department of Corrections Advisory Board (first appointed in 1970, he chaired the board from 1979 to 1996), the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (1983-1994), the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services' Regional Youth Service Committee (1984-1995), and legislative task forces on prison crowding (1983-1984) and released prisoners (1988-1990). In addition to these statewide appointments, Tom contributed his time and energy to a long list of regional and local projects.

Outside criminology, sociologists were most likely to know Tom for his efforts in behalf of the Midwest Sociological Society. He served as co-editor (with Herman R. Lantz) of *The Sociological Quarterly* from 1981 to 1984, and was the MSS Treasurer from 1987 until his death. The MSS endowment grew markedly under his careful stewardship, and the society acknowledged Tom's contributions with its Board of Directors' Distinguished Service Award in 1995.

Tom was survived by his wife Janet, two sons and daughters-in-law, a daughter, and two grandchildren. A scholarship in his name has been established with the Southern Illinois University Foundation.

Joel Best, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Derek Godfrey Gill
(1932-1998)

Derek Gill, chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County, died of a ruptured aortic aneurysm on April 27, 1998. Professor Gill had been chair of the department since he came to UMBC in 1986.

Gill had a long and outstanding career. As a young man in England he was an exceptional athlete. After receiving a degree in zoology from the University of London in 1954, he became a fighter pilot in the Royal Air Force. He served for twelve years, engaging in combat in Asia and later heading a squadron of precision fliers.

While in the air force, Gill became interested in sociology by reading Marx and obtained an undergraduate degree from the University of London in 1966 and a PhD from the University of Aberdeen in 1973, where he also worked in the Medical Research Council's Medical Sociology unit.

Beginning in 1975, he served in several capacities at University of Missouri-Columbia, primarily as a Professor jointly in the Departments of Family and Community Medicine and Sociology. While there he published two books and numerous articles in the fields of medical sociology, illegitimacy, and sexuality.

In 1986 he assumed the chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at

UMBC, where he co-edited a book, *Elder Care, Distributive Justice, and the Welfare State*, and published several articles. He greatly strengthened the department's masters' degree program in health and aging and played a significant role in the governance of the campus.

Gill had many friends among faculty, administrators, and students and enjoyed the respect and confidence of those he worked with. He was committed to the department and worked constantly in its best interests. He married Cheryl Bluestein shortly before his death.

William G. Rothstein, University of Maryland-Baltimore County

Kenneth J. Lenihan
(1929-1998)

Kenneth Joseph Lenihan, a New York research sociologist who helped refine the scientific methods used in criminology, died May 25 at his home in Manhattan. He was 69. The cause was a heart attack, his family said.

Lenihan retired in 1995 as an associate professor of sociology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. He had joined the faculty in 1980, after earlier stints as a researcher at Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research, the Vera Institute of Justice in New York and the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington.

He brought his expertise to the study of recidivism rates among criminal offenders. He conducted a study in Baltimore, called the Life Project, for the U.S. Department of Labor in the early 1970s. A large research project, it measured whether and how giving jobs or money to recently released offenders would affect the chances of their becoming repeaters. That project and further studies formed the basis of a standard work in the field, which he wrote with P. Rossi and D. Berk, *Money, Work and Crime* (Academic Press, 1980).

Lenihan was born in Queens, and graduated from Columbia's School of General Studies in 1960. He also earned his MA and PhD in sociology at Columbia, the latter in 1974.

Lenihan is survived by two sons, Andrew of Miami, and William of Manhattan; a daughter, Jean Lenihan of Seattle; four sisters, Eileen McCarwan of Houston, Moira Farhart of North Carolina, Jean Dobson of Bay Shore, NY, and Sue Adams of Cape May, NJ; and three grandchildren.

Wolfgang Saxton, reprinted from The New York Times

Nathan Pitts
(1914-1998)

Nathan A. Pitts, 84, a former sociology professor and college social science department chairman who had a long and varied career with the U.S. Office of Education in Washington, died June 2 at Good Samaritan Hospital in Baltimore of complications following hip surgery.

Dr. Pitts, who lived in Baltimore, retired in 1980 after 20 years with the Office of Education. His last assignment was chief of the international exchange branch at the Office of education's division of international education. Earlier, he worked for the agency's Institute of International Studies as chief of international recruitment and later as program officer in the Bureau of Educational Personnel Development.

Part of his career was spent on assignment to the Department of State as an education and personnel attaché with the U.S. delegation to UNESCO in Paris. He was special assistant to the director of the division of training and facilities at the Bureau of Postsecondary Education.

When he began his career with the Office of Education in 1960, Dr. Pitts was professor and chairman of the social science department at Coppin State College in Baltimore.

A native of Macon, GA, he received a football scholarship to attend Florida A&M University and for a time was the team's star quarterback. He then followed his coach and mentor to Xavier University, where he became a standout athlete in basketball, track, baseball, and football. He graduated from Xavier, did graduate work at the University of Michigan and received a Master's degree and PhD in sociology from Catholic University.

In the late 1930s, he was a teacher and coach at a high school in Birmingham, AL. He became a principal of Cardinal Gibbons

Institute in Ridge, MD; a sociology and economics instructor at North Carolina College in Durham, NC; and chairman of the social science department at Shaw University in Raleigh, NC.

He was a member of numerous organizations including the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association for Colleges of Teacher Education, American Association of University Professors, and American Society of Engineering Educators.

Survivors include his wife, Mary Pitts of Baltimore; their daughter, Mitra Pitts Rogers of Bethesda; and a granddaughter.

Reprinted from the Washington Post, June 7, 1998

Marvin E. Wolfgang
(1925-1998)

Marvin E. Wolfgang, 73, Professor of Criminology, Legal Studies, and of Law at the University of Pennsylvania, and a world renowned criminologist, died of pancreatic cancer, according to a family member, on April 12, 1998, at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. He was the Director of the Sellin Criminology Institute, which he named after his mentor and intellectual father, Thorsten Sellin.

As a pioneer of quantitative and theoretical criminology, Professor Wolfgang defined the boundaries of the sociology of crime. In 1994, the *British Journal of Criminology* acknowledged Professor Wolfgang as "the most influential criminologist in the English-speaking world." His research and critical commentaries appear in more than 30 books and 150 articles. Among his classic and most influential works are *Patterns in Criminal Homicide* (1958), *The Measurement of Delinquency* (with T. Sellin, 1964), *The Subculture of Violence* (with F. Ferracuti, 1967), and *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort* (with T. Sellin and R. Figlio, 1972).

Professor Wolfgang was proud to have supervised the next generation of criminologists, including close to 100 doctoral students, many of whom are deans, chairs, and professors at universities and institutions on every continent of the world.

Academics and practitioners from many disciplines acknowledged his 46 years of dedication to his field by electing Professor Wolfgang as President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, President of the American Society of Criminology, and to Membership in the American Philosophical Society. He was the Associate Secretary General of the International Society of Criminology, a consultant to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, a member of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Panel of Social Indicators, the Director of Research for the Presidential Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, a member of the Advisory Committee on Reform of the Federal Criminal Law, and a member of the National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography.

Professor Wolfgang was the recipient of two Guggenheim Fellowships, a Fulbright Scholarship, the Dennis Carol Prize from the International Society of Criminology, the August Vollmer Research Award from the American Society of Criminology, and the Roscoe Pound Award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for distinguished contribution to the field of criminal justice. He also received the Hans von Hentig Award from the World Society of Criminology, the Edwin Sutherland Award of the American Society of Criminology, and the Beccaria Gold Medal for outstanding contribution to criminology from the German, Austrian and Swiss Society of Criminology. In 1993, Professor Wolfgang was the first recipient of an award established in his name by Guardsmark, Inc. for distinguished achievement in criminology.

Professor Wolfgang's work encompassed scholarship that moved courts and legislatures to embrace principles of social justice, and the most rigorous social scientific research. As a strong and thoughtful opponent of the death penalty, he was gratified that his research findings were used in the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision of *Furman v. Georgia*. Until his death, he was engaged in a ten-year longitudinal study of juvenile delinquency in the People's Republic of China, based on his cohort studies in Philadelphia and San Juan. Such cooperation between China and the West is a fitting testament to his prominence throughout the world.

Marvin E. Wolfgang was born on Novem-

ber 14, 1924 in Millersburg, PA. He received a BA degree from Dickinson College in Carlisle, PA in 1948; a MA in 1950; and PhD in 1955 from the University of Pennsylvania. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army in Italy. He began his teaching career in 1948 at Lebanon Valley College in Annville, PA and joined the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania in 1952, where he continued teaching until his recent illness. He received honorary doctor of law degrees from the City University of New York and the Academia Mexicana de Derecho Internacional, and was a visiting professor at the University of Cambridge, State University of New York-Albany, Hebrew University, and Rutgers University.

Few scholars live long enough to see their own legacy achieve such magnitude. For thousands of undergraduate and graduate students, that legacy is to follow in the Wolfgang tradition.

Wolfgang is survived by his wife, Dr. Lenora D. Wolfgang, professor of French at Lehigh University; two daughters, Karen Swanson and Nina Wolfgang; two grandchildren, Kirk and Kyle Swanson; and one sister, Patricia Mignogna of Lynchburg, VA.

Elnur Weikamp, University of Tuebingen, Germany; and Esther Lajfer, William Lauffer, and Neil Weiner, University of Pennsylvania (reprinted with permission from the ASA Crime, Law, and Deviance Section Newsletter, Spring 1998)

Carolyn Zeleny
(1910-1998)

Carolyn Zeleny, educator, chairman of Sociology and Anthropology and, after 1973, emeritus professor at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania died in Chambersburg, April 1, after a long illness. She was 88.

Born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, she was the daughter and only remaining descendant of noted physicist, John Zeleny, of Yale University, and first wife Carolyn S. Rogers, who was also the daughter of a Yale professor. Dr. Carolyn Zeleny received her BA with honors from Vassar College and her MA and PhD from Yale where she was a University Scholar. She was an authority on ethnic studies and immigration. Her doctoral dissertation, *Relations between the Spanish Americans and Anglo-Americans in New Mexico: A Study of Conflict and Accommodation in a Dual Ethnic Situation* was published in 1974.

Dr. Zeleny taught at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, before joining the faculty of Wilson College. She served as chair of the Sociology and Anthropology Department at Wilson College from 1965-1973. She was a research associate and collaborating author with Maurice R. Davis on the book *Refugees in America*; a research associate to the director of the National Committee on Immigration Policy in New York City; and a research associate in medical sociology at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, and Yale University, New Haven Connecticut.

She was one of the editors of the book *American Immigration Policy* and wrote a chapter on Irish-Americans in Brown and Roussak's book *One America*. She was, in addition, collaborating writer on *Social Science in Medicine*. She traveled widely and at one time made a study of government policies in India regarding "untouchability."

Dr. Zeleny was a member of the Franklin County Commission on Corrections, a member of the American Sociological Association, member of the Executive Committee and Secretary for the Society for the Study of Social Problems (1957-61), a member of the American Anthropological Association, and President of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society (1960-61).

A sister, Elizabeth Z. Green of Mexico, preceded her in death. The family requests that donations be given to the Carolyn Zeleny Memorial Prize which is given each year at Wilson College, Chambersburg, PA to the most outstanding sociology student.

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The *American Sociological Review* invites interested authors to submit papers for a special collection of articles that will appear in the February 2000 issue. The general theme will be, "Looking Backward, Looking Forward: Continuity and Change at the Turn of the Millennium."

Submitted papers should emphasize the state of society—not the state of sociology. I am especially interested in publishing insightful investigations of broad trends from the twentieth century and, if appropriate, projections into the twenty-first century. All papers will be subject to the normal *ASR* peer review process.

For more information, refer to *ASR*'s web page (www.pop.psu.edu/ASR/asr.htm) or to the June issue of *ASR*. If you are interested in submitting a paper, I urge you to contact the *ASR* office by e-mail (asr@pop.psu.edu) to discuss your ideas.—*Glenn Firebaugh, Editor*

Sociology Takes a Poetic Turn

Of the many techniques sociology faculty employ to engage students' sociological imagination, writing original poetry may not be the first that comes to mind, nor the easiest to create. We can take a cue from Akiki Kabagarama, Wichita State University. Dr. Kabagarama, a native of Uganda, has written several books of poetry and turns to verse to illustrate sociological ideas. Poetry and teaching come together in *The Tree Branches: Poetry for Self-Improvement and Community Building*, which she published herself. Imagine an introductory course where poetry is used to convey the idea of culturally defined standards of beauty.

**Eye of the Beholder**

As the old saying goes
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder
I walk, shaking my good size hips
In tune with the rhythm of life
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

I laugh and show my dark gums
While rolling my big brown eyes
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

My skin glows in the dark
Like a brand new clay pot
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

My curly hair, enriched with equatorial oils
Covers my head like a crown
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

My arms, adorned with jewelry
Are a symbol of my pride
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

My neck, up-right and long
Portrays my royal inheritance
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

My breasts, streaming with rivers of life
Fill my bosom to the brim

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

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