

The 1996 Annual Meeting . . .

"Quite Simply . . . One of the Best in ASA History"

For five days in August more than 4,800 sociologists convened in New York City and proved that a good convention can still let substance take center stage.

For the second year in a row, the ASA Annual Meeting broke attendance records while sustaining a dynamic program of high quality sessions that explored issues ranging from quantitative theory to public education.

Some 4,899 people attended the Annual Meeting; an increase of nearly 100 from the 1995 Annual Meeting in Washington D.C. and more than 1,500 from 1986—the last year ASA hosted an Annual Meeting in New York City.

"Quite simply, it was one of the best meetings in ASA history," said ASA executive officer Felice J. Levine. "It reflected well on ASA, the Program Committee, and the discipline."

Reporters from *USA Today*, *The New York Times*, *Time*, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, the Associated Press and more than fifty other media organizations covered the Annual Meeting sessions and press conferences on "Immigration and the Changing Face of America's Suburbs" and "Income and Racial Inequality."

C-SPAN aired the immigration press conference as well as a book panel discussion on Seymour Martin Lipset's new work *American Exceptionalism*. During the four days prior to the annual meeting, WBAL—a Pacific

radio station in New York City—broadcast live two-hour interviews with ASA members on such topics as welfare reform, immigration, inequality, and the changing facing of American society.

The Annual Meeting was anchored by three plenary and 23 thematic sessions reflecting the meeting's theme of "Social Change: Opportunities and Constraints." One of those sessions—a Town Meeting with U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala—packed the New York Hilton and Towers Grand Ballroom. Shalala spoke to how social science fits in the policymaking process while defending the President's recent approval of the welfare bill. (See story below).

Receptions Held

The Meeting featured 463 sessions, an overflow hall of book exhibitors, and a range of inviting receptions, including a festive Welcoming Party, the 23rd Annual Departmental Alumni Night, and an Honorary Reception to congratulate outgoing President Maureen Hallinan and the recipients of this year's Association awards. ASA's 37

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ASA President Hallinan passes the gavel to President-Elect Neil J. Smelser.

Shalala Defends Welfare Bill



In a Town Meeting described by one sociologist as "exuberant, dynamic, and intense," U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala told a packed ballroom of more than 1,000 sociologists that President Clinton's approval of recent welfare legislation was the right thing to do and could be defended from a social scientific perspective.

Shalala spoke for twenty minutes and then answered questions from a panel of sociologists on topics ranging from how the Administration employs social science in the crafting of policy to growing income inequality in the United States.

The meeting was moderated by *New*

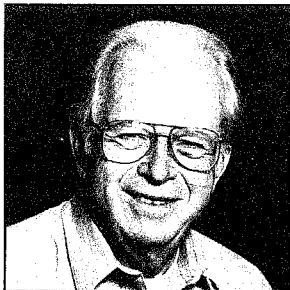
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New ASA President Neil J. Smelser: A Bridge-Builder Par Excellence

by Ruth A. Wallace
George Washington University

Anyone who knows Neil Smelser understands why writing his presidential profile must be a group effort. His multifaceted intellectual interests, extensive scholarly contributions, and administrative achievements cannot be captured by a single author. I am deeply grateful to Neil's students and colleagues whose voices will emerge in this picture of our current ASA president. Neil is a bridge-builder, able to identify the means of access and communication between and among individuals, groups and organizations.

Born in Kahoka, Missouri in 1930, Neil and his family moved to Phoenix, Arizona where he graduated from public primary and secondary schools. In 1952, he received his B.A. in Social Relations at Harvard, and in 1954 as a Rhodes scholar, a second B.A. from Magdalen College at Oxford University in the School of Philosophy, Politics and Economics. Both degrees were multi-disciplinary, and, in combination, gave a permanent interdisciplinary



imprint on his work.

He returned to Harvard in 1954, and received his PhD in 1958. During his graduate years he coauthored *Economy and Society* (1956) with Talcott Parsons, and his doctoral dissertation was published as *Social Change in the Industrial Revolution* (1959). Though his work moved in directions different from Parsons', their friendship endured until Parsons' death in 1979.

The Berkeley Years

From Harvard, Neil moved directly to the University of California-Berkeley to commence a period of 36 years as a faculty member of that institution. One of his major works, *Theory of Collective Behavior*, was published in 1962, the year that he was advanced to the rank of full professor. That work was influenced by his teachers Gordon Allport and Talcott Parsons, but, while at Berkeley, he entered into conversations and an extensive exchange of letters with Herbert Blumer which focused mainly on points of theoretical difference but generated a deep mutual respect.

While always a theorist, Neil cannot be described as one who does "not get his feet wet in the waters of research." His works are based on in-depth empirical—including historical—scholarship, and that scholarship typically ranges across disciplinary boundaries. Steve Warner, one of Neil's early students at Berkeley, lists a number of lessons he learned from him:

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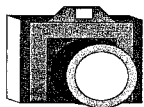
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Scholars Supreme

ASA's major award winners are featured.



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Picture This

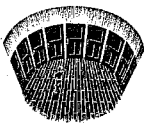
View our gallery of snapshots from the 1996 Annual Meeting.



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R U Aware?

A sociologist looks at how the FDA and others regard the "French abortion pill."



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Alive and Well

The NSF Sociology Program weathers budget cuts and offers some great opportunities.



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None Too Soon . . .

The 1998 Annual Meeting Program Committee seeks submissions.

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The Executive Officer's Column

Training the Next Generation in Sociology

Across disciplines of science and the humanities, the past decade has brought with it challenges for "rethinking" graduate education and preparing future generations for careers in learned fields. Some of this rethinking was and is the product of adverse circumstances: External funding for research and training has shrunk, colleges and universities have diminished resources for programs, and some worry about whether there is an over-production of PhDs. Nevertheless, scholarly disciplines can seize the opportunity to work across fields and with academic institutions to shape the terms of debate and the solutions.

I am pleased to report that there are positive signs that sociology and the American Sociological Association are doing just that. For a number of years, ASA has worked with departments to foster constructive reflection and experimentation. The goal is to step back from "business as usual" and to assess how to structure our educational programs to advance sociological knowledge and learning. One clear sign of progress within our own "disciplinary house" is that the 1996 Annual Meeting marked the occasion of the Third Annual Conference of Department Chairs and the first time for convening the Directors of Graduate Study. And what a quantitative and qualitative success these were!

The Chair Conference was attended by 80 department chairs from a range of departments. They discussed how to conduct program reviews, how to evaluate faculty for promotion and tenure, how to have a strong department in periods of retrenchment, and how to be a player in the information age. The chairs also reviewed the draft revision of the ASA Code of Ethics, focusing on issues pertinent to their role as department administrators and leaders. Over a two-day span, chairs from diverse departments and institutions shared information, insights, and strategies.

In addition to the Chair Conference, this year ASA reached out to Directors of Graduate Study (DGS) to provide a forum for addressing issues of common importance and concern. William G. Roy, UCLA's Director of Graduate Studies and Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on Graduate Education, is owed a special thanks for orchestrating this meeting. Working with a three-year mandate, the Ad Hoc Committee is focusing on the challenges facing graduate education and identifying "best practices" in departments. One of the topics of interest to the Committee is the complex and diffuse role of the DGS. By convening the DGS group, we hope to learn more about their role and to enhance their leadership in graduate education.

While the ASA has a 20-year history of enhancing undergraduate education (through teaching resources, reports, workshops, training programs), it is only within the last five years that the Association has given as much programmatic attention to graduate education. In 1992, under Joan Huber's leadership, an initial ASA Task Group on Graduate Education (TAGGE) issued a report covering a range of issues relating to the well-being of departments. That same year, with the support and encouragement of ASA Council, the Executive Office put in place steps to nurture and formalize ASA's relationship with graduate departments and to work more proactively and intentionally with all departments. This commitment is now prominently reflected in the operating activities and core goals of ASA's programs. As reflected by initiatives like our co-sponsoring a conference on "The Professional Apprenticeship: TAs in the 21st Century," the Association is undertaking activities that foster excellence in research and training.

In considering training for our next generation, we at ASA emphasize the importance of focusing on the articulation between sociology programs at different levels (including pre-college). By design, the Chairs Conference brings together chairs in AA, BA, MA, and PhD-granting institutions, large and small, public and private, to address points of connection and disconnection. This year, to draw explicit attention to the issue, we asked Teresa A. Sullivan, Vice President and Dean of the Graduate School at University of Texas-Austin and ASA Secretary, to talk at the joint luncheon for Department Chairs and Graduate Directors about the subject of "Pulling on the Same Oar: the Articulation of Sociology Programs."

"Pulling on the Same Oar" receives a lot of attention at ASA. In The Ford Foundation-funded MOST initiative (Minority Opportunities through School Transformation), we work with both undergraduate departments and PhD conferring departments to rethink how best to train diverse faculties for the future. While each department has unique challenges and aspirations, the 18 departments in our group (12 undergraduate, six PhD) work together to assess different strategies of change. Within ASA, MOST involves collaboration between our Minority Affairs Program (directed by Havidan Rodriguez) and Academic and Professional Affairs Program (directed by Carla Howery) specifically because this project is about building strong departments that are willing to reassess goals, "reengineer" practices, and test new ways of educating, mentoring, and training.

Last June, the need to reassess how to change graduate education formed the basis of a National Convocation on Science and Engineering Doctoral Education convened by the National Academy of Sciences (and co-sponsored by ASA, among other groups). The title of the conference, "From Discussion to Action: Meeting the Needs of Future Generations of Graduate Scientists and Engineers," sought to identify strategies that might work. The meeting was useful because it provided a cross-disciplinary context for addressing such issues as the versatility of the PhD degree, students' research and teaching skills, effective mentoring, how to "credit" an MA degree, time to degree, and career placement. Coming away from this Convocation, Havidan, Carla, and I were encouraged about sociology. Many of the problems identified by participants have not hit our field as acutely, and, as importantly, many are those that we (both departments and ASA) are working to resolve. We hope that the 1996-97 academic year will be a period of further progress!—*Felice J. Levine* □



Rodriguez, Levine, and Howery at NAS convocation on graduate education.



Federal AIDS Panel Prioritizes Research Issues

by Samuel R. Friedman, National
Development and Research Institutes, Inc.

The Office of AIDS Research (OAR) made public this summer a report on National Institutes of Health research priorities for HIV/AIDS. Most sociologists have focused on the report of the Panel on Social and Behavioral Research. There is also much to interest sociologists, however, in the report by the panel on Natural History, Epidemiology and (Biomedical) Prevention Research.

The executive summary's lead paragraph, for example, calls for "an emphasis on new areas that range from molecular epidemiology (including the transmission and natural history of infection with different viral subtypes) to social and ecological epidemiology (including the influence of ecological factors and social networks on HIV transmission) to definitive biomedical intervention trials."

The panel recommended an HIV Prevention Science Strategy for NIH and urged that "key components of this strategy include social and behavioral approaches as well as the biomedical (including vaccine) approaches to prevention."

The panel also recommended that expertise "in social and behavioral research should routinely be a part of research on biomedical interventions. For example, qualitative social research and sociobehavioral expertise should be utilized in trials evaluating the use of topical microbicides, studies of the duration of breast-feeding in infants at risk, improvements in access to needle/syringe-exchange programs, and recognition and treatment of STDs."

The recommendations of two subpanels, which are incorporated in the report, emphasize the importance of social structures and processes in HIV epidemiology and transmission. The subpanel on drug-injection related transmission recommended the evaluation of social networks and other social, cultural, and economic factors that influence specific drug-using practices and the extent and incidence of HIV infection among drug users. The subpanel on sexual transmission, meanwhile, urged the identification of social and ecologic determinants, including sexual and social networks, that account for variations in the distribution of infection and disease.

The subpanel on research methodology

recommended interdisciplinary methodologic research on the statistical design and analysis of community randomized HIV-prevention trials and on field studies and theoretical models of the role of social networks in HIV transmission. Research needs would include a multidisciplinary team to formulate population-based models for studying social networks (and changes in networks), the development of efficient study designs and practical sampling methods, and an evaluation of associated statistical analytic methods.

One of the strengths of the panel was its recognition of the importance of understanding and preventing opportunistic infections among persons who have been infected with HIV. Again, this included understanding the role of social factors such as homelessness in the spread of opportunistic infections.

Sociological concerns also entered into the report's discussion of the research programs of the various NIH institutes. For the National Institute on Drug Abuse (which may well fund the most AIDS research by sociologists), recommendations included coordinating a program of research on the social ecology of parenteral HIV transmission, and on social-structural or policy factors that effect initiation of drug injection.

If implemented, the priorities set forth in this document may help develop the kind of social understanding of the HIV/AIDS epidemic that has been long needed. The extent to which these priorities will be implemented by NIH and its review committees is not yet clear.

Sociologists with an interest in the HIV/AIDS epidemic, in the sociology of medicine, in social epidemiology, or in social network research may want to use this document and to make appropriate references to its contents in developing their own research proposals. It can be obtained through the OAR. Contact Ida Warren, (301) 402-2932 or Sherri Cooper-Smith, (301) 402-3555; or the WorldWide Web <http://www.nih.gov>. (Go to News and Events.)

Dr. Friedman was a member of the panel on Natural History, Epidemiology and (Biomedical) Prevention Research and was Chair of its subpanel on Parenteral/Injection Drug Use Transmission. He was the only sociologist on the panel. □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Time Running Out On Family Privacy Protection Act . . .** As Congress readied for adjournment at press time, it seemed increasingly unlikely that the U.S. Senate would vote on the Family Privacy Protection Act, thereby killing its chances of passage in the 104th Congress. In the face of strong opposition by ASA and other social science organizations, Senate supporters of the bill appeared reluctant to make a last-ditch effort to bring the controversial bill to the floor. Sen. Charles Grassley (R-IA) has signaled that he will reintroduce the bill next year.

✓ **Psychologist Likely for NSF Directorate Post . . .** University of Virginia psychologist Bennett Ira Bertenthal appears to be the odds on favorite to replace sociologist Cora Bagley Marrett as head of the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences at the National Science Foundation. At press time, Bertenthal was rumored to be in line for the position, according to Administration observers. Bertenthal received his PhD in development psychology from the University of Denver and has received major research funding from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

✓ **OSTP Seeks Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Sciences . . .** The White House Office of Science and Technology is seeking an Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Sciences and Education. Ruby Takanishi, who worked for 10 years as the executive director of the Carnegie Corporation's Council on Adolescent Development, has replaced Joyce Justus in the position but is expected to leave OSTP by the end of the year. Prior to her work with the Carnegie Corporation, Takanishi was director of the Federation of Behavioral, Cognitive, and Psychological Sciences, and founding executive director of the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological Sciences.

✓ **NSF Gets A Boost . . .** In the final hours before adjourning, Congress approved an appropriation of \$3.27 billion for the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1997—that's a two percent increase from last year. Of that amount, \$2.432 billion will go to research and related expenses, up \$118 million from FY 1996. The conferees appropriated \$134 million for NSF's salaries and expenses, thereby defeating an effort by House Science Committee Robert Walker to reduce funding levels in that area. ASA and other social science organizations had opposed the Walker proposal as a back-end effort to reduce funding for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate. President Clinton was expected to approve the measure.

✓ **House Opposes Census's Use of Statistical Sampling . . .** The House Government Reform and Oversight Committee approved a report on September 18 that opposes the use of statistical sampling in the 2000 Census. The report, Sampling and Statistical Adjustment in the Decennial Census: Fundamental Flaws, says the U.S. Census Bureau "should not use sampling methods to complete or adjust the actual enumeration." The report, which does not have the force of law, doubts that sampling will improve accuracy and states that it would make the final count vulnerable to political manipulation. Earlier this year, the Senate approved non-binding report language that also urges the Bureau not to proceed with its plans to use sampling. Speaking at a September 26 meeting of the Census Advisory Committee, however, Bureau Director Martha Farnsworth Riche said that the absence of sampling would lead to approximately 5.5 million people being missed in the 2000 Census, and would increase its costs by \$400 million. Stay tuned.

Anne Petersen Says Farewell to National Science Foundation

Within days of starting her new position at the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the deputy director of the National Science Foundation Anne Petersen



Anne Petersen

held a farewell media briefing on September 12 and reaffirmed her belief that the social and behavioral sciences are alive and well at NSF.

Petersen said she feels "very strongly" that these fields are scientific and that the agency's commitment to

social and behavioral research will remain strong despite a restrictive budget environment.

Petersen has been the chief operating officer at NSF and the first woman to serve in that post in the Foundation's 46-year history. She was responsible for managing all science and engineering research and education programs at NSF—a \$3.2 billion agency with 1,300 employees. During her two-year tenure, Petersen played a critical role in preventing the elimination of the Agency's Social, Behavioral and Economics Directorate after the directorate was targeted by Congressional budget-cutters.

At the briefing, Petersen cited her

defense of the SBE directorate as one of the highlights of her tenure. "I was glad I was there when the SBE attacks occurred," Petersen said. "I think I was able to make a difference."

ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine agreed and said "the social and behavioral sciences are minus a friend and powerful ally. Anne was there when we needed her the most."

Petersen said she also took pride in her work to reform the NSF grant application process, to establish compliance with the Governmental Performance and Results Act, and to help create a "professional and collaborative tone" throughout the agency.

As senior vice president for programs at Kellogg, Petersen will be responsible for providing overall leadership for programming, coordinating human and financial resources, and for planning and reviewing all program areas.

Prior to joining NSF, Petersen served as the vice president for research and dean of the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis/St. Paul, where she oversaw the University's research policies and practices. At the University, she held the rank of professor of adolescent development and pediatrics. □

Major ASA Award Recipients Honored in New York

The 1996 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored in New York City during the Annual Meeting. The ceremony, presided by James McCartney, Chair of the Awards Policy Committee, was attended by Annual Meeting participants, friends, family, and colleagues of the award recipients. The following descriptions are based on the introductions given by the various presenters and have been edited for space considerations.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Peter Blau, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; presented by John Logan, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee Chairperson



Peter Blau (left) receives the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award from John Logan.

Peter Blau wins this year's award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship. This award is only the latest in an unusually distinguished career. His recognition and the impact of his scholarship extend well beyond sociology. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and he was recently elected to the American Philosophical Society. He served as the American Sociological Association's President in 1973-1974. The Association has honored Peter Blau with the Sorokin Award in 1968, the Distinguished Scholarship Award in 1980, and the Commonwealth Award for Distinguished Service in Sociology in 1981.

After completing his doctorate at Columbia University in 1952, Blau spent many years on the faculty of the University of Chicago. He returned to Columbia University in 1970, where he became Quetelet Professor of Sociology in 1977. He served at the same time as Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the University at Albany during the early 1980's. Since 1988 he has been Robert Broughton Distinguished Research Professor at the University of North Carolina. In every institution he has been a dynamic intellectual force among his colleagues and students.

Blau published his first article in 1953, a study of the "Orientation of College Students toward International Relations." More than 100 publications later, his most recent book, *Structural Contexts of Opportunities*, appeared two years ago. From his earliest works, he has shown a remarkable sociological intellect and the capacity for combining theory, conceptualization, and empirical research. He was a pioneer in the study of formal organizations. His research on social stratification helped to

create an entire approach to the study of this key social process. His work on exchange theory remains a central focus of efforts to analyze the ways in which micro-level processes link to macrostructures. His continuing work on a formal theory of social structure is likewise strikingly original, deeply sociological, and penetrating in its insights.

So consistently powerful is Blau's writing that his more than a dozen books can be placed into only two categories. Several are acknowledged already as classic works in sociology, including *The Dynamics of Bureaucracy* (1955), *Exchange and Power in Social Life* (1964), *The American Occupational Structure* (with Otis Dudley Duncan and Andrea Tyree, 1967), and *Inequality and Heterogeneity* (1977). Others are—in the words of one nominator—"merely among the best of their kind: every one of them helped to shape distinctive aspects of our evolving sociological understanding."

No active sociologist can escape the influence of Peter Blau, whether working in formal theory, the social psychology of power and control, the structure and process of formal organization, macro-comparative societal studies, or social stratification. His creativity has been rich and continuous, washing over and illuminating one after another topic and problem.

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award

Murray Milner, Jr., University of Virginia; presented by William Alex McIntosh, Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award Selection Committee Past Chairperson



Murray Milner, Jr. (right) receives the Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award from William Alex McIntosh.

Status And Sacredness: A General Theory of Status Relations and an Analysis of Indian Culture (Oxford University Press, 1994) by Murray Milner, Jr. is the 1996 recipient of the Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award. The award committee found that *Status and Sacredness* succeeds as a major contribution to explanations of social inequality and does so through a cultural rather than a material approach. Earlier theories of social stratification have rested on the three legs of class, power, and status, but the status element was always the weakest in several senses. First, wealth and political power have generally been considered more valuable than status as resources in stratification systems; and second, because of the first reason, status

has received less attention. Milner turns these approaches on their heads, demonstrating that in some societies status controls the accumulation of wealth and political power. He thus provides us with a major alternative to standard approaches to social stratification.

Milner also develops a highly plausible explanation of the rise and development of status dependent stratification systems which involves the conscious efforts by status elites to manipulate culture in order to prevent others from laying claim to higher status. Status power depends upon adherence to sacred norms; those with less status power are unable to conform to those norms. Thus, status-based systems tend to exhibit a great deal less social mobility than those societies whose stratification systems rely more on either wealth or political power. He observes that status, unlike either wealth or political power, is not easily alienated or exchanged.

In a framework that emphasizes constraint, lack of mobility, and stasis, agency would appear irrelevant. But Milner argues that status systems grounded in conformity to norms provide a great deal of latitude to participants, particularly those at the top of the system.

Murray Milner developed his theory through the study of classical India. His theory, however, not only explains well that social system, but also provides us with the theoretical tools to examine status inequality in other societies. His approach gives us new worlds to explore once again.

Dissertation Award

Jeffrey Lee Manza, Pennsylvania State University; presented by Deborah T. Gold, Dissertation Award Selection Committee Chairperson



Jeffrey Lee Manza (right) receives the Dissertation Award from Deborah T. Gold.

The 1996 ASA Dissertation Award winner is Jeffrey Lee Manza. Manza earned his doctorate at the University of California at Berkeley, and his dissertation title is "Policy Experts and Political Change During the New Deal." The dissertation develops a comparative analysis of the political alignments of competing groups of policy experts in three New Deal policy domains between 1933 and 1950: old age pensions, labor law reform, and health insurance. The Chair of Manza's dissertation committee is Jerome Karabel.

Manza is Assistant Professor of Sociology in the Department of Sociology at Pennsylvania State University. Currently,

he is teaching political sociology and social stratification and plans also to teach social theory. Manza and plans to revise the dissertation and publish it as a book in the near future. The ASA Dissertation Committee was pleased to make this award to Jeffrey Lee Manza.

Jessie Bernard Award

Judith Lorber, Graduate Center, City University of New York, and Diane L. Wolf, University of California-Davis; presented by Michael Kimmel, Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee Member



Judith Lorber (right) receives the Jessie Bernard Award from Michael Kimmel.

Judith Lorber wins the Jessie Bernard Award for career achievement. Lorber has made unique and extraordinary contributions as a feminist sociologist. One can list items on her vita, but, a mere list of accomplishments cannot convey how much she has contributed to the theoretical enhancement of gender studies. Nor does it tell how fully she has exemplified the best in feminist sisterhood. It is the breadth of accomplishments which place her in the tradition of Jessie Bernard.

Among the range of Lorber's accomplishments perhaps three deserve special attention. First, as founding editor of *Gender and Society*, Lorber established in five years a standard of quality which immediately made this journal one of, if not the, best journals on gender studies in the world. Through tremendous effort she established a commitment to excellence which quickly made it required reading for all those working with topics related to the social construction of gender. Perhaps most remarkable among her achievements and central to this accomplishment, was her willingness to edit manuscripts line by line to assure high quality articles in this new and relatively unknown journal. In these activities she was a model of mentoring for anyone wishing to craft an intellectual and feminist career.

Which leads us to the second of Lorber's accomplishments — that of mentor. We will never know how many young scholars in whom she saw a spark which needed fanning and for whom she took on that responsibility. In the beginning, especially when many submissions came from the inexperienced rather than the more polished sociologists, who were frequently advised by others to publish in more established journals, Lorber took marginal papers and brought out the best

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in them. There are now many women and men, with secure and stable careers, who owe their first publication to her. Their numbers are unknown because this work remains a secret between her and the authors. But, individuals sometimes tell us the story of how she understood and appreciated what they were trying to say, and helped them bring it out more clearly. That kind of help was exactly what Jessie Bernard herself would recognize as an outstanding example of sisterhood.

In *Paradoxes of Gender*, Lorber has made a major contribution to the understanding of gender from a critical feminist perspective. Sociologists struggle to make the point that the aspects of social life that people take for granted are seldom as natural as they assume—what everyone knows to be true is often untrue. In this exemplary work, Lorber has given us a model for doing sociological analysis by making that argument about gender and sexuality in a clear and compelling manner.

As Patricia Martin said in her letter of nomination, "Lorber leads the readers of *Paradoxes* through a series of variations on the theme that gender is a social institution that is continually and actively produced and that life is rife with paradox. Her complex theme requires her to proceed carefully by laying out a series of questions, well-tempered analyses of empirical evidence and rational arguments to show that yes, here too, gender is socially constructed. Lorber's text is lyrical and creates a sense of impending revelation when the reader is unsure where she is being led."



Diane Wolf (left) receives the Jessie Bernard Award from Michael Kimmel.

Diane Lauren Wolf wins the Jessie Bernard Award for *Factory Daughters: Gender, Household Dynamics and Rural Industrialization in Java*. *Factory Daughters* is a truly exciting work. With integration of and relevance for developments in gender studies, world system analysis studies, and studies of industrialization in third world settings, the work reflects the widely ranging interests of Jessie Bernard's career. In this major contribution, Wolf shows how original ethnographic work can expand our understanding of accepted theoretical assumptions. In a careful and purposefully complex argument grounded in the political interplay between traditional institutions of oppression and women's experiences of agency, Wolf integrates a broad range of theoretical traditions and methodological approaches. It is theoretically rich, with nuanced and subtle argument, and it is empirically strong—based on years of field work in Java with an extensive collection of survey data. *Factory Daughters* is an exemplar of what feminist

inspired social science research can offer.

Wolf starts with what we might call women's "stories"—the narratives of their lives and how they find meaning in their experiences. The stories come from women who went to factories and those who did not. Wolf sets the stories in the context of the cultural and economic political conditions of rapid industrialization in Java. She also integrated into her analysis stories of the parents of these young women and from the factory managers with whom they interact.

Wolf's findings are both interesting and important. These women were neither the simple dutiful daughters of our mythologies of traditional life; nor were they instant proletarians who disregard tradition as soon as they stepped through the factory gates. For example, they found traditional discourses were useful for gaining autonomy inside the factory gates at the same time that "modern" discourses provided useful rhetorical strategies within families, especially when faced with parental authority. What we learn then, is that tradition and modernity are not the static categories that classical theory might suggest; nor do individuals move quickly and easily from one to another. Each offers specific resources that can be mobilized to carve out some secondary adjustments in conditions of restricted autonomy. Wolf fills neither to the "women as victim" model nor to the "women-always-find opportunity-for-expression-of-agency" school of thought. She avoids as well, the over generalization of many earlier studies when she compares and contrasts the impact of historical/cultural setting on the experiences of the women in Java with that found in studies of women factory workers in Taiwan.

This study does nothing short of exploding the way we social scientists have typically looked at studies of industrialization and women in rural industrialization. No longer can we view industry as the single operative independent variable and assume that once industrialization starts, it has its own dynamics and changes everything else including gender, family life, etc. Nor can we assume overriding logic of "household strategies," which limits and guides the actions of these new factory daughters. As Jessie Bernard often pioneered in opening areas of study, so has Diane Wolf.

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award

Edgar E. Epps, University of Chicago; presented by Henry A. Walker, DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee Chairperson

The American Sociological Association presented the first DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award in 1971. The award recognizes institutions or individuals who demonstrate commitment to the traditions and standards of research, training and service established by the pioneers for whom the award is named. The recipient of the 1996 DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award is Edgar C. Epps of the University of Chicago.

Epps began a distinguished career in higher education at Talladega College. He graduated from Talladega with a degree in sociology in 1951 and went on to earn a Master's degree in social science from Atlanta University in 1955. Epps accepted



Edgar Epps (right) receives the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award from Henry A. Walker.

his first teaching appointment at Tennessee State University in 1958 and earned a doctorate in sociology from Washington State University in 1959. After completing the doctorate, Epps held faculty appointments at Florida A & M, Michigan, and Tuskegee Institute. He was chair of the Division of Social Sciences at Tuskegee from 1967 through 1970. Epps has also held visiting appointments at Harvard, Carleton College, and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. In 1970, Epps was appointed Marshall Field IV Professor of Urban Education at the University of Chicago.

Epps has an enviable record of research and writing. He has written or co-edited six books including *Black Students in White Schools* (1972), *Black Consciousness, Identity and Achievement* (with Patricia Gurin, 1975), and *Restructuring the Schools: Problems and Prospects* (with John J. Lane, 1992). Several of his more than fifty published articles, book chapters or reports have been reprinted.

Epps' research is sharply focused on the relationship between race and class, and educational attainment. His early research and writing established themes that suffuse his mature scholarship and shape his current research agenda.

Almost forty years ago, in his first published work (with Montague), Epps studied the effects of race and social class on the attitudes that young males held about social mobility. Not surprisingly, his most recent article (*Sociological Forum*, 1995), surveys current trends in the relationship between race, class, and educational opportunity.

In the mid 1960s—while still in the early stages of his career—Epps was involved in laboratory studies (with I. Katz and others) that investigated factors that affect race difference in achievement. Many of the articles from that research program were concerned with race differences in performances on standardized tests. They continue to serve as a foundation for contemporary research on the topic.

In that same period, Epps (with Gurin) studied the characteristics and motivations of black students in predominantly black colleges in the deep south. Five years ago, Epps, Allen and Haniff (*College in Black and White*, 1991) edited a volume that focused on black students in predominantly white and historically black universities. His works-in-progress include a study of factors that affect minority access to higher education.

Finally, it is important to note that Epps has been a voice of reason during storms of controversy. When Jensen and

Shockley attempted to connect minority underachievement to genetic factors, he warned us of the danger of misusing intelligence tests to infer racial differences in intellectual ability.

One cannot list Epps' contributions to the legacy of DuBois, Johnson, and Frazier without mentioning his service beyond the community of sociologists. It is also important to highlight some of his involvement in the civic and community life of black Americans and of the nation.

Epps has spent one quarter of his teaching career on the faculties of historically black institutions. Epps has served as a consultant to the Danforth Foundation, the Lily Endowment, the Florida Institute of Education Minority Achievement Project, the Illinois Department of Education, and the Chicago Board of Education. He served on the technical review panel of the National Evaluation of Project Follow Through (1970-1973). He has been a member of the Board of Human Resources for the National Research Council, and the National Academy of Sciences (1971-1973). And as recently as last year, was called as an expert witness in a higher education desegregation case (Knight vs. Alabama). Epps has also served on the Board of Directors of the Southern Education Foundation (1976-1988) and has been a member of the Chicago Board of Education (1974-1980).

Edgar G. Epps has devoted most of his adult life to describing, understanding, and working to improve the educational attainments of black and minority students. His life and work exemplify the tradition we honor today.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Albert E. Gollin, Columbia University; presented by Ross Koppel, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Committee Chairperson



Albert Gollin (right) receives the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology from Ross Koppel.

Albert E. Gollin is the recipient of the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology, because of the value, meaning, range, and purpose of his sociological work. His work is thoughtful and useful to sociology in at least five major areas: (1) public opinion and mass communication; (2) newspaper research; (3) applied social science; (4) social problems and social policy; and (5) international

Continued on next page

ASA Awards, from page 5

development. These categories, impressive enough, only skim the reality of his contributions—contributions that appear to be far too many for any one individual's lifetime.

For a start, Gollin created or helped to create entire fields of study. His publications on polls and the news media were instrumental in defining it as an area of research. He earned an international reputation for his studies of newspaper readership trends and dynamics, including the development of newspaper reading habits and other media uses by children and adolescents. He helped create the study of the way readers categorize editorial content and assimilate it to their personal interests.

Some of his other significant applied research dealt with the Peace Corps, protest movements, international education and the brain drain, indicators of the quality of urban life, youthful drug abuse and the professions, and social policy. As the list suggests, his work is not only useful, it is useful for good purposes. Albert Gollin has been deeply involved in strategic research for the civil rights movement. He organized and directed research on the 1963 March on Washington and on the 1968 People's Campaign. He worked on the District of Columbia school desegregation. He worked on presidential elections, on children's reading and media use, on drug abuse, on addressing legal restrictions to research, on privacy, and on ethics in research.

He has made serious contributions to the methodology of social research. Gollin devised area-ratio sampling procedures for survey research of protest demonstrations, developed a sociometric questioning sequence to analyze patterns of knowledge exchange and case referrals, organized and directed a metropolitan-area omnibus survey facility, and developed methods of studying readers' cognitive categorizations of newspaper editorials. His accomplishment are wide ranging and numerous.

He has been doing sociology for almost half a century; he has almost two decades of experience with the Newspaper Association of America, where he was a Vice President and Director of Research and Marketing Services. He also was a Study Director at the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington and at Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research. Currently, he maintains several positions: Senior Resident Fellow at the Freedom Forum Media Studies Center, Columbia University; University Seminar Associate at Columbia University's Seminar on Communications and Society; President of Gollin Research in New York City; and, he is a participant on the Master of Arts Advisory Board of the Department of Sociology at Queens College.

We honor Albert E. Gollin because of his practice of sociology and also because of his selfless work to promote sociological practice within our discipline and within society. In addition to his remarkable work as a practitioner, he has been a major force in the recognition of sociological practice. He has written and lectured about sociological practice in numerous professional forums, and has actively worked to enhance the role of practice within the ASA and within sister societies.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Vaneeta-marie D'Andrea, Roehampton Institute; presented by Rosanna Hertz, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee Chairperson



Vaneeta-marie D'Andrea (right) receives the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award from Rosanna Hertz.

Vaneeta-marie D'Andrea is the recipient of the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. D'Andrea received her Bachelor of Science in Social Science and Education from Ball State University in 1966 and her doctorate from the University of Connecticut in 1986. She is presently Director of Educational Development at Roehampton Institute in London.

Three aspects of D'Andrea's career make her an outstanding choice for this award: first, her dedication to the promotion of good teaching; second, her expertise and skill in teaching teachers to teach both in her own institution and internationally; and third, her scholarly articles on teaching. In short, she has made a sustained effort to

improving sociology instruction in a variety of settings.

"Dr. D'Andrea has one of the richest teaching vitas I know," wrote one writer on her behalf. She has made many contributions to effective teaching, particularly on leading discussions, videotape/feedback, preparing graduate students to teach, and course and curriculum planning. In describing her use of videotape/feedback, another colleague wrote, "She has the technical skills and the interpersonal skills to make such situations less threatening and more productive. In fact, I would say she is probably the most effective person in sociology in microteaching. She has exceptional 'process' skills and is very good at workshop settings." One final comment by another colleague demonstrates how even teaching skeptics are enthused, "I have never failed to be astonished by her success in eliciting a positive response and an enthusiastic attitude from the most unlikely among these groups of professionals; professionals who very often were daunted initially by the position of having to instruct others as part of their work."

D'Andrea began her career as a high school teacher and still retains an interest in high school sociology. She currently serves on the ASA Committee on Sociology in Elementary and Secondary Schools. She then taught for many years at Essex County Community College, which is when she began her involvement in ASA's Projects on Teaching. She brought considerable insight from the community college setting to those projects and was critical in outreach to those colleagues.

After completing her doctorate, she taught at Guilford College, a four year liberal arts college, and was active in their international programs. At Roehampton Institute in London, she has established a first-rate program of teaching skills for new staff. One colleague wrote, "As an active propagandist for high quality teaching and innovation in teaching, she has raised the

standards of teaching at Roehampton almost single-handedly." D'Andrea is a "master teacher" whose contribution to teaching has reached beyond her own institution to have a regional and national impact.

D'Andrea has devoted her career to the scholarship of teaching and the practice of faculty development. With experience as a faculty member at several types of institutions, her work as a faculty development specialist in Great Britain, her service on the editorial board of *Teaching Sociology* and as a consultant, workshop leader, and program reviewer, she has distinguished herself as an outstanding leader whose teaching strategies represent a vision of future models that all of us should strive to achieve.

In sum, Vaneeta-marie D'Andrea's career demonstrates a serious commitment to work on faculty development and teaching effectiveness with both written materials and outreach that has enriched our discipline.

Juan Somavia Addresses Peace and War Reception



Somavia speaks at the Annual Meeting.

Ambassador Juan Somavia, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed Peace and War Section members at their reception at the Annual Meeting. Somavia is a member and former President of the United Nations Security Council and Professor of International Economic Affairs at Catholic University of Chile. He focused on the need to redefine our conception of security, distinguishing between security of states and security of the people. It is possible, he contended, "to have a very secure state full of insecure people." The ambassador contended that institutions such as the United Nations are organized around state-centered conflicts whereas today the most significant threats to security are internal conflicts with international consequences as in Burundi, Mozambique, Cambodia, and elsewhere. Traditional diplomatic instruments that worked over the past 4-5000 years are no longer applicable. Rather, he added, we need to know more about interpersonal and especially community conflict resolution. Somavia encouraged sociologists to engage in research that will help in the process of redefining the concept of security and how to achieve it, such as the role of people's organizations in conflict solving and on the process of community-level conflict resolution. □

ASA, Boyd Printing Company Celebrate 45-Year Partnership

During the Annual Meeting in New York, Boyd Printing Company hosted a special reception celebrating the 45 year partnership between ASA and Boyd.

In addition to current and past ASA editors and officers, the reception was attended by Henry and Marion Quellmalz, respectively Chairman of the Board and owner of Boyd Printing; and Matilda and Jack Riley, who 45 years ago during Matilda's term as Executive Officer contracted with Boyd to publish the February 1951 issue of *American Sociological Review*. Matilda recalled running the "executive office" from the Riley's garage and being referred to Henry by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) as a potential printer for ASA's publications. Forty-five years later, Boyd remains ASA's primary printer—and SSRC's!

Jane Quellmalz Carey presented an engraved crystal plaque to ASA president Maureen Hallinan, and regaled the reception with humorous stories from her 10-year tenure as president of Boyd. In addition to Hallinan, several former



ASA President Hallinan (center) accepts plaque from Boyd Printing Company.

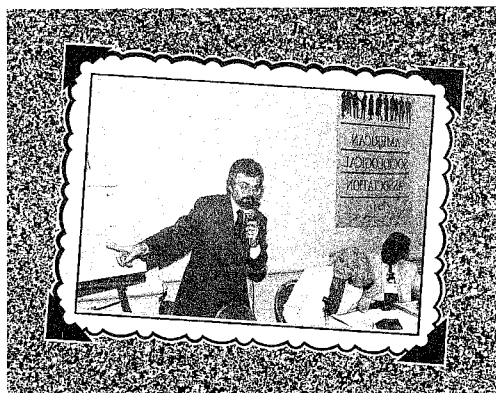
editors and officers paid tribute to Boyd.

The engraving on the plaque captures the strength of the long-term relationship of the Association with Boyd: "Partners through the Generations." □

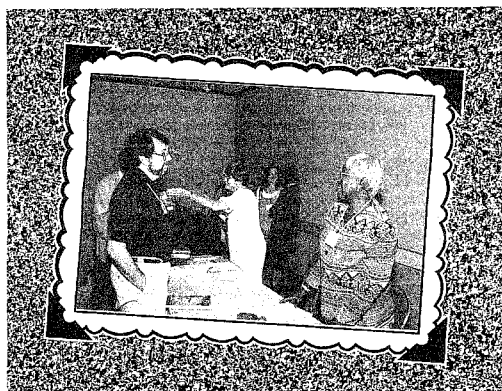
Shapshots from the ASA Annual Meeting



ASA President-Elect Jill Quadagno listens as U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala responds to her question at the Town Meeting.



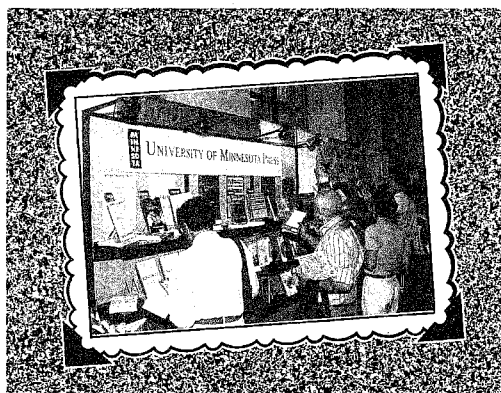
Sociologist Michael Hout of the University of California-Berkeley makes a point at a press conference on race and income inequality.



Consortium of Social Science Associations Executive Director Howard Silver talks with Joyce Justis of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy prior to a session on federal research policy.



Secretary Shalala meets with ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine and ASA Minority Fellowship Program students.



Perusing recently published works at one of the Annual Meeting's 100 exhibit booths.



Sharing a laugh at one of the Annual Meeting's many successful receptions.

RU-486: Where Science and Ideology Cross Lines

by Harriet B. Presser
University of Maryland

On the opening day of the Summer Olympics in Atlanta, July 19, 1996, while the world's athletes—and their fans—were in high gear to set new records, an Olympic event of another sort was taking place: the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was holding public hearings on the non-surgical abortifacient, RU-486, often referred to as the French abortion pill. These open hearings ended with a positive vote by the FDA's Advisory Committee on Reproductive Health Drugs that RU-486 is a safe and effective alternative to surgical abortion for American women. Rarely does the FDA not abide by the recommendations of its external advisory committees in determining approval.

As a feminist and sociologist, I regard this outcome as an "olympic achievement," recalling another open hearing on abortion I attended over 25 years ago in New York City and the great distance traveled since then—despite many hurdles. The hearing back in 1969 was about whether the state of New York should repeal its highly restrictive abortion law (this was pre-*Roe v. Wade*); last month's hearing was about whether a woman seeking a legal abortion should have the choice of a surgical procedure or a pill (actually a series of two drugs that induce miscarriage: the first, mifepristone and the second, misoprostol, taken 36-48 hours later). Science was interestingly intertwined with ideology at both events, but in different ways, as was the extent of public participation.

The 1969 New York hearings occurred during the early years of modern feminism with minimal public participation. Flo Kennedy, a lawyer and feminist activist, organized a group to protest the fact that no women were being asked to testify and only one woman—a nun—was on the panel. A major problem in organizing this protest was that Kennedy could find few women willing to participate. I was one of about 15 women in total. We picketed outside the site of the hearings (the Department of Health), went inside, and staged a walk-out at Kennedy's direction after we were told "girls, girls, sit down and be quiet" and Kennedy replied "I'm 53 years old; don't call me a girl!" Two of us

"girls" were employed by The Population Council, and when our supervisor learned of our intention to demonstrate at these hearings (on our own time as individuals), he made it very clear that the Council should not be linked in any way to abortion activities. Fortunately for us, although the walk-out generated considerable media attention, we were never asked our professional affiliation.

The FDA hearings on RU-486 are an interesting contrast. The Population Council was no longer distancing itself from abortion; indeed, it was the sponsor of the new drug application, with six representatives making formal presentations. This sponsorship by a non-profit foundation is unusual. The pharmaceutical company that provides RU-486 in France, Russel-Uclaf, was not willing to do so in the U.S., in fear of boycotts and bad public relations, but instead licensed the drug to The Population Council for its use in the U.S. If approved by the FDA, the Council would find a firm to manufacture the product, and would obtain its own distributor. The ideological agenda underlying the Council's interest in RU-486 is reflected in what one of its representatives said at the hearing: "Women in the United States want this drug now and there's no reason to wait."

Public Interest High

Public interest in participating in these hearings was great, and far more people wanted to attend than could be accommodated. Because of space limitations, the FDA limited public attendance to about 200 and allowed all those who had requested to speak by the posted deadline to do so at the Open Public Session in the afternoon. A total of 33 people thus had about four minutes each. The speakers, both male and female, mostly represented organizations, and argued both for and against RU-486; only three spoke as private citizens.

Given the violence experienced in different parts of the country from the radical right against abortion providers, the FDA was extremely cautious about security. It held the hearings in an isolated government warehouse in Gaithersburg, Md. They first checked for bombs at the site, bused the allotted public observers to the site from a nearby hotel, and put all bags and briefcases through

metal detectors. There were some protesters standing with signs near the police barricade that cleared official cars and buses for entry, but this time the protesters were the "right-to-lifers," not the feminists.

The hearings were presented by the FDA as being strictly about "the science"—whether RU-486 was safe and effective—but, as a sociologist might anticipate, this was impossible to achieve. Not only was The Population Council's reference to women wanting this option not a scientific issue, but most of the comments at the open public session were not about the drug's safety and effectiveness. Rather, those opposed to RU-486 were stating that women who use it would be killing babies; those in favor of RU-486 contended that it would give women more autonomy and control, greater privacy, and greater access to abortion.

Just as the U.S. decision to legalize abortion (*Roe v. Wade*) rested in part on the medical experience of legal abortion in Eastern Europe (which demonstrated that, under legal conditions, it was safer than childbirth), the assessment of the safety and effectiveness of RU-486 relied heavily on the French and other international experience. A preliminary analysis of the clinical trials in the U.S. (not yet completed) was also presented, and some of those opposed to approval urged waiting for the completion of these trials. They argued that foreign data could not be extrapolated to U.S. women, since the latter are not as homogeneous a population.

As a sociologist, I found it particularly interesting how little discussion there was about the methodological approach to obtaining the data and data quality issues, especially since, following usual FDA procedure, it is the sponsors who provide the data. (The FDA does not do its own clinical trials.) The questions the Advisory Committee raised were mostly to clarify and elaborate on the results that were presented. An important exception is the expressed concern that, since clinical trials are heavily supervised, we do not know how well the 2-drug regimen will work when practiced more generally under less controlled circumstances. (Both drugs are needed to maximize safety and effectiveness.) It was countered that this problem exists with all clinical trials and cannot be avoided. A seemingly advantageous

aspect of RU-486—that it can be used earlier than a surgical abortion (as soon as pregnancy is diagnosed)—was only briefly mentioned.

The Advisory Committee was diverse and well represented by women: four of the eight voting members were minorities, and six of the eight were females. One of the female members was a consumer representative. Although committee members who had taken prior positions about the acceptability of RU-486 were deemed ineligible to vote, a Catholic woman on the committee who was opposed to abortion was allowed to vote; she alone abstained on the issue of the safety of the method (saying it was not safe for the "baby"), while the other seven voted that it was safe for use in the U.S. There was an additional abstention on the issue of whether the benefits outweigh the risks, taking into account both safety and effectiveness, because of another member's concern about not knowing what would happen when RU-486 was practiced in a less controlled context.

The FDA will reach its decision regarding approval by the end of September, and it is expected to be positive. Although RU-486 is not risk free—nor pain free—and many women may prefer a surgical abortion to an induced miscarriage, I believe that its availability to American women is of great sociological significance primarily because of the greater privacy it offers.

The fears of the opposition—that it will be more difficult to restrict the practice of abortion—are justified. One wonders how long it will be before the next major hearings concerning abortion will occur and how this will make the RU-486 debate seem primitive. One also wonders how the interplay between ideology and science will unfold in the future.

For those who wish to obtain a copy of the transcript of the open session, it is available from the FDA; fax (301) 443-1726 for more details.

Editor's Note: On September 18th, the FDA declared RU-486 "approvable," determining that it is a safe and effective method. A final decision awaits more information on the labeling and distribution. □

Spivack Program Looks at Key Policy Issues

Report on Affirmative Action Due

The ASA's Spivack Program sponsored a workshop on affirmative action in employment and the workplace on June 27-29 in Washington, DC. A report, based on the workshop's discussions, is expected this fall.

Organizers said the workshop provided an opportunity to step back from popular debates about affirmative action policies, programs, and outcomes, and consider what social science tells us about affirmative action in the workplace.

At the workshop, sixteen social scientists examined the research literature on affirmative action in the workplace and identified areas where more research was needed. Prior to the meeting, participants drafted working memoranda summarizing their own perspective on key issues and research bearing on affirmative action. The memos were circulated in advance to enable the workshop to begin with some common understandings.

During the discussions, the group covered issues such as: conceptions of affirmative action, the need for affirmative action, prevalence of employment discrimination and occupational segregation, the impact of legal changes on organizations, attributes of effective organizational structures, alternations in hiring practices, the effects of affirmative action for various constituencies and stakeholders, effects on organizational performance, productivity, workers' morale and organizational commitment, and variations by setting and demographic group—what is happening where and by what metrics are they assessed?

Barbara Reskin, Ohio State University, is "team leader" for the affirmative action initiative. The published report will be disseminated to a broad audience in government and the private and public sectors as well as those engaged in relevant research and teaching. □

Workshop on School Violence Held

ASA's Spivack Program sponsored a workshop on "Sociological Insights to Promote Safe Schools" for Washington, DC, metropolitan area school administrators and youth workers. The June 11, 1996, event was attended by twenty-five school and community leaders who work directly or indirectly on projects to reduce school violence.

The purpose of the workshop was to brief the DC leadership dealing with schools and school systems on how to think and deal with violence.

The panel of sociologists participating in the workshop included Richard J. Gelles, University of Rhode Island and the 1996 ASA Congressional Fellow; Joan McCord, Temple University; and Joan Spade, Lehigh University. Carla Howerly, ASA, Director of the Spivack Program, served as organizer and moderator. The panelists summarized research on such topics as: profiles of youth at risk and how schools can work

with higher risk youth and their families; effective and less effective punishment and the use of physical punishment; school violence in its social and policy context; the presence and prevalence of violence in schools; correlates of family violence; gangs, social groups, and violence in schools; and principles of evaluation research.

The session drew heavily on the ASA monograph *Social Causes of Violence* by Levine and Rosich, as well as the new book on *Implementing Educational Reform* edited by Borman et al. These sources, and the panelists' remarks, highlighted empirical generalizations from a number of research projects. The interplay between social science and the audience's anecdotal, front-line experiences made for a lively discussion. The attendees were particularly interested in research on the relatively small proportion of violent youth who occupy so much of school personnel's attention. □

National Institute of Mental Health Office on AIDS

The Office on AIDS supports research and research training to better understand, assess, and treat the neuropsychiatric, behavioral, and psychosocial aspects of HIV infection and AIDS. In the behavioral and psychosocial arena, the general program areas include identification of determinants of high-risk sexual and drug-using behaviors; determinants of maintaining low-risk behaviors, especially for hard-to-reach and special populations; the social contexts in which risk-taking behaviors occur; the impact of HIV and AIDS on the person, caregivers, families, and significant others; the development of more accurate methods to assess and treat HIV-related mental disorders and to improve delivery and access to mental health services to persons affected by HIV.

The NIMH Office on AIDS research supports basic and applied behavioral research in the following areas: (1) the development of behavior change and prevention strategies to reduce the further spread of the epidemic; (2) brain, immune system, and neurological aspects of HIV infection; (3) measurement, course, and treatment of HIV-related mental disorders such as neurological complications of opportunistic infections with HIV-related malignancies; (4) children with HIV infection and AIDS; (5) severely mentally ill at risk of or with HIV infection; and (6) health care services for persons with HIV infection.

Behavior Change and Prevention Strategies to Reduce Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

The NIMH AIDS research program supports research which seeks to identify effective ways to prevent and foster changes in behaviors that place persons at high risk for infection by the HIV virus (e.g., high-risk sexual practices, intravenous drug use, etc.); research to improve knowledge and understanding of the determinants, development, and distribution of risk behaviors and to determine which factors or combination of factors are most successful in producing and sustaining behavior change, and under what conditions; study of populations or target groups most likely to be engaging in high-risk behaviors; retrospective studies that examine outcome, process, and social context variables of programs with documented successful impact on risk; and methodological research and research on diffusion and implementation of AIDS prevention programs.

Measurement, Course, and Treatment of HIV-Related Mental Disorders

The NIMH AIDS research program also supports clinical and epidemiological research focusing on HIV-related mental disorders; studies directed at the measurement of HIV-related mental disorders by adapting or using existing neuropsychological, psychiatric, and psychosocial measurement instruments with good psychometric properties to assess the effects of HIV infection at different stages of the illness; studies that lead to the development of new instruments and techniques uniquely suited to HIV-related changes in mental status; studies that relate to the nature and course of the disease which can range from identifying the incidence and prevalence of mental disorders in HIV infection and AIDS to assessing the relationship of mental disorder manifestations of HIV illness to other manifestations of HIV illness; promotion of research that involves clinical treatment and prevention trials for HIV-related mental disorders; research focused on the HIV infection among the severely mentally ill; and research on mental health services for individuals who develop HIV-related mental disorders.

Severely Mentally Ill Persons at Risk of or with HIV Infection

Research on the risk of HIV infections in severely mentally ill persons and on the management of seropositivity in those with severe mental illness, such as the determination of the prevalence of HIV infections among severely mentally ill persons, including those who are homeless or reside in transient quarters; assessment of the nature and extent of sexual behaviors among the severely mentally ill that place them at risk of developing HIV infections, and of other risk behaviors that put them at risk of developing sexually transmitted diseases; development and testing of methods of education and behavior change that may be effective in reducing behaviors that place severely mentally ill persons at risk for HIV infection; and research on mental health service needs, provision of mental health services to persons with HIV infection who are mentally ill.

Health Care Services for Persons with HIV Infection

Research to specify current and projected unmet needs and service demands, utilization patterns, and costs of providing mental health and health care for individuals with HIV disease and their families; studies to ascertain how HIV service delivery systems function to enhance effectiveness, reduce service costs, and integrate HIV-related care into the mainstream of health and mental health care services; identify the characteristics of providers and their provision of services associated with patient satisfaction and effective use of and adherence to prescribed regimens; assess the effectiveness of early biopsychosocial interventions in preventing acute phases of HIV-related disease, enhancing health outcomes and quality of life, and reducing health care costs; and research on the relationship between comorbid conditions such as tuberculosis and mental illness or HIV-related illness, morbidity, health care utilization, organizational characteristics of delivery systems and costs and financing of care.

For further information on the NIMH Office of AIDS Research, AIDS Research and Training Programs, applications, and application deadlines please contact: Leonard Mitnick, PhD, Office on AIDS, National Institute of Mental Health, Room 10-75, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443-7218; fax (301) 443-9719. □

Minority Fellowship Program Invites 1996-97 Applications

The American Sociological Association's (ASA) Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) announces its competition for its predoctoral fellowship training program for 1996-97. The MFP is primarily intended for minority students who are applying or have been accepted into doctoral programs in sociology and have substantial academic and research interests and commitment to the sociology of mental health. Research on the social dimensions of mental health includes attention to prevention and to causes, consequences, adaptations, and interventions. The MFP is funded by a research training grant to the ASA from the Division of Epidemiology and Services Research Branch at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH).

In addition to the NIMH supported fellowships, a few fellowships are funded by ASA members' contributions and contributions from sister and regional sociological associations. One or two fellowships will be awarded to minority students whose research interests are outside the sociology of mental health (General Sociology Fellowship). For these fellowships no specific specialty area is stipulated.

MFP applicants can be new or continuing graduate students. However, the MFP is primarily designed for minority students entering a doctoral program in sociology for the first time or for those who are in the early stages of their graduate programs.

MFP Fellows are selected on the basis of their commitment to research in mental health and mental illness (for NIMH applicants), academic achievement, scholarship,

writing ability, research potential, financial need, and racial/ethnic minority background (e.g., Blacks/African American, Latinos/as (e.g., Chicano/a, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians or Alaskan Natives, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asian) or Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipino).

MFP-NIMH applicants must be applying to or enrolled full-time in PhD-granting sociology departments which have strong mental health programs and/or faculty who are currently engaged in research focusing on mental health issues.

Fellows must be citizens or non-citizen nationals of the United States, or have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and have in their possession an Alien Registration Card.

An annual stipend of \$10,008 is provided. Further, arrangements for the payment of tuition will be made with universities or departments. Applicants must submit their complete application package to the MFP by December 31, 1996. A complete application package consists of: Fellowship application; essay/s; three letters of recommendation; transcript/s; and other supporting documents (optional—e.g., curriculum vitae or resume, research papers published or presented at professional conferences, GRE scores, etc.).

For application forms and additional information, write: The American Sociological Association/MFP, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 833-3410, x 322. □

NSF Funding Deadlines Near

Important deadlines approach for the support for research (January 15) and doctoral dissertations (February 15) by the Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation.

The Sociology Program supports research on problems of human social organization, demography, and processes of individual and institutional change. The Program encourages theoretically focused empirical investigations aimed at improving the explanation of fundamental social processes.

Specifically, the program seeks research on organizations and organizational behavior, population dynamics, social movements, social groups, labor force participation, stratification and mobility, family, social networks, socialization, gender roles, and the sociology of science and technology.

The Sociology Program also awards dissertation improvement grants in order to support the highest quality doctoral dissertation research in sociology and related disciplines. Grants are for the direct costs of doing the research, including support of fieldwork away from the student's home campus and for more flexible acquisition and analysis of information than would otherwise be possible. Application is made on the student's behalf by the dissertation advisor.

For further information, e-mail William Sims Bainbridge (wbainbri@nsf.gov) and Patricia E. White (pwhite@nsf.gov), or call the NSF Sociology Program at (703) 306-1756.

The base budget of the Sociology Program has not been affected by the cutbacks that have reduced or eliminated some other federal programs. A rough categorization for Fiscal Year 1996, which concluded September 30, reveals that \$1,453,235 of the program's allocation was invested in 12 "international" projects. These efforts chiefly concern social change and relate to the continuing initiative on Human Dimensions of Global Change and the proposed initiative on Democratization and Market Transition.

The Sociology Program provided continuing support for two major survey projects, the General Social Survey (\$800,000 plus \$200,000 from the NSF division that houses the program) and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (\$250,000). Both of these collect data of great value for the Human Capital Initiative, which provided eight other research awards totaling \$823,102. Six awards were made in experimental or theoretical social psychology, taking \$497,155 in program funds. Four "miscellaneous" awards took \$525,845.

In the near future, the program will place detailed awards lists on the World Wide Web, but NSF already provides a search engine for its award database (<http://www.nsf.gov/80/wais/award-s.htm>). To see sociology awards, enter "sociology 1331" into the search query, along with other words if you wish to narrow your search—currently 880 documents have the word "sociology" and the program element code "1331" in them. □

Suggestions Solicited for 1998 Annual Meeting Program

The 1998 Program Committee announces the meeting theme and cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for topics and organizers for thematic and special sessions and for the regular sessions of the 1998 Annual Meeting to be held in San Francisco, California, on August 21-25. Suggestions for book sessions, didactic seminars, and workshops consistent with the theme are requested as well.

Proposal Format

Session proposals should provide the following information: working title for the session, brief description of the substantive focus, rationale for inclusion of the session on the 1998 program, designation of the session as open for submissions (Regular Session) or by invitation only (Thematic or Special Session, seminar or workshop), recommendation(s) for session organizer, and a list of potential participants if the session is to be an invited panel. Proposals must be typed or printed and should be no more than

two pages in length.

Proposals should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than February 1, 1997. A long lead in planning time is needed in order to publish the names of organizers and regular session topics in the fall of 1997 to allow members time to prepare their papers.

Proposals postmarked or faxed before November 15 will be considered during the December meeting of the Program Committee; those postmarked or faxed between November 15 and February 1 will be reviewed at the February meeting. Consideration of late proposals (any suggestion postmarked or faxed after February 1, 1997) is at the sole discretion of the Program Committee Chair.

Program suggestions may be sent to: Jill S. Quadagno, 1998 ASA Program Committee Chair, Pepper Institute on Aging & Public Policy, Florida State University, 645 Bellamy, Tallahassee, FL 32306, USA; e-mail: jquadagn@coss.fsu.edu; fax (904) 644-6245. □

1998 Annual Meeting Theme:

Inequality and Social Policy: A Challenge for Sociology

The past quarter century has witnessed rising inequality in the distribution of income and wealth and declining job stability for many groups of workers. Sociologists have been at the forefront of research on the causes of these trends, the role of social policy in intensifying or alleviating them, and the unintended consequences of policy outcomes. Sociology's presence in policy analysis, once a subject of contention, is now an established fact. Sociological research has revealed how the scarcity of jobs in inner city neighborhoods undermines public policies designed to encourage the poor to work, how constricted opportunity early in life affects the distribution of health, income, and wealth in later life, and how the process of measuring inequality influences the public agenda. Much progress has been made. Much work remains to be done. One challenge for sociology, in the words of C. Wright Mills, is to reveal how "personal troubles of milieu" are linked to "public issues of social structure." Another challenge is to help the lay public, policymakers, and public officials recognize the relevance of sociological research for public policy. The final challenge is to confront once more an old question: What is a good society and how can sociology help create it?

1998 Program Committee

Jill S. Quadagno, President-Elect and Committee Chair, Florida State University
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Smelser, from page 1

"A theorist can do empirical research. Make that *should*."

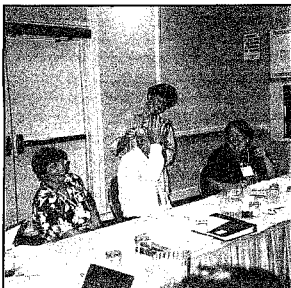
"Despite what one hears, teaching and research are not necessarily inimical. This is partly because they inform each other, and partly because human energy is not a constant sum."

"The division between macrosociology and microsociology is at best a convenience for scholars. It does not mirror social reality."

Between 1962 and 1972 Smelser produced three key books: *The Sociology of Economic Life*, *Sociological Explanation*, and *Sociological Theory* (with Steve Warner). He edited or co-authored six additional books and published over twenty-five articles or essays in the same period, during which he also served as editor of the *American Sociological Review*. Given his accomplishments, it is no wonder that he was promoted to the rank of University Professor of Sociology in 1972, an honor awarded to only a handful of faculty throughout the University of California system.

From 1972 until he retired from Berkeley in 1994, Neil continued the same pace of scholarly productivity. Of the twenty books and seventy-five articles and essays published during that time, the most significant were *Comparative Methods in the Social Sciences* (1976) and *Social Paralysis and Social Change* (1991). A new book is on the way, *Problematics in Sociology*, based on his 1995 Georg Simmel lectures at Humboldt University in Berlin. And he has not really retired; he now is the Director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford.

While Neil's contributions to sociology are legion, his work in psychoanalysis is also impressive. Robert Wallerstein writes, "I think he was the very first candidate to be accepted for psychoanalytic training, and the first to graduate from the special research training in psychoanalysis at the



Neil Smelser is "crowned" by outgoing ASA President Maureen Hallinan to the delight of ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine (left) and ASA Secretary Teresa Sullivan (right).

San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute. In the several decades since he has done both clinical psychoanalytic therapy as well as supervision of individuals in the psychoanalytically-oriented clinical psychology doctoral program at UC Berkeley." Nancy Chodorow adds: "He worked as a therapist for several years at the UCB Student Health Center. Neil also brought his psychoanalytic knowledge to his work on undergraduate education and his frequent involvement in public issues."

During Neil's long tenure at Berkeley he chaired some fifty-five doctoral dissertations in sociology, and was the outside member on dozens of others in the departments of history, psychology, political science, business administration, education, and social welfare. Claude Fischer describes his departmental contributions: "Neil was an amazing departmental citizen as teacher, committee worker, and administrator. Even when he became a University Professor with virtually no fixed teaching obligations, he not only volunteered to teach for us, he also agreed to teach demanding courses, such as the

required intro theory course for grad students, and to generally serve the department when requested. We all were in awe and grateful of his service above and beyond the call."

Whitney Pope writes, "Even among the group of sociologists who perhaps gave Berkeley the strongest department of sociology in the world in the 1960s, Neil stood out as a teacher and mentor. With a quick and incisive mind, he had a great range of knowledge. This made him an outstanding teacher both inside and outside the classroom."

Arlie Hochschild adds, "When I was a graduate student at Berkeley, Neil carried more graduate students than any other professor. He was legendary for writing long, helpful comments on papers that got back to students miraculously, almost by return mail. He was known to be supportive, build on people's strengths, and to be catholic in his range of appreciation of styles of sociology."

Christine Williams writes, "Neil has this uncanny ability to organize muddled thinking. Confronted with a sociological question he will immediately sketch out three or four possible ways to 'slice into' the problem, relating each approach to some fundamental concern of sociologists. With Neil there is never 'one right way' to approach a problem."

Martin Trow remembers Neil's varied administrative services to the university: Assistant to the Chancellor for Student Political Activity in the heady days of 1965, Assistant Chancellor for Educational Development (1966-68), Director of the University's Education Abroad Program in the United Kingdom and Ireland (1977-79), Associate Director of the Institute of International Studies in the 70s and 80s, and twice Chair of the Sociology Department. Trow stressed Neil's service to the Academic Senate in the 1980s, when he chaired both the Berkeley Division and the

UC Systemwide Senate, representing the UC faculty to the Board of Regents in the latter role.

Of Neil as chair of the department, Fischer writes, "Typically he handled internal matters judiciously, seeking and finding compromise and consensus, and handled external relations with great diplomatic aplomb. I always felt that we could more than trust Neil to maximize the department's interests with the administration in his own honeyed fashion. When I was chair, I often relied on his advice and his intercession."

J. Herman Blake documents the impact Smelser had on the development of Oakes College at the University of California-Santa Cruz in the 1970s. He not only offered to co-teach (with Herman) a course on Afro-American social movements in the twentieth century, but also served as mentor and advisor to the social science faculty. Blake writes, "Neil Smelser used his considerable wisdom, insight and reputation to give notice, strength and legitimacy to a fledgling academic operation."

Neil's accomplishments as a "good citizen" were recognized by the city of Berkeley when the Mayor appeared at Neil's retirement party on May 6, 1994, and on that occasion proclaimed the day "Neil Smelser Day" in Berkeley.

Neil's wife, Sharin, is an outstanding photographer. He is the father of four children, Eric and Tina from an earlier marriage, and Joseph and Sarah with Sharin.

There is no more apt way to conclude the profile on this intellectual giant and quintessential builder of bridges than to quote Steve Warner's final Smelser "lesson":

You can never repay your debts to your mentors. You can only acknowledge them with gratitude and try to pass on what you have gained to others. □

Nora Jacobson Selected as ASA Congressional Fellow

Nora Jacobson will serve as the 1997 ASA Congressional Fellow. She recently received her PhD from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, where her dissertation addressed "The Socially Constructed Breast: An Examination of the History of Silicone Breast Implants." She has considerable experience as a consultant to a private firm researching international health issues, and as a science writer.

Later this fall, Jacobson will finalize her placement in a Congressional office, where she will serve as a staff person from January-June 1997. Drawing on her dissertation research, her interests center on women's health issues and on

the role that government plays in regulating drugs and medical devices.

Future issues of *Footnotes* will carry stories about Jacobson's placement and her insights on sociology and public policy.

The ASA Congressional Fellows serve under the auspices of the Sydney S. Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with that Program's Advisory Committee reviewing applications. The American Sociological Foundation provides a grant to ASA for the stipend. The next round of Fellow applications is due March 1, 1997, with a start date in summer or fall 1997. □

Meeting, from page 1

sections also contributed to the high energy of the meeting by hosting receptions, roundtable discussions, planned sessions, and book panels.

But for all of the festivities, the Annual Meeting will be remembered for sessions that added to sociological understanding and expanded knowledge on a broad range of substantive issues.

Presidential Address

In her Presidential Address, Hallinan spoke on "The Sociological Study of Social Change" and urged that sociologists change the way they conceptualize and study change.

"Contemporary theories of social change typically assume that social change is a continuous process" and that "change is linear and predictable. But too often our models do not fit societal events or they describe only certain periods in the life of a social system while failing to accurately account for a system's more disruptive behavior."

Hallinan said that the opportunity exists for a major breakthrough in the understanding of social change if sociologists "will have the courage to reject even our best earlier efforts" when new information and events "point us in new and unexplored directions." Hallinan's address will be published in the February issue of *American Sociological Review*.

In another plenary session, Mark G. Yudoff, executive vice president and provost at the University of Texas-Austin, spoke on *Hopwood v. Texas*, a recent U.S. Supreme Court case that has dramatically curtailed university minority enrollment policies. Yudoff said he believes that the case will ultimately be set aside by the Supreme Court.

"I am a pragmatist," Yudoff said. "and I genuinely believe that the nation has a vital and a compelling interest in fully integrating higher education, a higher pathway to integrating the professions, corporate board rooms, government agencies, political organizations, and so on."

In a special science policy session, top policy leaders provided an overview of how internal agency changes and a new political landscape in Washington D.C. could affect priorities and the opportu-

nities and constraints on sociologists seeking federal support for their research. The session was organized and moderated by Levine and featured Wendy Baldwin, deputy director for extramural research at the National Institutes of Health; Joyce Justus, assistant director for social and behavioral science at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy; and Barbara Boyle Torrey, executive director of the Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education at the National Research Council.

Several of the speakers noted that the "slash and burn" climate in Washington, DC, has calmed considerably from one year ago and that the social and behavioral science community has done well in explaining the importance of such research to Members of Congress. Nonetheless, continued vigilance is required to protect federal investments in science.

Contract Series

Federal policymaking was also the concern of another Annual Meeting highlight—a series of five sessions on the House Republican's Contract With America. In each of the sessions, a panel of three scholars provided a sociological perspective on the Contract and its potential legacy in the areas of immigration, children, welfare, education, and health.

The Annual Meeting, of course, was not without its lighter moments—Maureen Hallinan "crowning" incoming President Neil Smelser during an impromptu coronation ceremony at the ASA Council Meeting.

Nor was it absent of any frustrations. President Clinton's fiftieth birthday party at the Sheraton New York Hilton Hotel and Towers clogged traffic and delayed the start of several sessions.

But by all accounts, the 1996 Annual Meeting was an overwhelming success—a convention that showed how substance can triumph over glitz and still leave everyone smiling.

On to Toronto. Mark your calendars (August 9-13, 1997) for this "don't miss" event! □

Next Deadline December 15

FAD Grant Winners Announced

Based on review of proposals last winter, the American Sociological Association has announced the awards made under the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). Supported by the ASA and the National Science Foundation, these awards provide scholars with venture capital for innovative research to challenge the discipline and create new networks for scientific collaboration.

Selected proposals illustrate the essential role of FAD in the production of important scientific work. Award winners include:

- *Stephen J. Appold* (Carnegie Mellon University, \$3925) for "Social Relations and Economic Exchange in Post-Communist Vietnam."

- *William W. Falk* (University of Maryland, \$2800) for "Those Who Stayed: African Americans in the Rural South."

- *Susan J. Ferguson* (Grinnell College, \$3500) for "'Old Christmas Cake' or Independent Women? Never Married Chinese American and Japanese American Women."

- *Roger Friedland* and *John W. Mohr* (University of California-Santa Bar-

bara, \$2000) for conference proposal "Cultural Sociology and Cultural Studies: Towards a Common Ground?"

- *Barry V. Johnston* (Indiana University Northwest, \$3000) for "One Hundred Years of Sociology at Harvard University: A Case Study in the History and Politics of Knowledge."

- *Walter W. Powell* (University of Arizona, \$2500) for conference proposal "Frontiers in Institutional Analysis."

- *Maura I. Toro-Morn* (Illinois State University, \$3500) for "Gender, Class, and Migration: Puerto Rican Families in Chicago."

Grant Proposals Due

December 15, 1996 is the next deadline for submissions for the FAD awards. Proposals which emphasize important, ground-breaking, basic research activities that promise to advance the discipline are encouraged.

Topics should represent newly emerging, neglected, or overlooked areas or techniques of study. The incremental or unique contribution to advancing sociology is critical. For application procedures, contact Andrew Sutter, FAD at ASA, or email research@asanet.org. □

Shalala, from page 1

York Times reporter Jacques Steinberg and included questions from panelists Melvin Oliver of the Ford Foundation, Sara McLanahan of Princeton University, and Robert Hauser of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

In her opening remarks, Shalala noted that she is herself a social scientist with an academic career that includes service at Hunter College and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She emphasized that her department and other federal agencies rely heavily on social and behavioral science research and observed the importance of timely studies.

Shalala later indicated she strongly opposes the Family Privacy Protection Act—a measure that would severely hinder the ability of federally funded researchers to conduct surveys on the nation's youth. Shalala added that she would urge the President to veto the measure if it is passed by the U.S. Senate.

But it was the welfare bill that was most on everyone's minds—including Shalala herself.

In an animated and compelling defense that elicited both cheers and jeers from the audience, Shalala said that the employment-based welfare bill, which includes time limits for those receiving benefits, will move people from welfare to work in a manner consistent with the Administration's desire to protect society's most vulnerable.

She stressed the bill was flawed—especially its immigration and nutrition provisions—but said the President will seek improvements to the bill if he is elected to a second term. She emphasized the need to look at the bill in the

broader context of state waivers.

Shalala said President Clinton had vetoed earlier proposals that were draconian in scope and added that he had played key role in improving the final bill as it had wound its way through Congress.

As a result of the Administration's efforts, she said, the bill allows Medicaid and food stamp program to stay in tact, provides \$4 billion more in child care, and provides for a 20 percent hardship exemption, which gives the states the flexibility of exempting a large group of people who cannot meet either the work requirements or the time requirements for one reason or another. She noted that the President has supported a more generous increase in the Earned Income Tax Credit and that he had recently signed a bill to boost the minimum wage.

Not everyone in the audience seemed satisfied. One sociologist expressed his opposition by staging an impassioned filibuster at one of the floor microphones before being hooted by members of the audience.

And perhaps the most dramatic moment in the session came when Shalala was asked why she did not resign in protest given her own well known reservations about the bill and its potential negative consequences on women unable to find work.

Shalala drew a strong ovation when she responded that she had not yet accomplished all she had set out to do and that she could accomplish more good by remaining in government than by returning prematurely to academia. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Center for Working Class Studies has issued a call for papers for the Third Biennial Conference to be held June 11-14, 1997 at Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH. Theme: "Aspects of Working Class Life and Working Class Culture." Deadline for submissions: January 7, 1997. For further information, contact: John Russo, (330) 742-1783; or Sherry Linkon, e-mail sjlinkon@cc.ysu.edu.

The Couch-Stone Symposium of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction Annual Meeting will be held April 10-13, 1997 at the University of Maryland. Theme: "Postmodern Culture, Global Capitalism, and Democratic Action." For further information, contact: Richard Harvey Brown, CSS Coordinator, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315; http://www.bsos.umd.edu/css97/index.html.

The European Feminist Research Third Conference is scheduled for July 8-12, 1997, at the University of Coimbra, Portugal and has issued a call for papers. Theme: "Women, Mobility, and Citizenship in Europe." Deadline for submission is January 31, 1997. For further information, contact: Organizing Committee, Centro de Estudos Sociais, Universidade de Coimbra, Apartado 3087, 3000 Coimbra-Portugal; +351 39 26459, fax +351 39 29076; e-mail EUROFEM97@EMINI.CLUCPT.

The European Sociological Association has issued a call for papers for its Third European Conference to be held August 27-30, 1997 at the University of Essex in Colchester. Theme: "20th Century Europe: Inclusions/Exclusions." For further information, contact: Conference Organizers, ESA Conference, Department of Sociology, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ, United Kingdom, fax 0044-1206 873410; e-mail ESA97@essex.ac.uk.

The Global Awareness Society International (GASI) Sixth Annual International Conference will be held May 23-25, 1997, Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Canada. Theme: "Globalization, Technology, and Cultural Change." Deadline for submission is February 15, 1997. For further information, contact: James H. Huber, Executive Director, GASI, Bloomsburg, PA 17815; (717) 389-4238; fax (717) 389-2019; e-mail jhuber@bloomsu.edu; http://acwvww.bloom.edu/gasi.

The Gypsy Lore Society Annual Meeting for 1997 will be held April 25-27, 1997, at Boston University in Boston, MA. Papers on any aspect of Gypsy Studies are welcome. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1997. For further information, contact Sheila Salo, Gypsy Lore Society, 5607 Greenleaf Road, Cheverly, MD 20785; e-mail ssalo@capaccess.org.

The Hawaii Sociological Association 1997 Conference, will be held February 15, 1997, in Honolulu, Hawaii. Theme: "Integrating Race-Ethnicity, Gender, and Class into the Sociology of Hawaii and Other Multicultural Sites." Submission for abstract/presentation/poster topic is due November 1, 1996. For more information, contact: Joyce Chinen, Women's Studies Program, University of Hawaii-Manoa; (808) 956-6928; e-mail chinen@hawaii.edu.

The International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting is scheduled for June 19-22, 1997 in Richmond, VA. Papers, symposia, and posters dealing with any aspect of the History of the Behavioral and Social Sciences are due by February 1, 1997. For further information, contact: John Carson, Cheiron Program Chair, Department of Sciences and Technology Studies, 632 Clark Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-2501; (607) 255-6048; fax (607) 255-6044; e-mail

jsc15@cornell.edu.

The International Sociological Association Research Committee on Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution Meeting will be held January 20-22, 1997 in Modena, Italy. Theme: "Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution in the Post-Cold War World." For further information, contact: David R. Segal, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315; (301) 405-6439; fax (301) 314-6892; e-mail segal@bssl.umd.edu.

The International Sunbelt Social Network 17th Annual Conference will be held February 13-16, 1997, at the Bahia Resort Hotel, San Diego, CA. For further information, contact: Pat Doreian, Department of Sociology, 2G03 Forbes Quad, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; (412) 648-7537; fax (412) 648-2799; e-mail pitpat@att.net; or Sue Freeman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-5100; (714) 824-8591; fax (714) 824-4717; e-mail sue@aris.ssuct.edu.

New College of the University of South Florida Eighth Biennial Conference will be held April 3-5, 1997. Theme: "Recent Changes in Central and Eastern Europe", but all 19th and 20th century topics are welcome in Sociology, History, and other Social Sciences, and Interdisciplinary fields. Deadline for proposals is December 15, 1996. For further information, contact: Laszlo Deme, Program Coordinator, New College of the University of the University of South Florida, Sarasota,

FL 34243-2197.

The Oral History Association invites proposals for papers and presentations for its 1997 Annual Meeting to be held September 25-28, 1997, in New Orleans, LA. Theme: "Looking In, Looking Out: Retelling the Past, Envisioning the Future." Deadline for proposals is December 10, 1996. For further information, contact: Alphine W. Jefferson, Department of History, College of Wooster, Wooster, OH 44691; (330) 263-2452; fax (330) 263-2614; e-mail Aljeffer@wooster.edu; or Steve J. Novak, UCLA Oral History Program, UCLA 157511, Los Angeles, CA 90095; (310) 825-7524; fax (310) 206-2796; e-mail sjnovak@library.ucla.edu.

Association for the Sociology of Religion 1997 Annual Meeting will be held August 8-10, 1997, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Theme: "Patterns of Interactions Among Religious Organizations and Amid Diverse Constituencies within Religious Groups." Deadline for submission is January 15, 1997. For further information, contact: Nancy L. Eiesland, Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322; (404) 727-6346; fax (404) 727-2915; e-mail neiesla@emory.edu.

The Association for the Study of Play (TASP) Annual Meeting will be held April 2-3, 1997 in Washington, DC. TASP is a multidisciplinary organization, whose broad focus includes anthropology, education, psychology, sociology, history, folklore, ethology, communica-

tion, the arts and humanities, recreation, kinesiology, philosophy, and cultural studies. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1997. For further information, contact Alice M. Meckley, Early Childhood Education, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17531; (717) 872-3390; e-mail ameckley@mu3.millersville.edu.

The Third World 23rd Annual Conference will be held March 19-22, 1997 in Chicago, IL. Theme: "Theoretical and Practical Issues, e.g. Poverty, Education, and Health That Affect the Entire Spectrum of Third World/Diaspora Societies." Deadline for submission is December 13, 1996. For further information, contact: Roger K. Oden, University Professor of Political Science, 23rd Annual Third World Conference, 1507 E. 53rd Street, Suite 305, Chicago, IL 60615-4509; (312) 241-6688; fax (312) 241-7898; e-mail r-oden@govst.edu; www.ECNet/users/groden/3rd_world/erd_world.html.

The Women's Caucus, an affiliate of the Southwestern Social Science Association, invites paper submissions for a meeting to be held March 26-29, 1997 in New Orleans, LA. The Caucus is an interdisciplinary association which promotes gender research and encourages the participation of women in professional meetings. For further information, contact: Setna Maddox, Texas Wesleyan University, 1201 Wesleyan, Fort Worth, TX 76105-1536; (817) 531-6003; fax (817) 531-6503; e-mail setna@flash.net.

PUBLICATIONS

Advances in Gender Research covers a full range of topics pertaining to the study of sex, gender, and sexualities welcomes submissions for two volumes to be published in 1997 and 1998. Manuscripts should deal with new developments in the study of sex, gender, and sexualities as they intersect with other individuals in the study of sex, gender, and sexualities and collective attributes such as race, ethnicity, class, age, and disability. Submissions should be 60-75 typed pages including references and endnotes. Two copies of completed manuscripts for volume two dealing with the study of sex, gender, and sexualities should be sent immediately. Manuscripts for volume three written from the perspective of two or more disciplines such as the interplay of biological and social variables, law and social phenomena, social and history or communications and the social sciences have target date of March 15, 1997 for first drafts. Contact: Marcia Texler Segal, Indiana University Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150-6405; (812) 941-2210; e-mail msegal@iusmailius.indiana.edu; or Vasilikie Demos, University of Minnesota-Morris, Morris, MN 56267-1234; e-mail demosvp@caa.mn.sunn.edu.

The American Sociological Association Teaching Resources Center's manual, *The Sociology of Sexuality and Homosexuality: Syllabi and Teaching Materials* are undergoing revision. Deadline to submit course syllabi is December 1, 1996. To request additional information, contact: Paula C. Rust, Department of Sociology, Hamilton College, 198 College Hill Road, Clinton, NY 13323.

Current Perspectives in Social Theory is dedicated to publishing articles across the spectrum of perspectives within social theory, conceived of in a broad and interdisciplinary sense invites submissions for the 1998 volume. To submit manuscript, send four copies and a one-page abstract to Jennifer M. Lehmann, Editor, *Current Perspectives in Social Theory*, Department of Sociology, 741 Oldfather Hall, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324.

Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness and Medicine. Contributions are invited for early issues of Health, and must be typed double-spaced. Each submission will be refereed anonymously. For more information, contact: Alan Radley, Editor, Health, Department of Social Sciences, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU, United Kingdom, +44 (0) 1509263171; fax +44 (0) 1509223944; e-mail A.R.Radley@lboro.ac.uk.

The Holocaust and the Crisis in Modernity, a forthcoming book, needs original or revised essays 10-30 typed pages in two areas: (1) How the Holocaust is a crisis point for modern society (2) How at the apparent height of enlightened culture in the twentieth century could the most barbaric of social movements, National Socialism, emerge. For more information, contact: Jack Nusan Porter, 8 Burnside Road, Newton, MA 02461; (617) 965-8388; fax (617) 964-3971.

Journal of Developing Societies invites contributions for its special issue: "The Emerging Global Societies: Development Dynamics and Dilemmas" for publication in 1997. The main objective of this issue is to gain understanding of the nature of emerging global forces relating to, e.g., market economy, democratization, human rights, scientific and technological advancements, migration, and the culture of modernity and post-modernity, and the impact of all these forces on development in various regions of the world. Two copies of the article not exceeding 25 double-spaced pages including tables, endnotes, and references should be sent to: Proshanta Nandi, Guest-editor, Sociology/Anthropology Program, University of Illinois-Springfield, Springfield, IL 62794-9243; (217) 786-7584; fax (217) 786-7188. The deadline for submission is December 15, 1996.

Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies invites submissions of papers for a 1997

Continued on next page

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Call for Papers, continued

issue on "The Quest For the Holy Grail: Transcendence in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam." Send three 15-25 both-sided copies, and a 125 word abstract, typed double-spaced, in-text citation format. Deadline for submission: January 1, 1997. Contact: O. Gruenwald, JIS Editor, 2828 Third Street, Suite 11, Santa Monica, CA 90405.

The Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences invites submissions that focus on one of the following themes: (1) violence and hate crimes against minorities or (2) educational issues confronting African-Americans in the 21st century. Submit four copies of a 20-25 page manuscript to the following guest editors: Theme 1: Thomas Calhoun, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588; Theme 2: Donald Cunliffe, Department of Sociology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

Race and Ethnic Relations invites manuscripts for Volume 13 of the JAI Press Series, "Black America Beyond the Year 2000: towards New Visions, Goals, and Paradigms." Four copies of manuscripts, in ASR format and style, no longer than 50 pages, should be submitted by September 30, 1997. Contact: Rutledge M. Dennis, Department of Sociology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030; (703) 993-1440.

Research in Community Sociology, a JAI Press Series invites papers for Volume VII. Theoretical, empirical, comparative, problem/policy-oriented, and critical studies focusing on issues related to technology, environment, and communities are welcome. Submit three copies of manuscript ASR format and style no longer than 40 pages. Deadline for submission: November 1, 1996. For more information, contact: Dan A. Chekki, University of Winnipeg, Department of Sociology, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg R3B 2E9, Canada; fax (204) 774-4134.

Research in Political Sociology invites submissions for Volume 8 of the JAI series. Papers should reflect the diversity of substantive interests and the state of theoretical and methodological sophistication that characterizes the most recent research of sociologists on political life. Four copies of manuscripts should be sent by December 31, 1996. Contact: Philo C. Wasburn, Department of Sociology, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, IN 47907-1365; (317) 494-4668; fax (317) 496-1476.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care invites submissions for Research Annual Volume 15. Theme: "Changing Organizational Forms of Delivering Health Care: The Impact of Managed Care and Other Changes on Patients and Providers." Deadline for submissions: February 15, 1997. For further information, contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, School of Health Administration and Policy, Box 874506, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4506; (602) 965-7099, fax (602) 965-6654, e-mail ATJNK@asuvm.luc.asu.edu.

Research in the Sociology of Organizations announces a call for papers for two special issues to be published in 1998. The topics for submission are "Deviance in and of Organizations" and "Helping and Social Support in Organizations." Authors should submit four copies of their manuscript and indicate for which special issue their manuscript is to be reviewed. To submit manuscripts or for more information, contact: Margaret Gleason, Department of Organizational Behavior, 371 Ives Hall, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Sexualities, an international journal publishing articles, reviews and scholarly comment on the shifting nature of human sexualities. Sexualities will be published quarterly from February 1998. To submit manuscripts, contact Ken Plummer, Department of Sociology, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4

35Q; fax 01206873598; e-mail plumk@essex.ac.uk.

Social Science Computer Review invites submissions for a special thematic issue on "Equality and Inequality in Information Societies." Manuscripts should be 25-35 double-spaced pages, with footnotes, references, tables, and charts, and should follow the journal's current style. An abstract of no more than 250 words, and a brief biographical paragraph, should accompany the manuscript. Deadline for submission: September 1, 1997. Authors are encouraged to contact the editor before submitting formal manuscripts. Contact: Mark A. Shields, Division of Technology, Culture and Communication, School of Engineering and Applied Science, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903; (804) 924-3234; fax (804) 924-4306; e-mail mas4n@virginia.edu.

Sociological Perspectives invites submissions for a special issue on "Collective Behavior in Post-modern Culture: A Global View for the Third Millennium." Deadline for submission is January 17, 1997. For further information or submission information contact the guest editors of this issue: George Kirkpatrick and Shoon Lio, *Sociological Perspectives*, Department of Sociology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-4423; e-mail gkirkpat@mail.sdsu.edu; or liorohan.sdsu.edu.

Sociological Spectrum invites submissions that reflect a diversity of theoretical perspectives and methodological strategies. Submissions and requests for further information should be directed to Thomas Calhoun or Jay Corzine, Editors, *Sociological Spectrum*, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324; (402) 472-6053; or (402) 472-6073; fax (402) 472-6070.

Sociology of Crime, Law, and Deviance a new bi-annual series of volumes that pub-

lishes article length scholarly work in the areas of criminology, criminal justice, the sociology of law, and the sociology of deviance, is accepting manuscripts for its inaugural volume as well as for later volumes. The content of the series will include theoretical contributions, critical reviews of literature, empirical research, and methodological innovations in criminology, law, and deviance. Deadline for submission for Volume I is April 30, 1997. Volume I is scheduled to be published in the Summer of 1998. For more information, contact: Jeffrey T. Ulmer, Editor, Sociology of Crime, Law, and Deviance, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Sociology: The Small College Experience is being revised for 1997 publication and invites submissions. This book consists of short papers bearing on teaching sociology at small colleges and universities. Papers should be 1000 to 5000 words and are due by November 1, 1996. Contact: Eric Godfrey, Editor, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Ripon College, P. O. Box 248, Ripon, WI 54971; (414) 748-8375; e-mail godfrey@acad.ripon.edu.

Susquehanna University invites submissions for two articles in a new refereed electronic journal. The first article will deal with the sociology of art. Articles are particularly desired that address who is showing in galleries, who collects art, the making of an art world, and the buying and selling of art work. The second article is for publication in a book dealing with (1) serious issues facing rural America today, (2) comparing serious issues facing rural America with Western European countries (3) comparison of rural social service delivery systems with other countries, including non-Western countries. To submit arti-

cles or request additional information, contact: Robert Moore, Susquehanna University, Department of Sociology, Selinsgrove, PA 17870; (717) 372-4263; e-mail rmoore@susqu.edu.

Teaching Sociology seeks submissions for a special issue tentatively scheduled for publication in late 1998 on teaching the introductory course. Authors may submit empirically-based articles which present theory and research on the content or process of the introductory course, or notes which describe techniques or pedagogical approaches which are particularly effective for this course. Send four copies plus a \$15.00 manuscript processing fee made payable to ASA by January 1, 1997 to: Teaching Sociology, Le Moyne College, Syracuse, NY 13214-1399. Contact: Kate Flannery, Managing Editor, Teaching Sociology; (315) 445-4671; e-mail TS_EDITOR@MA-PL.ELEMOYNE.EDU.

Thesis Eleven is a quarterly journal launched sixteen years ago to encourage the development of social theory in the broadest sense. For more information about manuscript submission contact: Jane Makoff, SAGE Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London, EC2A 4PU, United Kingdom; +44 (0)1713740645; fax +44 (0)1713488741; e-mail jane.makoff@sagepub.co.uk.

Victory Scars, a quarterly publication from Women's Marketplace, is now accepting submissions from women in all media including photography, computer art, illustrations, ink drawings, and cartoons, along with personal essays, stories, and poems. Papers should celebrate the victories, the scars, and the wisdom of all women as they experience what it is to be female today. For further information, send a SASE to Victory Scars, P.O. Box 1947-137, Capertino, CA 95015-1947, 1-888-She-Worx; e-mail

SheWorx@aol.com.

Virginia Review of Sociology invites the submission of candidate chapters for a special volume titled "The Sociologies of Cyberspace" to address the sociological significance of on-line life. Submissions should be double spaced copies in triplicate. Target deadline of October 31, 1996. For further information, contact: J. Ellington Godard, Cabell Hall 539, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903; (804) 296-9692; e-mail jeg5@virginia.edu.

Authors are invited to submit abstracts and manuscripts for an anthology that examines the impact of computer-mediated communication on minorities, women, children, older citizens, and other marginal constituents. Computer-mediated communication has the potential to provide universal socialization or exacerbate the tension between elite and marginal constituents in society. For further information, contact: Bosh Ebo, Department of Communication, Rider University, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648; (609) 896-5105; fax (609) 896-8029; e-mail ebo@rider.edu.

Contributions are needed for book of readings on family change, which must cover entire century of changes in area of interest to family readers. To submit outline or for more information, contact: Bob Whitehurst, Sociology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3PA; e-mail rbwhite@uwindsor.on.ca.

Meetings

October 17-19, 1996. W.E.B. DuBois Conference on Conservatism, Affirmative Action, and Other Public Policy Issues in the 21st Century. Wright State University, Dayton, OH. Contact: Marlese Durr at (513) 873-2667; or the Office of Conference and Events (513) 873-5512.

October 17-19, 1996. North American Labor History Conference. Wayne State University, Detroit, MI. Theme: "Workers in the City." Contact: Elizabeth Faue, Department of History, 3094 Faculty/Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525.

October 24-27, 1996. The Association for the Advancement of Social Work With Groups, Inc., Crowne Plaza Hotel, Ann Arbor, MI. Theme: "Rebuilding Communities: Challenges for Group Work." Kitty Foyle; UM School of Social Work, Continuing Professional Education, 1065 Frieze Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1285; (313) 647-4281.

October 31-November 1, 1996. The Bureau of Justice Statistics and Justice Research and Statistics Association National Conference. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, TX. Theme: "Crime and Justice Policy: Putting Data to Work." Contact: JRSA, 444 North Capitol Street NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001; (202) 624-8560; fax (202) 624-5269.

November 1-2, 1996. The North East Popular Culture Association (NEPCA) 19th annual conference. Quinipiac College, Hamden, CT. Contact: Peter Holloran, NEPCA Secretary; e-mail pch@world.std.com.

November 1-3, 1996. Council of Biology Editors, Airlie House, Warrenton, VA. Theme: "The Fate of the Scientific Paper in a Paperless Age." Contact: Alison Brown at (847) 480-6349.

November 14-15, 1996. The Greater New York Conference on Social Research. Fordham University and City University of New York. Contact: Harold Takookhian at (212) 636-6393.

November 14-17, 1996. National Multicultural Institute. Washington Vista Hotel, Washington, DC. Theme: "Building Personal and Professional Competence in a Multicultural Society." Contact: Ziada Fesh-zhian; (202) 483-0700; fax (202) 483-5233; e-mail nmci@nmci.org.

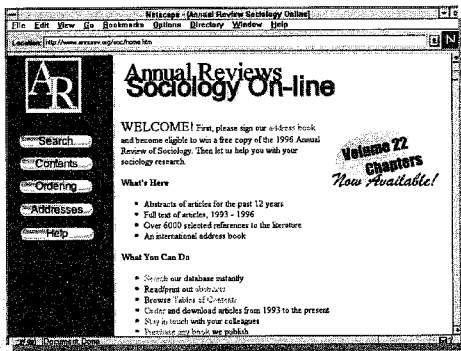
November 15-16, 1996. The Communitarian Network on Communitarian Pro-Family Policies. Washington, DC. Theme: "Proposed



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Continued on next page

Meetings, continued

Policy Interventions Designed to Strengthen Marriage in the United States." Contact: Martin K. Whyte, Department of Sociology, George Washington University, 2129 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20052; (202) 994-6894; fax (202) 994-3239; e-mail mwhyte@gwis2.circ.gwu.edu.

November 15-17, 1996. *The Kunz Conference*, Westin Hotel, Cincinnati, OH. Theme: "Agenda for the 21st Century Labor Force." Contact: The Kunz Center for the Study of Work and Family, Department of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210378, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378; (513) 556-4733, (513) 556-0057; e-mail Kunz-Center@UC.edu.

January 16-18, 1997. *Association of American Colleges and Universities 83rd Annual Meeting*, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Educational Integrity and Institutional Choices." Contact: Suzanne Hyers at (202) 367-3760.

February 16-17, 1997. *An event honoring Harrison White* will be held in San Diego. The gathering will feature presented papers and a banquet/party. For more information, contact: Ron Breiger, Cornell University, Sociology, Ithaca, NY 14853-7601; (607) 255-4325; e-mail breiger@cornell.edu.

March 27-29, 1997. *Population Association of America Annual Meeting*, Grand Hyatt, Washington, DC. Contact: Jen L. Silver, 721 Ellsworth Drive, Suite 303, Suter Spring, MD 20910; (301) 565-6710; e-mail (001) 565-7850; http://demog.berkeley.edu.pa97.

May 23-27, 1997. *The National Conference on Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution*, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA. Contact: Linda Baron, Executive Director, NPCR; (703) 934-5140; fax (703) 934-5145; e-mail lbaron@dmu.edu.

April 17-19, 1997. *The American Conference for Irish Studies Annual Meeting* will be held. Theme: "Fault Lines Encompasses Gender, Ethnicity, Geography, Generation, Nation, Religion, Language, and Politics in Ireland and the Irish Diaspora." Contact: Lucy McDiarmid, 1931 Panama Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

May 1997. *The Stern School of Business Conference* will be held in New York City. Theme: "The Management of Cultural Industries." For further information, contact: Jamal Shamsie, Department of Management and Organizational Behavior, Stern School of Business, New York University, 40 West Fourth Street, Suite 7-15, New York, NY 10012; (212) 998-0248; e-mail jshamsie@md.stern.nyu.edu, or Steve Mezas; e-mail smezas@md.stern.nyu.edu.

July 7-11, 1997. *World Congress of Sociology of the International Institute of Sociology*. Contact: Erwin K. Scheuch, c/o Kolner Gesellschaft für Sozialforschung, Lilienchronstr. 6, 50931 Köln-Lindenthal; (0221) 476 94-62/3; fax (0221) 476 94-98.

June 11-14, 1997. *The International Sociological Association Research Committee 43: Housing and the Built Environment Conference*, Radisson Hotel, Alexandria, VA. Theme: "Housing in the 21st Century: Looking Forward." For further information, contact: Patricia K. Edwards and Theodore Koebel, College of Architecture and Urban Studies, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0205; (540) 231-6416; fax (540) 231-9938; e-mail edwards@vt.edu or koebel@Ledu; http://www.arch.vt.edu/rc43.html.

May 31-June 4, 1998. *The European Congress in Rehabilitation of the European Federation for Research in Rehabilitation Sixth Conference*, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany. Contact: Congress Secretary ECR-98, H. Kirsten, c/o BAR, Walter-Kolb-Str. 9-11, D-60594 Frankfurt/M., Germany; +49 69 605018 10; fax +49 69 605018 37.

Funding

American Council of Learned Societies/
Social Science Research Council Interna-

tional Postdoctoral Fellowships for 1997-98. Up to 15 fellowships of \$20,000 each will be awarded to support scholars doing humanistic research on the societies and cultures of Asia, Latin American, and sub-Saharan Africa. Tenure of the grant may begin no earlier than July 1, 1997, and no later than February 1, 1998. All applicants must have PhD or its equivalent by the application deadline. Deadline for application is December 1, 1996. For more information, contact: Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 228 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-3398; fax (212) 949-8058; e-mail grants@acsls.org.

Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies Researcher-In-Residence Program invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships and for non-stipend Guest Scholar affiliations for the 1997-98. Awards support the write-up stage of research on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (except literature and the arts), Mexican history, and U.S.-Mexican relations. The deadline for applications is January 10, 1997. For further information, contact the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, (619) 534-4503; fax (619) 534-6447; e-mail usmex@ucsd.edu. Applications can be downloaded from the Center's web page: http://webcenter.ucsd.edu/Depts/USMex/welcome.htm.

Charles Phelps Taft Postdoctoral Fellowship Program at the University of Cincinnati invites applications for scholars who have demonstrated unusual ability for creative research the opportunity to enhance their education through additional study and research. Each applicant must have been awarded the PhD during the past five years, or have completed all the requirements for the degree by September 1 of the year in which the tenure of the fellowship begins. The application must include a carefully developed plan of research at the postdoctorate level, a complete, up-to-date vita, three letters of reference, and the name of a faculty member at the University of Cincinnati, if known, with whom the applicant would like to study. The fellow will be expected to devote full time to research during the tenure of the fellowship. The award carries an annual stipend of \$30,000. Contact: Martha Hart, Taft Memorial Fund, University of Cincinnati, 119 McMicken Hall, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037; (513) 556-0675; e-mail MARTHA-HART@UC.EDU.

Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellowships are designed to encourage original and significant study of ethical or religious values in all fields of the humanities and social sciences. Applicants must be candidates for PhD or ThD degrees in doctoral programs at graduate schools in the United States. Candidates must fulfill pre-dissertation requirements by November 30, 1996, including approval of the dissertation prospectus, and expect to submit completed dissertation by August 1998. These awards are given to PhD candidates who are in the writing stage of dissertation. Fellows will receive \$14,000 for 12 months of full-time dissertation writing. Application forms may be requested from: Newcombe Dissertation Fellowships, The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, CN 5281, Princeton, NJ 08543-5281; (609) 452-7007; (609) 452-0066; charlotte@woodrow.org.

Congressional Fellowships for scholars of any discipline who have an analytical interest in public policy and in telecommunications. Candidates must show promise of making a significant contribution to the public's understanding of the political process. Deadline for application is December 1, 1996. Applicants from social science disciplines are encouraged to apply for ten month program of practical experience on Capitol Hill beginning November 1997 and concluding August 1998. Stipend \$28,000. For more information on both of these opportunities, contact: Kay Sterling, Director, Congressional Fellowship Program, American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 483-2512; fax (202) 483-2657; e-mail apsa@apsa.com.

Cornell University Program in Ecological and Social Science Conservation offers

assistantships for the 1997-98 academic year in an NSF-funded interdisciplinary Research Training Group in Conservation and Sustainable Development. Students will undertake a major in a relevant discipline, with a minor in Conservation and Sustainable Development. Research must be carried out at one of several sites in Latin America. For more information and application guidelines, contact: John Schellhas, Department of Natural Resources, 10 Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-3001.

Dialogue is a graduate scholarship program that provides women from developing countries an opportunity to select from a number of universities based on language instruction, academic program, distance from home country, and physical and cultural environment. For more information on Dialogue, contact: R. Alan Hedley, Vice-President, IIS, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 3050, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 3P5.

The German Federal Ministry for Education, Science, Research and Technology (BMBF) in Bonn has made funds available to support joint research projects among German, U.S., and/or Canadian scholars in all fields of the humanities and social sciences, including law and economics. PhD required. Deadline for application is December 15, 1996. For further information and application material, contact: Stiftung Deutsch-Amerikanisches Konzil, TransCoop Program, Jean-Paul-Strabe 9, D-53173 Bonn, 0228-95677-0; fax 022-95677-19; e-mail aengdaa@alex.ahn.uni-bonn.de; world wide web http://www.acces.digex.net/~gac/transco.html.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College announces the availability of grant funds for postdoctoral level research on the Murray Center's data resources and for doctoral dissertations in several topics and also a visiting scholars-in-residence program. (1) The Radcliffe Research Support Program offers grants of up to \$5,000 to post-doctoral investigators for research drawing on the center's data resources. (2) The Jeanne Humphrey Block Dissertation Award Program offers a grant of \$2,500 to a woman doctoral student. Proposals should focus on sex and gender differences or some developmental issue of particular concern to American girls or women. (3) The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award Program offers grants of \$2,500 to doctoral students. Projects should focus on some aspect of "the study of lives," concentrating on issues in human development of personality. (4) The Visiting Scholars Program offers office space and access to the facilities of Radcliffe College and Harvard University each year to six to eight scholars who wish to investigate some aspect of women and social change or the study of lives over time. For further information on deadlines and applications, contact: Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8140.

International Research and Exchanges Board is offering several grant opportunities for U.S. scholars and host universities for 1997-98. (1) Individual Advanced Research Opportunities grants one to three months or three to twelve months to pre-doctoral scholars for research at institutions in Central and Eastern Europe, and Mongolia. (2) Bulgarian Studies Seminar offers one month grants for scholars wishing to improve their knowledge of the Bulgarian language and culture. (3) Short-term travel grants are available for scholarly projects focusing on Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, and limited opportunities in Mongolia. (4) Special Projects in Library and Information Science offers grants to support librarians, archivists, and information specialists pursuing projects relating to Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia. (5) International Research and Exchanges Board Host Universities for Graduate Students from the Baltic Countries and Eurasia accepts applications from U.S. universities to host approximately 90 Fellows in professional field. For more information on deadlines or applications, contact: International Research and Exchanges Board, 1616 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006; (202)

628-8188; (202) 628-8189; e-mail irex@inforex.org; http://www.irex.org

The Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, University of Chicago announce the Harris Fellowships in Child Policy. The program offers a 1-year Masters of Public Policy for students with at least a Masters Degree in early childhood development or a related field. Tuition and stipend provided. For application and information, contact: Nancy O'Connor, Dean of Students, Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, The University of Chicago, IL 60637; (312) 702-8401; e-mail crys@cic-cro.spc.uchicago.edu.

The Judicial Fellows Commission invites applications for the 1997-98 Judicial Fellows Program. Up to four Fellows will be chosen to spend a calendar year, beginning in August or September 1997, in Washington, DC at the Supreme Court of the United States, the Federal Judicial Center, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, or the United States Sentencing Commission. Candidates must be familiar with the federal judicial system, have at least one postgraduate degree and two or more years of successful professional experience. Fellowship stipends are based on salaries for comparable government work and on individual salary histories, but will not exceed the GS 15, step 3 level, presently \$76,316. Application deadline is November 15, 1996. F>Contact: Vanessa M. Yarnall, Administrative Director, Judicial Fellows Program, Supreme Court of the United States, Room 5, Washington, DC 20543; (202) 479-3415.

The Overseas Ministries Study Center invites proposal for the 1997 Research Advancement Grants. Proposals should be large-scale projects that will enhance team research and publication in studies of Christian Mission and non-Western Christian. Grants will range from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year. The deadline for receiving initial proposals is May 1, 1997. For further information, contact: Geoffrey A. Little, Coordinator, Research Advancement Grants, Overseas Ministries Study Center, 490 Prospect Street, New Haven,

CT 06511-2196; (203) 865-1827; (203) 865-2857; e-mail glittle.rag@OMSC.org.

The Overseas Ministries Study Center administers the Research Enablement Program for the advancement of scholarship in studies of Christian Mission and Christianity in Asia, Africa, Latin American, and Oceania. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis in the following categories: (1) postdoctoral book research and writing projects, (2) international field research for doctoral dissertations, (3) missiological consultations (small scale), (4) planning grants for major interdisciplinary research projects. The deadline for applications is November 28, 1996. For further information, contact: Geoffrey A. Little, Coordinator, Research Enablement Program, Overseas Ministries Study Center, 490 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511; (203) 865-1827; fax (203) 865-2857.

The Princeton University Center for Human Values invites applications for Laurence S. Rockefeller Visiting Fellowships for academic year 1997-98 to outstanding teachers and scholars who are interested in devoting a year in residence at Princeton writing about ethics and human values. Fellowships extend from September through May. Applicants are expected to have a doctorate or a professional post-graduate degree and not in the process of writing a dissertation. Deadline for applications is December 16, 1996. For further information, contact: Stephanie Resko, The University Center for Human Values, Louis Marx Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; (609) 258-4798.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholars in Health Policy Research Program is a two-year postdoctoral program that allows scholars to work with faculty from the areas of social science, medicine, public health, public policy, management, and law. The stipend amount is \$52,500 per year. Applicants must have a doctoral degree in economics, political science, or sociology received after July 1, 1994, but not later than July 1, 1997, and must be U.S. citizens. The deadline for applications is November 1, 1996. Contact: Katherine C. Raskin, Scholars in Health Program, 395

Continued on next page

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Funding, continued

Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215; (617) 353-9220; fax (617) 353-9227; e-mail rvjwf@bu.edu.

The Rockefeller Foundation Social Science Research Fellowship Program in Agriculture for 1997. Up to eight highly qualified persons holding recent social science doctorates will be selected for two-year appointments as scholars in developing countries. Through writings, course work, and/or prior experience, applicants must demonstrate interdisciplinary adaptability and interest in the agricultural aspects of international development work. Candidates should have received PhD after January 1, 1992, or should expect to do so before September 1997. The deadline for persons residing in North America is December 31, 1996. For persons applying from overseas, the deadline is January 31, 1997. Contact: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 420 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018; (212) 869-8500; fax (212) 764-3468.

The Rockefeller Foundation African Dissertation Internship Awards Program invites doctoral students from sub-Saharan Africa to apply to the Rockefeller Foundation for dissertation research support. The program enables PhD students enrolled in U.S. and Canadian universities to return to Africa for extensive research involving field observation or the use of primary sources available only in Africa. The maximum award is \$20,000. Deadline for application is March 1, 1997. For further information and application requirements, contact: African Dissertation Internship Awards, The Rockefeller Foundation, 420 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018-2702; (212) 869-8500; fax (212) 764-3468.

The SSRC Sexuality Research Fellowship Program provides dissertation and postdoctoral support for social and behavioral science research on sexuality. Joint application from fellow applicant and research adviser/associate required. Two types of funding will be awarded: (1) Dissertation Fellowship for 12 continuous months in the amount of \$28,000 to cover direct research costs, matriculation fees, and liv-

ing expenses and (2) Postdoctorate Fellowship provided for up to 24 continuous months in the amount of \$8,000 per year to cover research cost and living expenses. Completed application packet must be submitted to Research Council by December 13, 1996. For detailed application requirements contact: Sexuality Research Fellowship Program/Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727; e-mail pitkin@ssrc.org.

The Stanford Humanities Center offers up to six external fellowships for 1997-98 in the following categories: (1) senior fellowships for well-established scholars, (2) junior fellowships for scholars who during the fellowship year will be at least three years beyond receipt of the PhD and normally no more than ten. Junior Fellows will be offered stipends of up to \$27,500 and senior Fellows stipends of up to \$40,000. Applications are due November 15, 1996. For further information and applications, contact: Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8630; fax (415) 723-1895.

The Woodrow Wilson-Johnson & Johnson Dissertation Grants in Women's Health support research for the understanding of women's lives and its significance for public policy or treatment. Candidates must have completed all pre-dissertation requirements including approval of the dissertation prospectus by October 31, 1996 and expect to complete their dissertations by the summer of 1998. Winner's will receive grants of \$2,000 to be used for expenses connected with the dissertation. Deadlines: for requesting applications is November 15, 1996, materials should be postmarked by December 15, 1996.

Competitions

The Association for Humanist Sociology Biennial Award will be given to the author(s) of the book published between

July 1, 1995 and July 1, 1997 that best exemplifies and promotes humanist sociology. The award will be presented at the annual Association for Humanist Sociology meeting in October 1997. Copies of nominated books should be made available to each member of the AHS Book Award Committee. The deadline for nominations is July 1, 1997. For more information on the award, contact: Alex Liazos, home (617) 924-3795 or office (617) 768-7456; fax (617) 768-8339.

The Award for the Promotion of Human Welfare recognizes innovative work by a U.S. sociologist that has potential for improving human welfare. Work eligible for the award must have been introduced to the public through publication or addresses within a three-year period prior to the year of selection. The award includes a \$5,000 prize at the time of selection and up to \$10,000 to aid in dissemination or implementation of innovative ideas. For further information, contact: Thomas C. Hood, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996; (423) 974-602; (423) 974-7013; e-mail tomhood@utk.edu.

Irene B. Taeuber Award for Excellence in Demographic Research invites nominations. Individuals should be nominated on the basis of outstanding scientific research in demography. The award may be in recognition of either an unusually original and important contribution to the scientific study of population or an accumulated record of exceptionally sound and innovative research. Nominations should not be based on excellence in teaching or public service. The award will be given at the Population Association of America Annual Meeting in 1997. The award consists of a suitable certificate and cash prize. Nominations should be submitted by December 1, 1996. For more information, contact: Richard A. Easterlin, Department of Economics, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0253; (213) 740-6993; fax (213) 740-8543.

The National Council on Family Relations, Sections and Affiliated Councils present several awards to recognize excellence in the Family field. The deadline for applications is April 30 each year. For additional information and a complete list of NCFR awards, contact: NCFR Office, 3989 Central Avenue NE, Suite 550, Minneapolis, MN 55421; (612) 781-9331; fax (612) 781-9348.

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago announces the second annual General Social Survey (GSS) Student Paper Competition. Papers will be judged on the basis of their: (1) contribution to expanding understanding of contemporary American society, (2) development and testing of social science models and theories, (3) statistical and methodological sophistication, and (4) clarity of writing and organization. Papers should be less than 40 double spaced pages in length (including tables, references, appendices, etc.). Winners will receive a cash prize of \$250, a commemorative plaque, and the MicroCase Analysis System, including data from the 1972-1994 GSSs. Deadline for submission is February 15, 1997. For further information, contact: Tom W. Smith, General Social Survey, National Opinion Research Center, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; (312) 753-7877; fax (312) 753-7886; e-mail smith@norc-main1.uchicago.edu.

The North Central Sociological Association Teaching Committee is calling for nominations for the 1997 NCSA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. The principle criterion for the award is excellence in some activity enhancing the teaching of sociology for the NCSA or within the North Central region. The guideline is intentionally flexible and open-ended in order to include a wide range of innovative and creative activities. Nominators should provide a letter of nomination, curriculum vitae, and any pertinent documents supporting the nomination. Deadline for nominations is January 24, 1997. For more information, contact: Patrick Ashton, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Indiana

Purdue University Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499; (219) 481-6842; fax (219) 481-6985; e-mail ashton@smtp-link.ipfw.indiana.edu.

The Oberly Award is a biennial award given for the best English language bibliography in the field of agriculture or related science published during the two year period preceding the year in which the award is made. A cash award and citation will be given to the winner. Deadline for submission is December 1, 1996. For further information on submission procedures, contact: JoAnn DeVries, Oberly Jury Chair, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus Central Library, 1984 Buford Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108-1012; http://www.ala.org/acrl/award2.html.

The Oral History Association invites applications for three awards to be presented in 1997 that will recognize outstanding work in the field. The association welcomes entries and nominations from all who practice oral history, including academic scholars, educators, public history institutions and practitioners, independent and free lance professionals, libraries and archives, community-based groups and individuals, and others. Deadline for submission is April 1, 1997. Awards will be given for work published or completed between January 1, 1995 and March 30, 1997. Awards will be announced at the Association's Annual Meeting held September 25-28, 1997, in New Orleans, LA. For guidelines and submission information, contact: Rebecca Sharpless, Executive Secretary, Oral History Association, Baylor University, P.O. Box 97234, Waco, TX 76798-7234; e-mail OHA_Support@baylor.edu.

The Red Feather Institute has initiated two Awards for Progressive Scholarship. One award goes to graduate students whose work shows promise of creating a more praxis and emancipatory sociology. The second series recognizes a life-time distinguished scholarships. Nominations for both awards may be sent to the Red Feather Institute, 8085 Essex, Weidman, MI 49983.

Awards

Paul Baker, Dianne Ashby, and William Rau, Illinois State University, received a three year, \$400,000 U.S. Department of Education grant to study K-12 education reform in Illinois.

Xavier de Souza Briggs, Harvard University, received the 1996 Presidential Award by the American Planning Association.

Douglas E. Challenger, Franklin Pierce College, was awarded a Research and Lecturing Fulbright Scholarship.

Maria Charles, University of California-San Diego, was awarded a grant from the Spencer Foundation for her research project, "Human Capital Development and Occupational Sex Segregation in Comparative Perspective."

Levon Chorbajian, University of Massachusetts-Lowell is a Fulbright Senior Lecturer at the American University of Armenia for the Fall semester.

Wallace Clement, Carleton University, and John Myles, Florida State University, were the 1995 recipients of the Harold Adams Innis Award for best book in Canadian history for *Relations of Ruling: Class and Gender in Postindustrial Societies*.

Steven E. Cohn, University of Maine, has been named College of Social and Behavioral Sciences/General Alumni Association College Professor of the Year for 1996.

Peter Conrad, Brandeis University, was awarded the Distinguished Fulbright Lectureship at Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland, for spring semester 1997.

Marie Cornwall, Brigham Young University, received the Commendation Award and Best of Show from the American Women in Radio and Television and the T. Edgar Lion Award of Excellence for an article in Mormon history titled "The Mor-

mon Practice of Plural Marriage: The Social Construction of Religious Identity and Commitment."

Don Dillman, Washington State University, was elected as Fellow of the American Statistical Association.

Carl K. Dude, was listed in the Marquis Who's Who Publications Board in Science and Engineering for 1996-97.

Sandra L. Gardner, University of Maine, received the Outstanding Supervisor Award from the University of Maine Support Staff Committee of the Women's Resource Center in December, 1995.

Steven J. Gold, Michigan State University, won the 1996 Community Economic Development Award.

Stephen Green, North Adams State College, was named the faculty winner of the Community Service Award.

James Hannon, Suffolk University, received a \$10,000 prize from the John Templeton Foundation's Science and Religion Course Program.

Akiko Hashimoto, University of Pittsburgh, was awarded the Abe Fellowship by the Social Science Research Council, American Council of Learned Societies, and the Japan Foundation-Center for Global Partnership.

Marie Haug, Emerita, Case Western Reserve University, was the recipient of the Frank and Dorothy Humel Hovorka Prize.

John Holian, Cuyahoga Community College, was selected for a Fulbright Scholar award in Ukraine during the 1996-97 academic year.

Jacqueline Johnson, North Carolina State University, is the recipient of the Minority Scholarship Award from the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Phillip Kunz, Brigham Young University, received the Alcutin Award, given for General Education and Honors teaching.

Michele Lamont, Princeton University, has been awarded fellowships from the John Simon Memorial Guggenheim Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation for academic year 1996-97.

Cheryl Laz, University of Southern Maine, received the Distinguished Teacher/Scholar Award.

James W. Luewen, University of Vermont, was awarded the 1996 American Book Award by the Before Columbus Foundation for his book, *Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything Your American History Textbook Got Wrong*.

John Logan, State University of New York-Albany, has been granted a Fellowship from Russell Sage Foundation.

Harriette Pipes McAdoo, Michigan State University, received the 1996 University Distinguished Faculty Award.

Steve Messner, State University of New York-Albany, received a 1996 campus Excellence in Academic Service Award.

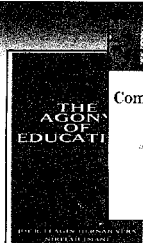
Joseph J. Molnar, Auburn University, was named President of the International Rural Sociological Association.

Ether Ngran-ling Chow, American University, received an Outstanding Scholarship Award in Social and Behavior Sciences from the Washington Academy of Science in 1995. She has also been awarded three research grants from the Chiang Ching Kuo Foundation, the National Science Council, and the Hong Kong Polytechnic University Council.

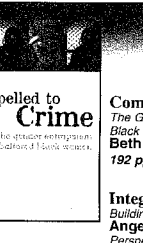
Robert Perrucci, Purdue University, received the 1996 Scholarly Achievement Award from the North Central Sociological Association for his book *Japanese Auto Transplants in the Heartland: Corporatism and Community*.

James R. Pinkerton, University of Missouri-Columbia, was an Honorary Research Fellow in the Department of Sociology at the University of Glasgow, Scotland for the 1995 Fall semester.

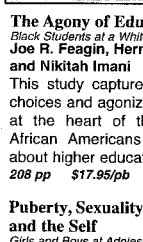
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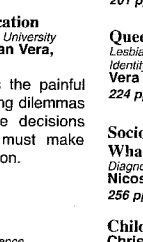
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The Gender Entrapment of Battered, Black Women
Beth E. Richie
192 pp \$16.95/pb



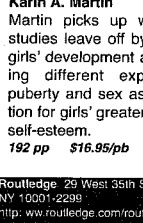
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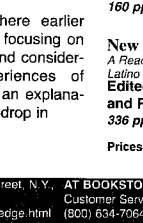
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Nicos Mouzelis
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Awards, continued

Lloyd H. Rogler, Fordham University, was given the 1995 Top Scientist Award from the Puerto Rican Institute of Culture, and the American Psychiatric Association gave him the 1996 Simon Bolivar Award for distinguished contributions to psychiatry.

Scott South, State University of New York-Albany, received the Marquee Award for the best NSF proposal to the Human Capital Initiative Program.

Glenna Spitzer, State University of New York-Albany, received a 1995 campus Excellence in Research Award.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Department of Sociology is the 1996 winner of the University-wide Departmental Teaching Award.

Gregory L. Weiss, Roanoke College, won the college's 1996 outstanding teacher award.

Lore K. Wright, Medical College of Georgia, received the E. Louise Grant Faculty Scholar Award from the School of Nursing.

People

Richard Alba, State University of New York, was elected President of the Eastern Sociological Society for 1997-98.

Sharon Barnartt, Gallaudet University, was appointed to be a member of a National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine Committee on Assessing Rehabilitation Engineering and Science.

Laurie J. Bauman, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, was promoted to Professor.

Chloe Bird, Brown University, received a grant from NIMH to fund her project titled Women's Mental Health: Impact of Work and Family.

Xavier de Souza Briggs, Harvard University, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Public Policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Richard R. Clayton, University of Kentucky, has been named Chair of an interdisciplinary research network on the etiology of nicotine dependence.

Stephen J. Cutler, University of Vermont, has been elected President-Elect of the Gerontological Society of America.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, was recently appointed to the advisory boards of the Liberty Hill Foundation and the Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies at University of California-Los Angeles, and to the board of the Southern California Association for Non-Profit Housing. He helped start a new political action committee, Voters for Affordable Housing.

Patricia Hyjer Dyk, University of Kentucky, has been promoted to Associate Professor with tenure.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, chaired a conference on character education, hosted jointly by Congress and the White House.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University, will be a Senior Fellow at the Media Studies Center.

Stephen Green, North Adams State College, has been appointed Acting Vice President for Academic Affairs.

Rosalind F. Harris, University of Kentucky, has been promoted to Associate Professor with tenure.

Ronald J. Hustedde, University of Kentucky, has been promoted to Associate Extension Professor with tenure.

Thomas Janoski, is now Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Kentucky.

Kyriacos C. Markides, University of Maine, served on a panel to discuss U.S. Foreign Policy and the Future of Greek-Turkish Relations. He also spoke at the 21st Annual International Institute on Integral Human Sciences.

Robert M. Marsh, Brown University, gave three talks in Taiwan, Republic of China during June regarding his new book, *The Great Transformation: Social Change in Taipei, Taiwan Since the 1960's*.

Jack Nusan Porter, the Spencer Group, has been appointed Boston Coordinator for the International Seminars in Zionist Thought for the World Zionist Organization. He has also been appointed an adjunct professor of sociology at Stonehill College.

Maurice Richter, State University of New York-Albany, had his book, *Technology and Social Complexity*, translated into Korean.

Juliet Saltman, Emerita Kent State University, will serve on the National Advisory Board to the Education Fund of Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Carole L. Seyffit, Old Dominion University, has been selected to serve as a Program Manager at the National Science Foundation for 1996-97. She is directing the Arctic Social Sciences Program in the Office of Polar Programs.

Brent Shea, Sweet Briar College, was reappointed Chair of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology. Shea was also elected Chapter President of the American Association of University Professors, 1996-99.

Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center, was chosen by the University of Kentucky, Department of Sociology as the inaugural speaker in its Howard W. Beers Lecture Series in Sociological Methodology.

Michael B. Toney, Utah State University, has been appointed Director of the Population Research Laboratory.

Diane E. Taub, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, has been chosen for a 1996-97 administrative internship in the College of Liberal Arts Dean's Office and in the Office of the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs.

Sociologists in the News

Donald J. Adamchak, Kansas State University, was interviewed and quoted in the July 5, 1996, issue of *Science* magazine on population aging in the developing world.

Michael Bodemann, University of Toronto, was interviewed in Israel, and by several German radio stations regarding his research on Crystal Night Commemoration and German-Jewish relations.

Anthony Cortese, Southern Methodist University, was quoted in an article on the sharp increase in Latino homicide rates in the *Dallas Metrolplex*.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, was recently quoted in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Business Week*, and Neal Peirce's syndicated column about his proposal to reform the mortgage interest deduction into a progressive tax credit. His recent articles have appeared in the *Los Angeles Times*, *Newsday* and *Commonweal*, and in *Dissent*.

Riley Dunlap, Washington State University, was quoted in a March 2, 1996, *Congressional Quarterly Weekly* article on the role of the environment in the upcoming national election.

Amitai Etzioni was quoted in *Time* magazine on the difference between influence and power. *USA Today* and *Education Week* ran recent op-eds by him.

Helen Fein, Institute for the Study of Genocide, had letters to the editor published in the *New York Times* on July 7 and May 28 and in the *Forword* on May 17 on the need to bring to trial the planners of genocide in Bosnia and on denial of the 1915 Armenian genocide. She also wrote about the mislabeling and evasion of recognition of the Armenian genocide, reacting to responses to an advertisement in the February 2 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Tech-

nology, had her research on women in science featured in a June 22, 1996, article in *The Economist*. She also had a story in the April 29, 1996, edition of *The Scientist* on women in chemistry.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, was quoted in the June 17, 1996, *Wisconsin State Journal* about the 20 year history of mining controversy in northern Wisconsin. His commentary, "Exxon's Credibility at Stake," appeared in the Mid July 1996 issue of *News from Indian Country*.

Louis Hicks, St. Mary's College, was quoted in a June 17, 1996, *Los Angeles Times* article titled "Moral Compass Key to Getting Navy on Course."

Scott A. Hunt, University of Kentucky, had his research on the portrayals of African Americans in Lexington, KY featured in the June 30, 1996, edition of the *Herald-Leader*.

Phillip Kassinitz, Hunter College, and Jan Rosenberg, Long Island University, had their study of employment in Red Hook, Brooklyn featured in article in the March 10, 1996, *Washington Post* and the April 26, 1996, *New Yorker* magazine. Kassinitz was also a guest on The Breakfast Club radio show in Jamaica on June 17, 1996, discussing the status of Caribbean immigrants in the United States.

Michael D. Keard, Trinity University, authored an article on "A Sociology of Death and Dying" which was featured in the February 1996 edition of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Gary Kiger, Utah State University, was interviewed by the *Washington Post* for a February 23, 1996, article on work and family issues. He was also interviewed by the Albany (NY) *Times-Union* for a May 12, 1996, story on gender differences in the division of household labor.

Peter Kivistu, Augusta College, was quoted in a June 6, 1996, article in *USA Today* on efforts to live a simpler life in the face of the complexity and stresses of contemporary life.

Rebecca E. Klatch, University of California-San Diego, served as a commentator for the Republican National Convention. She was also interviewed by the *Contra Costa Times*, the *Sacramento Bee*, the *Tampa Times*, the *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, and KUCI-FM radio for her views on gender issues, the right-wing, and the future of the Republican Party.

David E. Lavin, City University of New York Graduate Center, and David Hyllegard, Borough of Manhattan Community College, had their research on the long-term outcomes of the City University of New York's open admissions policy featured in a May 7, 1996, article in the *New York Times*. Their research was also the subject of a *Washington Post* editorial on May 11, 1996, and in a column by columnist Carl Rowan.

W. Allen Martin, University of Texas-Tyler, was quoted in the June 23, 1996, edition of the *Dallas Morning News* on the growing Hispanic population of East Texas.

Ellen Rosen, appeared on the June 8, 1996 edition of *Newsline* in Boston, MA to comment on the prevalence of sweatshops in light of the Kathie Lee Gifford revelations.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in the June 17, 1996, *Los Angeles Times* for an article on the Navy trying to solve its human resources problems. Segal was also quoted in the June 18, 1996, edition of the *Christian Science Monitor* in an article on Congressional involvement in policies regarding abortion and sexual orientation in the military.

John David Skrentny, University of Pennsylvania, was interviewed on WMOZ radio in Detroit about the history and politics of affirmative action. He has also been quoted in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and the *New York Times* on affirmative action and race politics.

Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, wrote an article for the August 9, 1996, edition of the *Chicago Tri-*

bune titled the "Inner-city insurance breakthrough." Squires was also quoted in the August 20, 1996, edition of the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* in a story titled "Minorities lag in suburban mortgages."

Kathleen Tiemann and Morten Ender, University of North Dakota, were quoted in a June 21, 1996, article in *The Grand Forks Herald* entitled "DRESS-ology," on the sociological meanings and implications of clothing.

N. Prabha Unnithan, Colorado State University, was quoted in several news stories on crime and justice issues in northern Colorado in the *Coloradoan*. He was also interviewed on channel 14's *Evening News* on May 7, 1996, regarding the linkages between sexuality and homicide.

Charles Willie, Harvard University, was quoted in the August 26, 1996, *Boston Globe*, and the August 23, 1996, *Boston Herald* regarding racial quotas at Boston Latin School. Willie spoke about desegregation plans by the Boston school board at a Council of Urban Boards Education session. He also wrote an article titled "Education Bashing by Educators" in the May 1996 edition of *The School Administrator*.

New Books

Harry E. Allen, San Jose State University, and Edward J. Latessa, University of Cincinnati, *Corrections in the Community* (Anderson Publishing Company, 1997).

Arnold Arluke, Northeastern University, and Clinton R. Sanders, University of Connecticut, *Regarding Animals* (Temple University Press, 1996).

Wendell Bell, Emeritus, Yale University, *Foundations of Future Studies: Human Science for a New Era* (Transaction Publishers, 1996).

Y. Michael Bodemann, University of Toronto, *Jews, Germans, Memory. Reconstitutions of Jewish Life in Germany* (University of Michigan Press, 1996) and *Theater of Memory. The Jewish Community and its German*

Invention (in German, Rotbuch Verlag Hamburg).

William Bogard, Whitman College, *The Stimulation of Surveillance: Hypercontrol in Telematic Societies* (Cambridge University Press).

Urie Bronfenbrenner, Peter McClelland, Elaine Wethington, Phyllis Muen, and Stephen J. Ceci, Cornell University, *The State of Americans: This Generation and the Next* (The Free Press, 1996).

Bruce G. Carruthers, Northwestern University, *City of Capital: Approaches to Markets in the English Financial Revolution* (Princeton University Press, 1996).

Pranab Chatterjee, Case Western Reserve University, *Approaches to the Welfare State* (NASW Press, 1996).

David Cheal, University of Winnipeg, *New Poverty: Families in Postmodern Society* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996).

Gary David Comstock, Wesleyan University, *Unrepentant, Self-Afirming, Practicing: Lesbian/Bisexual/Gay People Within Organized Religion* (The Continuum Publishing Group, 1996).

Leo d'Anjou, Erasmus University Rotterdam, *Social Movements and Cultural Change: The First Abolition Campaign Revisited* (Aldine de Gruyter, 1996).

Rosalyn Benjamin Darling, Indiana University-Pennsylvania, and Christine Baxter, *Families in Focus: Sociological Methods in Early Intervention* (1996).

Roberto M. De Anda, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, *Chicanas and Chicanos in Contemporary Society* (Allyn and Bacon, 1996).

Alan Edelstein, Towson State University, *Everybody is Sitting on the Car: How and Why America's Heroes Disappeared* (Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 1996).

Lori B. Gishick, Warren Wilson College, *Soledad Women: Wives of Prisoners Speak Out* (Praeger, 1996).

Josef Gugler, University of Connecticut, *The Urban Transformation of the Developing*

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New Books, continued

World (Oxford University Press, 1996).

Richard Hall, State University of New York-Albany, *Organizations: Structures, Processes, and Outcomes, sixth edition* (Prentice-Hall, 1996).

Sandra L. Hanson, Catholic University of America, *Lost Talent: Women in the Sciences* (Temple University Press, 1995).

Clayton A. Hartjen, Rutgers University, and Seshu Rajani Kumari Kethineni, Illinois State University, *Comparative Delinquency* (Garland Publishing, 1996).

Akiko Hashimoto, University of Pittsburgh, *The Gift of Generations: Japanese and American Perspectives on Aging and the Social Contract* (Cambridge University Press, 1996), and *Collective Memories of World War II in Japan, Germany, and the United States* (Cambridge University Press).

Judith A. Howard and Jocelyn A. Hollander, University of Washington, *Gendered Situations, Gendered Selves: A Gender Lens on Social Psychology* (Sage Publications, 1997).

Pamela J. Jenkins and Steve Kroll-Smith, University of New Orleans, *Witnessing for Sociology: Sociologists in Court* (Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 1996).

Peter Knapp, Villanova University, Jane C. Kormick, Bryn Mawr College, R. William Marks, Villanova University, Miriam G. Vosburgh, Emeritus, Villanova University, *The Assault on Equality* (Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 1996).

Sherry Kleinmann, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, *Opposing Ambitions: Gender and Identity in Alternative Organization* (University of Chicago Press, 1996).

George A. Kousseris, Northern Illinois University, *Political Sociology: Structure and Process* (Allyn and Bacon, 1997).

Kian M. Kwan, California State University-Northridge, *Individuality and Social Control: Essays in Honor of Tamotsu Shibutani* (JAI Press, 1996).

David H. Lempert, George Washington University, *Daily Life in a Crumbling Empire* (Columbia University Press, 1996).

Guenter Lueschen and William Cockerham, University of Alabama-Birmingham, and Jouke van der Zee, Nivel Utrecht, et al., *Health Systems in the European Union* (Oldenbourg Verlag, Munich, 1995).

Michael Lynch and David Bogen, *The Spectacle of History: Speech, Text, and Memory at the Intra-city Hearings* (Duke University Press, 1996).

John Markoff, University of Pittsburgh, *The Great Wave of Democracy in Historical Perspective* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Western Societies Occasional Papers #34).

John Markoff, University of Pittsburgh, *Waves of Democracy: Social Movements and Political Change* (Pine Forge Press).

Duane A. Matcha, Sienna College, *The Sociology of Aging: A Social Problems Perspective* (Allyn and Bacon, 1997).

Peter Melkiss, Cleveland State University, and Chris Smith, Aston University, *University Labour: Technical Workers in Comparative Perspective* (London: Verso Books, 1996).

Harriette Pipes McAdoo, Michigan State University, *Black Families, third edition* (Sage, 1996).

Vincent Mosco, Carleton University, *The Political Economy of Communication: Rethinking and Renewal* (Sage, 1996).

Sonia Ospina, New York University, *Illusions of Opportunity: Employee Expectations and Work Place Inequality* (Cornell University Press/ILR, 1996).

Dorothy Pawluch, McMaster University, *The New Pediatrics: A Profession in Transition* (Aldine de Gruyter, 1996).

Silvia Pedraza and Ruben G. Rumbaut, Michigan State University, *Origins and Destinies: Immigration, Race, and Ethnicity in America* (Wadsworth, 1996).

Rumi K. Price, Washington University, Brent Shea, Sweet Briar College, and Harsha N. Mookherjee, Tennessee Technological University, *Social Psychiatry across Cultures: Studies from North America, Asia, Europe, and Africa* (Plenum Press, 1995).

Nicole Hahn Rafter and Frances Heidensohn, *International Feminist Perspectives in Criminology: Engendering a Discipline* (Open University Press, 1995).

Laura I. Rendon, Arizona State University, and Richard O. Hope, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, *Educating a New Majority: Transforming America's Educational System for Diversity* (Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1995).

Roland Robertson, University of Pittsburgh, and J. P. Nettl, *International Systems and Modernization of Societies: The Formation of National Goals and Attitudes* (Basil Blackwell).

Mary Ruggie, Columbia University, *Realignments in the Welfare State Health Policy: The United States, Britain, and Canada* (Columbia University Press, 1996).

Ruben Rumbaut, Michigan State University, and Wayne Cornelius, University of California-San Diego, *California's Immigrant Children: Theory, Research, and Implications for Educational Policy* (Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, San Diego, 1995).

Steven Seidman, State University of New York-Albany, *Social Postmodernism: Beyond Identity Politics* (Cambridge University Press), and *Romantic Longings* (Japanese edition).

Victor Shaw, *Social Control in China: A Study of Chinese Work Units* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996).

Stephen M. Shortell, Robia R. Gillies, David A. Anderson, Karen Morgan Erickson, and John Mitchell, *Remaking Health Care in America: Building Organized Delivery Systems* (Jossey-Bass, 1996).

Jacqueline Bloom Stanfield, University of Northern Colorado, *Married with Careers: Coping With Role Strain* (Avery Publishing, 1996).

William J. Sonnenstuhl, Cornell University, *Working Sober: The Transformation of an Occupational Drinking Culture* (Cornell University Press, 1996).

Ian M. Taplin, Wake Forest University, and Jonathan Winteron, University of Bradford-United Kingdom, *Restructuring Within a Labour Intensive Industry* (Avebury Press, 1996).

Jennifer Turpin, University of San Francisco, and Lois Ann Larentzen, *The Gendered New World Order: Militarism, Development and the Environment* (Routledge, 1996).

Jennifer Turpin, University of San Francisco, and Lester R. Kurtz, University of Texas-Austin, *The Web of Violence: From Interpersonal to Global* (University of Illinois Press, 1996).

Sheryl Tynes, Trinity University, *Turning Points in Social Security: From Cruel Hoax to Sacred Entitlement* (Stanford University Press).

Steven Vago, Saint Louis University, *Law and Society, fifth edition*, (Prentice Hall, 1997).

Diane L. Wolf, University of California-Davis, *Feminist Dilemmas in Fieldwork* (Westview Press, 1996).

New Publications

Health, an interdisciplinary journal, will provide a forum for the social and cultural study of health illness, and medicine with a particular focus on the changing place of health matters in modern society and public consciousness. The first issue will be in July 1997. For further information, contact: Louise Harnby, Journals Marketing Manager, Sage Publications Ltd, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU; +44 171 374 0645; fax +44 171 374 8741; e-mail harnby@sagepub.co.uk.

Humanities Collections, a new quarterly professional journal that will provide a forum for issues of concern in the field of humanities. To receive a free sample copy attach your business card or send your request on institutional letter to: Sample Copy Department, The Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, NY 13904-1580.

Journal of Comparative Family Studies has published a special 25th Anniversary edition titled "Families in a Changing World." Contact: Dan A. Chokki, Department of Sociology, The University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9, Canada.

Journal of Ethnicity and Disease has published a special issue with the theme of "Racism and Health." Contact: Publications Department, International Society on Hypertension in Blacks, 2045 Manchester Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30324.

Journal of Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Identity is now available. The journal is dedicated to the exchange of new knowledge and ideas about every major aspect of lesbian, gay, and bisexual, and transgender life. For a complimentary premiere issue and subscription information, contact: Human Sciences Press, Inc, Attn: Department HGL, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013-1578; (800) 221-9369; world wide web gopher://plenum.tilnet.com:6200.

Journal of Personal and Interpersonal Loss brings together, in one forum, scholarship on both personal losses relating to family, health, and aging issues and interpersonal losses surrounding such topics as marriage and divorce. For more information or to receive a sample copy, contact: Patrick Kilgarriff at (800) 821-8312 ext 25, fax (215) 785-3513; e-mail samplepl@tandf.com.

National Endowment for the Humanities 30th Annual Report is now available. The report contains brief descriptions of Endowment programs and Endowment grants, entered by the division and program in which they were funded, for fiscal year 1995. To receive a free copy write: NEH 1995 Annual Report, Room 402, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; e-mail info@neh.fed.us; world wide web http://www.neh.fed.us.

National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) periodically publishes the *Alcohol Alert*, a brief bulletin that summarizes research finding for health care workers and other professions. The most recent *Alcohol Alert* is titled "Drinking and Driving." To receive a free copy, write: CSR, Incorporated Kathleen A. K. Mullen, NIAAA Alcohol Research Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Project, 1400 Eye Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20005. This publication is also available on NIAAA's Web site: <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov>.

New Programs

The Colombian International Center is offering the first Scholar-Practitioner Doctoral Degree (S-PD) in accordance with requirements established by the World Council on Sustainable Development. The Colombian International Center is the graduate school of the American Institute of Urban and Regional Affairs. Candidates may earn either the Doctor of Science or Doctor of Social Science degree depending on their principal academic orientation. The degree is available only as a service to members of the American Institute of Urban and Regional Affairs. The S-PD is intended to prepare professional in mid and advanced career status for senior level assignments as scientists, planners, managers, and similar positions in agencies of government, industry, non-governmental organizations as well as for teaching, research, and consulting positions in higher education. For additional information, contact: Troy B. York, President, American Institute of Urban and Regional Affairs; (301) 948-4327; fax (301) 948-4789; e-mail susdev@intr.net; <http://www.intr.net/susdev>.

Other Organizations

The Network for Research on Crime and Justice has been established at Queens University (Kingston, Ontario). The Network is working with Government to study the issue of crime prevention and corrections. Queens College recently held a symposium to discuss these issues. Official from both the federal and provincial levels of government attended. For more information, contact Carl Keane, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, KEANE@QUICK.QUEENSU.CA, (613) 545-2172; or Andrew C. Tzenbelko, Department of University Communications; e-mail 3act2@post.queensu.ca; (613) 545-6000 ext. 2869.

Sociologists for Women in Sociology (SWS) has selected Verla A. Taylor, Ohio State University, as the 1997 SWS Feminist Lecturer on Women and Social Change. The SWS Feminist Lectureship Committee solicits applications from schools interested in hosting the Feminist Lecturer and will be selecting two campuses or consortia to host Professional Taylor in 1997. For more information, contact: Karen L. Porter, Chairperson, SWS Feminist Lectureship Committee, Division of Social Sciences, Alfred University, Saxon Drive, Alfred, NY 14802.

Contact

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

You see a mother slap her two year old hard in the face just down from you in the supermarket. What would you say? We have developed a number of items like the one above to examine the moral voice of the community. We like to share these items with anyone interested in research on this topic. We would like users to share the results with us eventually. Contact: Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, 2231 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20052.

Deaths

E. Digby Baltzell, University of Pennsylvania, died August 17, at the age of 80.

Robert A. Nisbet, Columbia University, died September 9, 1996.

Anthony Soto, retired San Jose State, died in February 1996.

Anselm Strauss, University of California-San Francisco, died on September 5, 1996.

Obituaries

Panos D. Bardis (1924-1996)

Panos D. Bardis, 71, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Toledo, OH, died from complications of heart disease on August 8, 1996, in his Ottawa Hills home. He is survived by his wife of 31 years, Donna Jean, his two sons Byron Galen and Jason Dante, and his two brothers Christos and Polynices, both residing in Greece.

Panos was known internationally as a lecturer, social philosopher, sociologist, poet, editor, author classicist, linguist, and historian of science. He taught at the University of Toledo for 30 years before retiring in 1989. He was

born in Lefkohori, Arcadia, Greece, and came to the United States on a U.S. Government scholarship in 1948. He received his BA at Bethany College, WV, magna cum laude, 1950; his MA at Notre Dame, 1953, and his PhD at Purdue, 1955.

Although Panos retired in 1989, he was still active as a scholar, editor, student, and traveler. In fact, when he died unexpectedly on August 8, he was planning to travel to Europe on August 12 to attend some international meetings. His multiple writings covered the entire gamut of social sciences, humanities, and the arts, including some on hard sciences, but space does not permit me even to list them. He wrote 23 books in all and three others were written by others about him. In addition, he published almost 1,000 articles, book chapters, essays, short stories, book reviews, newspaper columns, and letters to the editor. Some of the topics and themes covered in these works including family and marriage, death, politics, philosophy, etymology, peace, violence, cultural change, science, classics, methodology (including attitudinal scales), astronomy, physics, medicine, and religion.

Panos constructed over 25 scientific scales to measure attitudes in medicine, psychology, and sociology which are still used and being requested by many professionals throughout the world. He served in various editorial capacities with 80 journals including many years as editor of *Social Sciences and International Social Science Review*, and as founder and editor-in-chief of the International *Journal on World Peace*. Panos has been called a true "Renaissance Man" by many of his colleagues since this multifaceted man also composed and played more than 20 songs for his mandolin.

Panos was not only a scholar but a great teacher, and he devoted his academic life to students. He taught at Albion College and the University of Toledo, spending most of his academic career at the University of Toledo. He received the citizenship, leadership, and character award at Bethany College in 1950; the Outstanding Achievement in Education Award, also at Bethany; and the Outstanding Teaching Award at the University of Toledo in 1975. He also received a plaque from Pi Gamma Mu in appreciation of his editorial contributions for a third of a century in 1994. The World Shinto Center in Ise, Japan, honored him for his contributions to world peace through his writings and editorial work.

Panos was also an organizational man and belonged to over 75 professional organizations, both national and international, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Sociological Association, International Institute of Arts and Letters, World Academy of Scholars, Institut International de Sociologie, and, of course, many more. He was listed in over 75 Who's Who volumes, including *International Authors and Writers*, *American Men of Science*, *5,000 Personalities of the World*, *Who's Who in the World*, *Who's Who in America*, *World's Who's Who of Authors*, and *Contemporary Authors*.

My own acquaintance with Panos goes back to my graduate years at Northwestern University during the late 1960s. I met Panos for the first time at the American Sociological Association convention at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, when his friend Pitirim Sorokin was president of the ASA. Panos was not only a congenial colleague but a compassionate and good man. For me, he was also a good friend and role model. His untimely

Continued on next page

Obituaries, continued

death was a personal loss for me, and I feel I have lost a member of my immediate family. Perhaps he was the last in the European tradition of scholarship and achievement such as the late Pilitrim Sorokin. Panos, more than most of us, served with distinction his discipline of sociology, the arts and sciences, and indeed humanity and the world through his writings and scholarship. This creative, multi-talented, and wise man will be missed and extremely difficult to replace.

George A. Kouretaris, Northern Illinois University

Nicholas J. Demerath (1913-1996)

Nicholas J. Demerath was born in Kewanee, IL, on November 13, 1915; he died peacefully in Green Valley, AZ, on March 8, 1996. He earned his BA from DePaul University in 1934 and, after turning to graduate school as a Depression alternative, received his PhD at Harvard in 1942.

Like many of his colleagues who came to maturity during the New Deal, Nick emphasized multi-disciplinary research on social and economic problems, followed by investigations to help strengthen the efficiency of the military during World War II. His specializations included government and university administration, community planning, economic change, and public policy (especially in agriculture, housing, health, and family planning). All six of his books and many of his articles had policy import, and he was President of the Society of Applied Anthropology in 1958. A scholar, teacher, administrator and activist, he later became a farmer, cattle breeder, and student of theology.

Nick began his teaching career at Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University in the company of such former Harvard confederates as Robert Merton and Logan Wilson. In the early years of World War II, he served as a social analyst for the federal government. He then joined the Navy, received his commission, and served on a Pacific troop transport before becoming a chief advisor on housing policy to Carlos Romulo in the Philippines.

Following the war, he spent a decade as Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. During those years, he co-directed a large study of U.S. Air Force bases and bomber crews and led a study of university administration later published as *Power, Presidents, and Professors* (with Richard W. Stephens and R. Robb Taylor).

In 1956, Nick moved to Washington University in St. Louis as Chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, charged with expanding and energizing a small and locally-oriented department. He quickly hired new staff and created the interdisciplinary Social Science Institute (modeled somewhat after its counterpart at UNC). Utilizing his fine social skills, he met people easily and convened researchers from various fields (including medicine, an outstanding specialty of the University) in joint projects that used the methods of social research, often with policy applications. In both of these leadership roles, he relished the opportunity to promote the careers of promising younger scholars by giving them active support and maximum freedom (he provided such encouragement to the author of this obituary over many years).

But his eagerness to make a more direct difference through his own policy research also made him restive in

these administrative roles. In 1959, he relinquished the department chair, and three years later he passed the directorship of the institute to a colleague. By then, both units were thriving with increasing national reputations.

As this suggests, Nick had another side to his personality: he loved to take on causes, and sometimes promoted them with a zeal that led to controversy—whether over the rights of Palestinians, the needs of family farmers, or the narrowness of birth control advocates who thought contraceptives would solve the problem of overpopulation when basic changes in social structure were needed (cf. his Birth Control and Foreign Policy, written after two years in India with the Ford Foundation in the mid-1960s).

Nick is survived by Helen, his wife for 60 years, three children (Nicholas Jay III, Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst; Julia Demerath Hardin, social worker and community leader in Knoxville, TN; and Jeffrey, lawyer in St. Louis) and seven grandchildren (one of whom, Loren Demerath, is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Grinnell College).

Finally, at the St. Louis Memorial Service in his father's honor, Jay indicated that, "Perhaps more than most of us, Dad was a man of intriguing ironies and apparent inconsistencies." He then shared a few examples:

"Although his own father died several months before he was born, he himself was both a fiercely and tenderly loving father and grandfather, though his model for the latter sometimes seemed to come more from the pages of the Old Testament than the paintings of Norman Rockwell.

"Although he was a man of vital and abiding commitments, he had a sometimes overspilling sense of humor, playfulness and mischief. After all, he did stow away a friend on the Queen Elizabeth to England, where the man promptly drew on his Bank of England account to pay back the Cunard Line.

"Although he received his PhD at Harvard from two of sociology's most renowned theorists (Pilitrim Sorokin and Talcott Parsons), his eagerness to make a practical difference in the world ultimately led him to downplay not only theory but sociology itself.

"Although he was a wonderfully well-traveled man of the world and an activist citizen of the cosmos, he was often happiest working on a tractor at his beloved River Downs Farm in Calhoun County, IL.

"Although infinitely patient with his cattle, it was with the rest of us dumb beasts that his patience was known to wear a trifle thin.

"Although he wrote and spoke with wit, punch, and eloquence, he was also a contemplative—even mystical—man, especially towards the end.

"Although both his mother and stepfather were Protestant ministers, he was an ethical humanist for most of his life, only to become a Catholic in 1987.

"Although deeply (if sometimes impishly) proud of his new Catholicism, he was a decidedly unorthodox and ever-inquiring adherent. This is reflected in the fate of his favorite theologian, the creation spiritualist Father Matthew Fox, whom the Vatican first required to take a year's vow of silence and later de-frocked altogether.

"Lastly, although he was a man who was never boring to himself or to others and often lived life with a confrontational flourish, his death was a mercifully painless slipping away into that ultimate vow of silence that awaits us all."

Joseph A. Kahl, Professor Emeritus, Washington University and Cornell University

George A. Hillery, Jr. (1927-1996)

George Hillery passed away on Sunday, June 9, 1996. He had been burdened by a variety of health problems and their complications for a long time. As was his nature, he had been indefatigable in carrying on with his teaching and scholarship while dealing with those burdens. With an abiding religious faith, death was not a fearful prospect for him. His beloved wife Iris died a year earlier, and after that, his willpower ebbed.

George was born in Abita Springs, Louisiana May 21, 1927. He was in the U.S. Army from 1945 to 1947 and served in the European Theatre. His experiences in Europe undoubtedly nourished his interest in people and their social behavior and piqued his emerging social science curiosity.

After his discharge, he attended the University of New Mexico, majoring in anthropology. While studying anthropology, he spent considerable time on the Navaho Indian Reservation studying the cultural ways of that group. There, he had some mystical and spiritual experiences that would shape his philosophical and religious outlook. He later continued his studies at Louisiana State University, majoring in sociology and minoring in anthropology. He received his MA in 1951 and his PhD in 1954.

During his career George served on the faculty at the University of Georgia, the College of William and Mary, George Washington University, the University of Kentucky and the University of Iowa. He taught there until 1971, when he then became a member of the faculty at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

While George was a dedicated and gifted teacher, he was also a very prolific scholar. Early in his career he established his reputation as an authority on the community and his book, *Communal Organizations: A Study of Local Societies*, documented his scholarly expertise. He pursued his research interest in the community for most of his career. He focused especially on the monastery as an exemplary model of the community for testing his notions of the dynamics of love and freedom within a community. In 1982, he published a detailed exposition of his career research agenda, articulating the steps and stages of his discoveries in *A Research Odyssey: Developing and Testing a Community Theory*. In 1992, he published the final results of his efforts in *The Monastery: A Study in Freedom, Love, and Community*. This volume, the fruition of a life's work, gave George an enormous amount of scholarly pride and satisfaction.

He also authored or co-authored more than 100 articles in scientific journals, book chapters, book reviews, notes, essays, and technical reports. He was extraordinarily active in professional activities. He enjoyed several editorial appointments, and held numerous offices and committee chairmanships in various professional associations, including the Christian Sociologists, the American Sociological Association, the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and he was Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President, and President of the Southern Sociological Society.

George enjoyed a lengthy, productive, eventful, and memorable career. He amassed legions of friends and colleagues, students and disciples, and admirers and supporters. He made his presence felt and he left his intellectual mark. He will be profoundly missed!

Clifton D. Bryant, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Ernest Mandel (1923-1995)

Ernest Mandel, one of the world's pre-eminent Marxist social scientists, died of a heart attack in Brussels on July 20, 1994. In an era which has been aptly described as "skeptical" about radical social change, Mandel was an engaging and eloquent advocate of socialism. He achieved an international reputation as a political economist, a political scientist, and a social theorist. His death is a serious loss to scholars and activists alike.

Mandel was born in Frankfurt in 1923 to German Jewish parents. He lived with his family in Antwerp, Belgium, during the mounting economic and political crises of the 1930s. While still a teenager, he joined the Belgian Resistance against the German occupation. He was arrested three times, escaped twice, and was eventually sent to a labor camp. After the war, Mandel became one of the most prominent leaders of the Fourth International, the revolutionary socialist movement founded by Leon Trotsky.

For many years, Mandel worked as a journalist for various Belgian Left newspapers. His longstanding criticisms of authoritarianism, bureaucracy, and corruption in the Warsaw Pact countries made him unwelcome there. But his unceasing work to help build the foundations for a humane and democratic socialist alternative made him *persona non grata* in Germany, Switzerland, France, the United States, and Australia at various times. The ban on Mandel's entry into West Germany forced his faculty advisors in political science from the Free University of Berlin to convene in Brussels for his doctoral dissertation defense. Mandel taught political economy at Vrije Universiteit Brussels and lectured widely. His Alfred Marshall lectures at Cambridge University in 1978 were one of the academic highlights of his life.

Mandel's enduring scholarly legacy is a body of work which demonstrates the theoretical and practical relevance of a non-dogmatic and critical Marxism. Mandel's *The Formation of the Economic Thought of Karl Marx, Marxist Economic Theory, Late Capitalism, and the Long Waves of Capitalist Development* contributed to the revitalization of Marxist political economy in the 1960s and 1970s. *From Stalinism to Eurocommunism, Revolutionary Marxism Today, Trotsky, and Power and Money* presented a Marxist critique of the "actually existing socialist societies" and outlined a vision of socialist democracy which is grounded in classical Marxism. Other books by Mandel explored such topics as international capitalist competition, contemporary monetarism, the Marxist theory of the state, and the future of working class politics. A lifelong reader of detective novels, Mandel also wrote *Delightful Murder: A Social History of the Crime Story*.

Mandel's life and work have been honored at memorial meetings in New York City, London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, and Madrid. He is survived by his wife Anne.

David Michael Smith, York College, City University of New York

Jiri Nehnevajsa (1925-1996)

Jiri Nehnevajsa died on July 31, 1996, of cancer, a few days before his 71st birthday. He was professor of Sociology at the University of Pittsburgh since 1961 and Chair of the Sociology Department there from 1962 to 1966 and again at the end of his career from 1994 to 1995. His was a far ranging and exciting career.

He was a man whose principles and values were formed at a time of bitter

conflicts and great danger. In June 1944, under the Nazi occupation, he graduated from high school in Brno, Czechoslovakia. Being deeply opposed to the Nazis, he somehow managed to cross Europe amidst the raging war to join the Royal Air Force, Czechoslovak Section in England, for training in the United Kingdom until the end of the war.

Even as a student at Masaryk University, he was engaged in both analysis and action, working as a journalist in newspapers and radio while pursuing his studies. He was thoroughly committed to democratic values, and the idea of freedom. He passionately opposed the imposition of Communism on Czechoslovakia as he had opposed Nazism.

In 1948, he escaped from Czechoslovakia to Switzerland under risky and adventurous circumstances. He then arranged to spirit his fiancée, Vera Jelinkova, out of Czechoslovakia. They were married on January 13, 1949, in Innsbruck, Austria.

There was a streak of swashbuckling heroism in Jiri Nehnevajsa. But there was also high intelligence and a rock-hard commitment to sociological science and its necessary service to enhance democratic debate and to provide a factual based for policy choices.

He studied sociology at the Universities of Lausanne and Zurich in Switzerland and completed his doctorate in Zurich under Professor Rene König. In January 1951, he came to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Five years later, in 1956, he became an American citizen.

His sociological work was strongly grounded in empirical research. He was a very skillful survey researcher, but used a broad array of other methodologies as well. In large part, his work was devoted to understanding the dynamics of social change as they are affected by people's perceptions of the future and their interactions with the ensuing actual outcomes. His approach lent itself especially well to the study of perceptions of risks and their effects on actions. Over three decades, he built data banks on disaster and emergency research literature and surveys. He studied carefully the credibility and acceptance of emergency management programs.

He saw the role of professional social research as providing decision makers—be they the electorate at large, agencies, governments or others—with factual knowledge about the contexts of their actions and the options open to them. His vision of sociology was that of an applied science, a necessary tool of democratic society. His grand ideal was that sociology ultimately could enable open societies to improve their ability in directing their own fate. Its contributions would reduce the power of un-understood forces buffeting society blindly. This is a conception that sees sociology as a science in the service of social progress.

At the University of Pittsburgh, he helped to establish an applied sociology program and the University Center for Social and Urban Research. This institution had been initially inspired by Paul Lazarsfeld who was University Professor of Sociology at the University of Pittsburgh after his distinguished service at Columbia University, where he created the Bureau of Applied Social Research. Jiri Nehnevajsa served with Lazarsfeld at Columbia from 1956 to 1961.

For Nehnevajsa, the role of sociology was necessarily of international scope. He spoke Czech, English, Ger-

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Obituaries, continued

man, and French, and could read Spanish and Russian. Maybe his involvement in and contributions to the rebirth of sociology in the People's Republic of China could be the most significant illustration of his international work.

When our distinguished Pittsburgh colleague C.K. Yang, the Chinese American sociologist, was invited in 1964 to help build a Sociology Department at the fledgling Chinese University of Hong Kong, he asked Jiri Nehnevajsa and me to join him in this ambitious effort. C.K. Yang then estimated that about 15 years later China would begin to open its doors and he hoped that the three of us would be the first western sociologists in China at that time. His prediction was uncannily correct. A strong relationship between sociology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong and Pittsburgh emerged since the 1960s. Jiri Nehnevajsa served for a time as Professor of Sociology and Director of the Social Research Centre there.

After 1989, Jiri Nehnevajsa renewed his ties with his homeland Czechoslovakia, later mostly with the Czech Republic. In 1990, he received an honorary doctorate from Masaryk University in Brno. He continued to be active in the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences, serving as president 1984-88.

In fact, his international service spanned the globe. He served as professor of sociology in Germany, Hong Kong, China, and the Czech Republic. He had traveled widely in the world on virtually all continents.

Committed to his principles and vision of sociology with a passion, Jiri Nehnevajsa was not always easy. He could be harsh in debate, almost as if in combat. Yet, he was a deeply loyal colleague, friend and teacher. He will be missed by his fellow sociologists, his friends, and by his former students around the world.

He is survived by his wife Vera; his sons Peter Bruce, David Jan, and Michael George; and nine grandchildren.

Burkart Holtzner, University of Pittsburgh

William S. Robinson (1913-1996)

William S. Robinson died at home on June 7, 1996, from prostate cancer. The Robinsons have been living in Los Angeles for the past few years, with a short stint in Arizona after Oregon, where a stroke in 1985 left Bill partially paralyzed and aphasic. Gloria, Bill's wife, felt that his great affinity for the outdoors, particularly the Arizona desert, could be therapeutic. But the lack of social supports soon made them decide to move to Los Angeles, where they have family and long-standing friends at UCLA.

Bill earned his PhD at Columbia University, studying with Paul Lazarsfeld. His undergraduate work began with two years at Cal Tech studying mathematics—a condition imposed by his father, after which Bill would be free to decide on a major and university. Promptly upon completing the two-year agreement, Bill transferred to UCLA. There, he majored in philosophy, then went on to Columbia for graduate studies. Bill would tell the story how he grew disenchanted with philosophy and came to sociology when he wandered down the hall in hopes of finding a more compatible discipline.

At the time, Columbia University's department of sociology was a major center in the move to shape the disci-

pline as a positivistic enterprise. Bill's training in mathematics and philosophy served him well in his new and exciting environment. Upon completing his degree, he stayed on to teach and work with Lazarsfeld. In 1947, Bill moved to UCLA, to what was then a joint department of Anthropology and Sociology. In 1961, he moved again, to the University of Oregon, from which he resigned in 1972. Soon after, Bill and Gloria moved near to Oregon coast, operating a cattle ranch until his stroke. By this time, he was fondly listing his occupation as "independent businessman."

Bill made significant contributions to sociology, both by his scholarship and his mentoring of innumerable students. While some deemed his scholarly productivity to be modest, there was universal accord it was highly influential. His 1950 *American Sociological Review* article, "Ecological Correlations and the Behavior of Individuals," had a major impact on the discipline here and in Europe. It remains theoretically and methodologically relevant today. It was nearly a decade before strategies were worked out that would allow valid inferences to be drawn about smaller units of analysis from larger, aggregated data (cf. L. Goodman, "Some Alternatives to Ecological Correlations," *American Journal of Sociology* 64 [1959]:610-625). Similarly, two other articles by Bill received wide endorsement in social science: "The Statistical Measurement of Agreement" (*ASR* 22[1957]:17-25) and "The Geometric Interpretation of Agreement" (*ASR* 24[1959]:338-345). There were several other publications, but these remain his most influential. By the time he was at Oregon, Bill had shifted his focus, choosing to concentrate on his teaching and work with students. He imparted a unique perspective on the logic of inquiry, founded on his early work in mathematics and philosophy. His careful attention to "meaning" and his cautious skepticism of statistical applications to social constructs influenced several generations of sociologists.

Bill was a trusted adviser, counselor, and mentor to colleagues and students. A fine teacher, he was always ready to help others develop and refine their work. His Socratic approach to problem solving undergirded his great ambition: to teach others to learn by themselves. Bill's strong ties to students and colleagues were constant and reliable; he remained deeply interested in their careers and offered wise counsel to help maneuver successfully in the academic setting.

Lionel Maldonado, California State University-San Marcos

Julian Samora (1920-1996)

Julian Samora, a much loved and esteemed colleague and friend, died February 2, 1996, at his daughter's home in Albuquerque, NM. He was 75 and had been suffering from a rare disorder of the nervous system.

Julian was born in Pagosa Springs, CO, in 1920. The harsh discrimination that he encountered through much of his early life undoubtedly played a crucial role in his determination to advance the cause of Hispanics and all minorities in American society.

He received a bachelor's degree from Adams State College in Colorado (1942) and a master's degree from Colorado State University in 1947. In 1953, he became the first Mexican American to earn a PhD in Sociology and Anthropology (Washington University-St. Louis) with a dissertation

on "Minority Leadership in a Bi-Cultural Community."

Julian had a long and distinguished teaching career. He taught at the University of Colorado School of Medicine and Michigan State University before coming to Notre Dame in 1959. In his 25 years at Notre Dame, he served as Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology (1963-66), founder and director of the Mexican-American Graduate Studies Program (1971-85), and Director of Graduate Studies (1981-84). He also served as visiting professor at the University of New Mexico, 1954; Michigan State University, 1955; University of California-Los Angeles, 1964; and the University of Texas-Austin, 1971.

Julian had little use for abstract theory—his work always had a practical dimension with clear policy implications. Among his numerous publications were *La Raza: Forgotten Americans* (1966); *Mexican Americans in a Midwest Metropolis: A Study of East Chicago* (with Richard A. Lamanna, 1967); *Mexican Americans in the Southwest* (with Ernesto Galarza and Herman Gallegos, 1969); *Los Mojados: The Wetback Story* (1971); *A History of the Mexican American People* (with Patricia Bande Simon, 1977, revised in 1993 with Cordelia Chavez Candelaria and Alberto Pulido); and *Gunpowder Justice: A Reassessment of the Texas Rangers* (with Joe Bernal and Albert Pena, 1979).

In addition to his scholarly work, Julian was active as an advocate. He was a member of numerous commissions and boards dealing with public policy, including the President's Commission on Rural Poverty; the President's Commission on Income Maintenance Programs; National Upward Bound; the Indiana Civil Rights Commission; the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund; and the National Assessment of Educational Progress. He also served as a consultant to groups such as the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Rosenberg Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the John Hay Whitney Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Institute for Mental Health, the Bureau of the Census, the National Science Foundation, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and the Smithsonian Institution.

This remarkable record of scholarship and service did not go unnoticed. Julian was the recipient of numerous awards and honors. Among these were a John Hay Whitney Foundation Fellowship; a Sydney Spivack Fellowship; the La Raza Award from the National Council of La Raza; and an honorary doctor of law degree from Incarnate Word College in San Antonio, TX. On the occasion of his retirement in 1985, he received a Special Presidential Award from the University of Notre Dame and the White House Hispanic Heritage Award. In 1987, he was appointed Martin Luther King-Rosa Parks Visiting Professor at the University of Michigan. Shortly thereafter, Michigan State University created the Julian Samora Research Institute in his honor to continue and expand his pioneering research into the Chicano experience in the Midwest. In a ceremony in Mexico City in 1990, the Mexican government awarded him its highest civilian award for non-residents, the Aguila Azteca (Aztec Eagle) Medal.

Of all his accomplishments, Julian was most proud of the more than 50 students of Mexican-American heritage he recruited and guided through his graduate program in Mexican-American Studies. Many received graduate or professional degrees and

currently hold key positions on university faculties throughout the country including Colorado, Michigan State, Nebraska, New Mexico, Notre Dame, and Texas. As one of his former students noted, "He lured us away from the security of our barrios across the Southwest to the isolation of Midwestern academia. For Chicano students on that alien campus, his home became a home away from home." Julian and his wife Betty literally opened up their home and their hearts to the numerous students who were following in his footsteps in embarking on a career in the social sciences. Many of them, like Julian, had to overcome enormous odds in getting to where they were.

Julian was a pioneer in so many ways. His early studies of folk medicine and the role of ethnicity in the understanding of sickness and health broke new ground in that field; his work for the Ford Foundation on population and fertility in the Third World was ahead of its time. His studies of immigration and the U.S.-Mexico border were also impressive, but perhaps the most important achievements were his early recognition of the importance of social science research in changing policies and conditions that affected the disadvantaged, and cultivating a generation of social scientists who would continue his important work of exposing and overcoming the barriers to realizing the American dream. This I believe is his true legacy.

He successfully combined his scholarly work with a passionate interest in promoting social justice and preserving his Hispanic heritage. His success was in no small part due to his warm, generous, and unpretentious nature. In spite of his well-deserved reputation here and abroad, he never forgot his origins and was equally at ease with all kinds of people: presidents and peons, scholars and activists, students and deans, Chicanos and Anglos, blacks and whites, North Americans and South Americans.

Dr. Samora, whose wife Betty died about 10 years ago, is survived by a daughter, Carmen, of Albuquerque; three sons, John of Denver, CO, David of Santa Fe, NM, and Geoff of South Bend, IN; and three grandchildren.

On April 13, 1996, a festive memorial service combining both Spanish and Anglo traditions was held at the University of Notre Dame and was well-attended by his numerous former students, colleagues, friends, and family members.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Julian Samora Scholarship Fund established in his honor at Michigan State University.

Richard A. Lamanna, University of Notre Dame

William Spinrad (1918-1995)

Our longtime friend and colleague, William Spinrad, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Adelphi University, died of a stroke in late December 1995, at North Shore University Hospital in Glen Cove, Long Island, at the age of 78. Bill refused to retire, but continued to work in his office several days a week and to teach part-time. He was also a vociferous member of the Columbia seminar on "Content and Methods in Sociology" and made frequent presentations at its monthly meetings.

Spinrad was a graduate of the City College of New York, and received both his master's and doctor's degrees from Columbia University.

Before coming to Adelphi as Professor of Sociology in 1966, he held aca-

democratic appointments at various other universities, including Paterson State College, where, with Bernard Goldstein, he conducted a study of the influence of city and suburban residence on union membership. Indeed, perhaps stemming from a Workmen's Circle background, the labor movement was a special interest, and over the years he taught courses in workers' education. He was also one of the founders of the Adelphi chapter of the A.A.U.P. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the Long Island Coalition for Full Employment and edited its newspaper for 20 years.

Another passion was civil liberties. Bill was active in the Nassau County chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, was relentless in rounding up friends to attend the annual benefit party. Another important cause and in whose benefit he sold raffle tickets was as a residence on Long Island for autistic children. His chief indoor sport was watching baseball games on television.

Bill made many valuable contributions to the Adelphi academic community: serving as chair of the Graduate Program in Sociology, calming students during the uprising of the 1960s, introducing a course on the Jewish experience in the United States, and preparing reports to various university committees. Despite his heavy involvement in academic affairs, he managed to publish many articles in sociological and public opinion journals and to maintain a constructive participation in meetings of the Eastern Sociological Society, the American Sociological Association, the American Association for Public Opinion Research, and the World Association for Public Opinion Research.

He is survived by his daughter Pauline and granddaughter Leah of Glen Cove, NY, a son Mark of Uniondale, and by his friends who have fond memories of him as a genial, if laid-back, host at pleasant summer picnics in his backyard when his comic gifts were often on display.

Robert Endleman, Adelphi University and Psyche Press; and Helen Mayer Hacker, Adelphi University and the New School for Social Research

Corrections

The July/August "Meetings" column incorrectly stated the theme for the Association for *Humanist Sociology* 21st Annual Meeting. The correct theme is Social Equality, Decentralization, and Democratic Participation East and West: Bases for a Globally Relevant Sociology.

In the July/August article "Honors Program Announces Recipients for 1996" Kathy Bieser, Trinity University was inadvertently left out of the article.

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Nominations Sought for Three ASA Journals

The ASA Committee on Publications invites nominations, including self-nominations, for the next editor of three ASA journals: *Contemporary Sociology*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, and *Sociological Methodology*.

The editor-designates will take over responsibility for the editorial offices in mid-1997 and will be responsible for issues beginning in 1998. The editor of *Contemporary Sociology* will serve a three-year term; the editors of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* and *Sociological Methodology*, in accordance with new ASA policy, will be appointed for four-year terms.

The Committee plans on making its editorial selections in December 1996.

Nominations should include:

- a current vita;
- a brief sketch of the intellectual support in the candidate's department, university, or other easily accessible institutions that could be called on in meeting editorial responsibilities; and
- a brief statement of the candidate's sense of the journal to which s/he is applying, its past accomplishments, its problems, and, in particular, its future possibilities.

Although ASA journals have traditionally had single editors, the Committee welcomes proposals for joint or collective editorships.

All materials should be sent as soon as possible, but no later than November 15, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Director of Publications, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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