Major ASA Award Winners Announced for 2000

ASA proudly announces its 2000 Award winners. These outstanding scholars will be recognized at the Annual Meeting's 2000 Awards Ceremony on Sunday, August 13 at 4:30 p.m. Chair of the Awards Ceremony is Dr. Marcia F. Kriger, University of Delaware, who will preside over this special event.

ASA Awards are conferred on sociologists for outstanding scholarly publications and career achievements in the teaching and practice of sociology. The Awards Ceremony will immediately precede the formal address of President Joe R. Feagin. All registrants are invited to an Honorary Reception immediately following the Address to congratulate President Feagin and the award recipients.

Our heartfelt congratulations to the following honorees:

**Dissertation Award**
- Min He, University of Maryland, for "Choice and Constraints: Explaining Chinese Americans' Low Fertility"

**Jesse Bernard Award**
- Maxine Baca Zinn, Michigan State University

**DoBbs-Johnson-Frazier Award**
- Charles U. Smith, Florida A&M

**Award for Public Understanding of Sociology**
- Arlie Russell Hochschild, University of California-Berkeley

**Distinguished Career Award for the Promotion of Sociology**
- Francis Fox Piven, Graduate Center at CUNY

**Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award**
- Richard A. Cloward, Columbia University

**Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award**
- George Ritzer, University of Maryland

**Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award**
- Seymour Martin Lipset, George Mason University

**2000 Annual Meeting**

**Behind the Monuments: Taking a Sociological Look at Life in the Nation's Capital**

Fifth in a series of articles in anticipation of the 2000 ASA Annual Meeting

by Stevenite Friedman

George Washington University

Many of us know Washington, DC through our stays here as tourists or through our work with federal agencies or think tanks in the area. Washington, DC offers its visitors many attractions - museums, monuments, historical sites, art, theater, and fine dining. As sociologists, we turn to the nation's capital to keep up with the changes in the public policies that impact our research, to apply for federal funds to enhance our research, or to gather statistics and data to conduct our research. But what about life in the nation's capital? Should that be of interest to us as sociologists?

Despite the fact that there is not a rich tradition of sociological research on the Washington, DC metropolitan area as there is in, let's say Chicago, the city of monuments is worth paying attention to as sociologists. While partaking in the ASA annual meeting, focus on Washington, DC as a city rather than as a tourist spot or as a place that houses your favorite governmental agency. There are three themes that characterize life for residents in the area that you will likely notice during your stay.

**A Growing Metropolis**

Since the 1950s, the Washington, DC metropolitan area has experienced rapid growth. Between 1950 and 1970, the land area of the Greater Washington metropolitan area increased from 183 to 523 square miles, while its population almost doubled in size from approximately 1.5 million to nearly 3.0 million residents (Manning, 1996). What is striking about the growth that occurred in the area is that it has only taken place in the suburbs. During this period of twenty years, the District of Columbia lost about 47,000 residents, while the suburbs gained an impressive 1.5 million residents. Since the 1970s, growth in Greater Washington has continued at an unabated pace. Between 1970 and 1997, the population more than doubled, increasing from nearly 3.0 million to 6.5 million residents, again with the suburbs experiencing all of the area's growth (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998).

During this period, the region has also experienced a surge in economic growth. Indeed, during the 1980s, the employment growth rate of the Washington, DC metropolitan area was the 6th most rapid among the nation's 25 largest metropolitan areas, and the growth rate for the District itself was the 12th highest (Kingisky et al. 1998). The growth in the private economy has largely been driven by increases in jobs in high-end service industries such as information technology, biotechnical industries, and business services. Indeed, between 1980 and 1996, employment in information technology industries grew by 77% in the metropolitan area (Kingisky et al. 1998). Such growth is reflected in a recent study which found that the cities with the largest number of .com, .net, and .org addresses per capita in the United States are Herndon and Fairfax, Virginia, both located in the Washington, DC area (Henry 2000).

It is likely that during your stay in the Washington, DC area you will experience the consequences of the growth that has been taking place in the area, but perhaps not in the most positive way. Although the growth has brought prosperity to many residents in the area, it has also contributed to the amount of time that individuals spend on the road. Indeed, for the fifth consecutive year, the Washington, DC area has been cited to have the second-most severe traffic in the country, just behind Los Angeles, CA, forcing drivers to waste 76 hours a year in tie-ups (Sipress 1999).

So, while you are in the DC area for the annual meeting or an route to the meeting, be sure to think about the timing of your travel so that you can avoid such tie-ups. In the larger picture, it is worth thinking about how metropolitan areas like Greater Washington should deal with the sprawl and uneven growth that has taken place between the city and suburbs and the implications that such growth has on the...
The Executive Officer's Column
Professional Service: Take Up a Task
The Association is now one year into its effort to create task forces around important issues with focused purpose and an agenda of work. The first five task forces were seated before the Annual Meeting last year. Two more task forces (one on Journal Diversity and the other on a Reexamination of the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Nominations, see page 3) were established during the course of the past winter and spring and are getting underway. And, two additional task forces are now in formation and should be launched in early Fall (see below).

The task forces presented on these two pages, added to those five already ongoing, underscore the potential value of this approach. Task Forces are being created on work that the discipline and the Association need done; they draw from across the membership, they have concrete goals and timetables, and, as importantly, they come into being through different paths and for diverse purposes. We ask that you take seriously the call for nominations, including self-nominations, for the two new task-forces-in-formation. We want to continue the pattern begun last year of seating Task Forces primarily from the pool of persons expressing strong interests and expertise and volunteering their time. In order to be inclusive, ASA needs you, our "sociological eyes and ears," to recommend solid names for service and also to signal an interest in getting involved.

The two new task forces deal with very different issues. One will focus on the Advanced Placement Exam and will examine what needs to be done to reach earlier into the pipeline to attract quality students to the field. The other seeks a wide-representation of members to help craft an ASA statement on race. The first idea came from Bob Greenw, a Wisconsin high school teacher of sociology, who has worked on K-12 issues with ASA. The other idea emanated from a group of members at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (Judith Blau, Sheryll Kleinman, and Charles Kurzman) who thought that the resurgence of "scientific racism" made this a propitious time for the Association to speak.

With the ASA Annual Meeting fast upon us, we will have many occasions to think ahead. As you meet with other sociologists in small groups, in sections, and in sessions, know that some of your areas of aspiration and concern can be productively channeled into task force ideas. The September/October issue of Footnotes will encourage task force proposals to be reviewed by Council in January and seated later in 2001. Please respond to the call for task force proposals. In introducing this system, Council wanted to pursue an array of activities that would have maximum member input and get things done. Accomplishing that goal is no small task, but the discipline and Association would be well served by your taking it up.—Felice J. Levine

Nominations Sought By Council for Two New Task Forces
Submit Nominations by August 1, 2000
Council is establishing two additional task forces to begin their work in Fall 2000. Nominations are sought from ASA members (including self nominations) for service on these task forces. Interested persons should submit a brief biographical sketch and statement of interest. One single-spaced page is sufficient. Nominations should be sent by e-mail (governance@asanet.org) or fax (202-638-0882) to the Executive Office, c/o Governance. Council will review nominations and seat these task forces at the ASA Annual Meeting in August.

Task Force on the Advanced Placement Course in Sociology for High Schools
The purpose of this Task Force is to develop an advanced placement course in sociology for high school students. The role of the Task Force is to create the framework and syllabus for such a course, specify appropriate resources for teachers and students, hold a professional development workshop for teachers interested in field testing; provide technical support for a field test, and report to Council on a model course and attendant issues regarding its use in the high school curriculum. The Task Force is also charged with reporting to Council on issues involved in creating an advanced placement test in sociology and what steps Council should take, if any, to further the development of this test. The Task Force will consist of eight (8) members with backgrounds and expertise in secondary education and science education, undergraduate curriculum development in sociology, assessment, and testing. The Task Force will be expected to prepare a report to Council by August 2002.

Task Force on an ASA Statement on Race
The purpose of this Task Force is to craft an ASA statement on race that reflects and draws upon sociological knowledge and expertise. The role of this Task Force is to draft such a statement for Council's review and action and to accompany it with a brief report that makes clear to Council the substantive underpinnings of such a statement. In undertaking this work, the Task Force will consider the statements of other scientific societies, in particular the American Anthropological Association, yet will prepare a statement that derives from ASA statements and other values, stratification, and racial disparities. The Task Force will be expected to draft such a statement and accompanying report by the August 2001 meeting of the ASA Council.
**Alfonso Latoni to Lead Minority Affairs Program**

Alfonso Latoni, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, will join the ASA Executive Office staff on July 24 as incoming Director of the Minority Affairs Program. The Minority Affairs Program’s fundamental charge is to promote diversity within the discipline of sociology, and the program has been particularly active through its two major components, the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) and the Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) Program. The Minority Fellowship Program offers opportunities for providing pre-doctoral fellowships to minority graduate students and, to date, 220 MFP Fellows have making their PhDs in sociology. The MOST Program has involved 18 graduate and undergraduate departments in addressing five critical elements in integrating diversity and excellence: (1) climate, (2) curriculum, (3) research training, (4) mentoring, and (5) pipeline.

The University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, is one of the sixteen schools involved in the MOST Program. Latoni has been involved with the MOST initiatives on his campus from the start, and served as its first MOST coordinator since 1999. With other colleagues, he organized the “Simposio de Investigacion en las Ciencias Sociales,” an undergraduate research conference. The Symposium, now in its eight year, fosters student leadership and affords an opportunity to present social science research to a larger audience. Students will hold research projects with faculty primarily through the Center for Applied Research. Latoni and colleagues are noted for their research mentoring of undergraduates and the resulting symposium is a model for MOST departments and sociology departments in general.

Professor Latoni has been an engaged faculty member at the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez since 1986 when he joined the faculty in the Department of Social Sciences. He served as Assistant Dean of the Department from 1988-1991. In 1991, he was one of the faculty instrumental in founding the Hispanic Studies Program at the Center for Applied Social Research at the University. In 1993, he was elected to the Academic Senate and served until 1997. During his tenure in the Academic Senate, he was elected faculty representative to the Board of Trustees of the University and served in that post from 1996-1999.

Latoni’s research has been on the settlement patterns in Puerto Rico, on the management of the Caribbean National Forest of El Yunque, and on Eugenio Maria de Hostos, a pioneer social scientist of Latin America, among other topics. He has been an active member of ASA, of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), and of the Caribbean Studies Association (CAS).

Along with considerable administrative experience and commitment to MOST, Professor Latoni brings a great deal of dedication, energy and enthusiasm to his new post. He is sure to be a valuable addition to the ASA Executive Office staff and is certain to provide strong leadership to a vital ASA program.
Sociology Web-Lab Featured at CNSF Exhibit

On May 17, The Coalition for National Science Foundation Funding (CNSF) held its 6th Annual Exhibition on important science supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF). Known as a must-attend event for federal policy leaders on the Hill and in agencies (including key staff), this combination exhibit/representation aims to promote investments in basic research. As a member of CNSF, the American Sociological Association featured a major initiative called "The Social Science Web-Lab for Experiments, Education, and Archiving" led by David Willer at the University of South Carolina. The web-lab is a new infrastructure for experimental work in sociology and economics. When fully operational, it will permit running experiments and provide training. With computers, an electronic portfolio has been developed, and the guidance of Willer and project associate Dudley Girard, attendees saw for themselves how bargaining occurs and what happens under different conditions of cooperation and altruism! Needless to say, this was a popular exhibit on the Hill. Willer and his colleagues might be getting lots of requests on-line for help and support.

This project is jointly funded by the NSF Information and Intelligent Systems Initiative and the Sociology Program at $1.9 million. For further information, contact Willer at willer@umsc.edu.

CSU-Sacramento Showcases Its Electronic Portfolio

The late Hans Mauksch once remarked that "teaching is private activity that occurs behind closed doors." Thus, it is no surprise that the current President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Lee Shulman, calls for "making teaching community property." The Sociology Department at California State University-Sacramento (CSUS) has done just that.

With state mandates for assessment of undergraduate teaching and learning and as a catalyst, the department has established an electronic portfolio, linked to their website and to the CSUS Institutional Portfolio. Click to www.csus.edu/arc/portfolio to see detailed information about the sociology program; samples of students' work; and faculty and student accomplishments in teaching, research, and service.

The opening screen announces "Welcome to the sociology department portfolio. In these pages you will be able to access information about the work of faculty and students in the sociology department and the department's academic program, mission, curriculum, assessment plan and assessment data." In addition to explaining what sociology is, who is part of the faculty, and what the curriculum, the department portfolio gives the extra step to showcase "what students are expected to learn, and how well they learn it." Links lead to more detail about each of these items in the portfolio. The opening page also has links to the department and university home pages, the Institutional Portfolio, and to other appropri­ate and relevant locations.

The CSUS campus one of six campuses in the Urban Universities Portfolio Project, funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts. Dean Dom in sociology undertook the challenge to develop a prototype of a department portfolio. "The CSUS prototype portfolio," says Dom, "is designed to meet the characteristics of a good assessment program. It flows from the department's mission, has a conceptual framework, faculty ownership and responsibility, institution-wide support."

The conceptual framework used in the CSUS prototype is designed to show a variety of work by students and faculty and to provide a culture of evidence for assessment. The framework is organized around an introduction and five major themes or categories: academic program; teaching and learning; research and creative activities; university and community service; and special accomplishments, each arranged in a folder. In the folder presenting student work, the samples reflect papers done in the core courses. The samples represent a range in quality from below average to above average, and are selected by the faculty. The content of the prototype covers a three-year period, 1997-1999. New content that appears in 2000 and 2001, for example, will replace content from 1997 and 1998. The plan is to update the portfolio periodically.

Dom notes that the portfolio has many uses. "An electronic web-based department portfolio could be used to replace lengthy and onerous self-study reports which many campuses require every five or six years. Once the electronic portfolio has been developed, it could easily be maintained and updated every year or every other year. Once the time nears for a department's program review, the departmental portfolio would already contain the information needed for the review. Since that information would be spread over several years, trend data in the department would be readily available. Thus, the program review might only consist of several questions devoted to reflection on and analysis of the department portfolio, which would be available online." He also emphasizes the value of a collective presentation of the department's goals and achievements. "Visiting the portfolio is a constant reminder of what the department has achieved and what it is working on collectively to improve." When the department is recruiting new faculty, the portfolio serves as a snapshot of the collective; candidates can be asked how they would contribute to improve the department.

Other departments at CSUS are in the process of preparing portfolios, and other campuses in the Urban Universities Project will follow the lead of the CSUS Sociology Department. Teaching and learning are clearly community property.

2000 Annual Meeting
Come to the Nation's Capital!

More than 5,000 scholars from around the world will convene in Washington, DC for ASA's 99th Annual Meeting on August 12-16, 2000. Plenaries, thematic sessions, and hundreds of workshops and poster presentations will highlight current thinking in sociology. Join us for the opening session on the first day, followed by an exciting plenary session, a historic reception and reception and the welcoming reception.

Plenaries Address Meeting Theme: "Oppression, Domination, & Liberation: Challenges for the 21st Century"
- Saturday, August 12, 4:30 p.m. "Sexism and Feminism: Challenges for the 21st Century" with Judith Stacey, Patricia Hill Collins, Roderick Williams, and Barbara Rissman

Special Hands-On Computer Lab Sessions
Special thanks to the Sociology Department at Howard University for making the computer lab available to the 2000 Program Committee for the following workshops:
- Friday, August 11, 10:00 a.m. "So You Want to Do Appraisal Research?"
- Sunday, August 13, 8:30 a.m. "Computer-Assisted Software for Qualitative Analysis"
- Monday, August 14, 8:30 a.m. "Multi-level Analytics"
- Monday, August 14, 2:30 p.m. "Introduction to Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI)"
- Tuesday, August 15, 8:30 a.m. "Web-based Resources for Instruction"

Spotlight on Washington, DC
(The location of the Annual Meeting in Washington, DC affords meeting attendees a special opportunity to take advantage of the many resources available in the nation's capital. President for 2001, Roderick Williams, appointed a local committee, chaired by Detra Hedge (Catholic University) and Steve Tuch (George Washington University) to propose special panels, develop a program of local tours, prepare a restaurant guide, and write articles colonial stories to help attendees find their way around town. Two pre-convention workshops focus attention on this year's meeting site. Regular readers of Footnotes have encountered four lead articles (see p. 1 for the last installment) looking at Washington, DC, from a sociologist's perspective: each anticipated guide.)

Network and Have Fun!
Opportunities abound for participants to network, make new friends, and socialize with their colleagues.

Welcome first-time meeting attendees! Join us for a welcoming reception on Sunday, August 12, 3:30 p.m. prior to the Opening Plenary Session. Following the pre-convention opening plenary, ASA's 95th Annual Meeting will begin at 6:30 p.m. on Saturday, following the Opening Plenary. Sunday, August 13, at 7:00 a.m., sociologists teaching at community colleges are invited to an early bird bagel breakfast to meet one another and discuss topics of common interest.

Finally...
Yes, you no doubt missed it. The traditional Preliminary Program has been mailed to all ASA members, but copies of the program details are now posted on the ASA website, with a succinct Program Summary posted in the previous issue of Footnotes and mailed to all ASA members and Annual Meeting program participants. For general inquiries about the meeting, call (202) 838-9005, ext. 305 or contact the Annual Program Department at 202-838-9005.

ASA looks forward to an exciting 95th Annual Meeting and to sharing with participants a meeting that will help to explore some of the challenges for the 21st century.
Minority Fellowship Program Promotes New Fellows

by Edward Murguia, Director
Minority Affairs Program

As assisted by its Advisory Committee in a March meeting, the Minority Fellowship Program of the American Sociological Association has selected its twenty-seventh consecutive cohort of Fellows. This cohort includes both beginning and continuing graduate students showing promise of developing strong careers in sociology. The following biographical sketches and pictures describe this talented group.

Fellow: Kristina de los Santos
Race/Ethnicity: Asian American (Filipino)
Undergraduate Institution: University of Minnesota
Graduate Institution Chosen: University of Hawaii at Manoa

After completing a BA and MA in communication, Kristina began her graduate work in sociology at the University of Hawaii at Manoa in 1996. She has authored and co-authored several works, including, “Where are the Native Hawaiian Professionals?” in Pacific Histil Dialogue, and “A Medical School-Based Program to Enhance Native Hawaiians to Choose Medical Careers” in Academic Medicine. Her current research interests include both the study of health care services of Native Hawaiians, and of mental illness, depression, and suicide among native peoples in the Pacific Basin.

Fellow: Nekijene Meier
Race/Ethnicity: African American
Undergraduate Institutions: Emory University; Florida Atlantic University
Graduate Institution Chosen: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Nekijene will be entering her second year in graduate school at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, having completed a BS degree at Florida A&M University in 1999. She was a Ronald E. McNair Award Recipient in 1998 and was awarded a University of Michigan Rackham Merit Fellowship in 1999. Her paper entitled, “Differential Immune Function and Vaccination Coverage among the Elderly in the U.S.” was presented at the Centers for Disease Control Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1999. Currently her research interest is in impact of divorce on women’s mental health.

Fellow: Susan S. Kim
Race/Ethnicity: Asian American (Korean)
Undergraduate Institution: University of California, Berkeley
Graduate Institution Chosen: University of California, Los Angeles

Susan returned to the West Coast and worked at grant writing with several non-profit agencies assisting Korean Americans in Los Angeles. She began graduate work at the University of California, Los Angeles in 1997. Her work has focused on academic achievement among Korean American youth. She hopes to continue to study issues of race, immigration, and mental health in the future.

Fellow: Robert McTernagre
Race/Ethnicity: Latino (Salvadoran/Guatemalan)
Undergraduate Institution: University of California, Los Angeles
Graduate Institution Chosen: University of Chicago

At Pittzer College, Robert majored both in sociology and psychology. His senior thesis dealt with language barriers between monolingual English-speaking physicians and monolingual Spanish-speaking patients in a hospital emergency room setting. Robert received many awards at Pittzer, including an “Outstanding Community Service” award, and awards for academic merit. He will begin his graduate studies at the University of California, Los Angeles, this fall.

Fellow: Erica Ryu
Race/Ethnicity: Asian American (Korean)
Undergraduate Institution: Dartmouth College
Graduate Institution Chosen: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Erica’s senior thesis at Dartmouth entitled, “The Aftermath: Korean American Collective Action in Post-Riot Los Angeles won the “Ralph F. Holben Prize” at Dartmouth, given to the student who shows greatest promise in applied sociology. She has completed her first year at Michigan, and intends to study various sources and outcomes of stress among Asian Americans, such as post-traumatic stress disorders among Koreans affected by the Los Angeles Riots of 1992.

Fellow (non-NIMH, area of specialization open): Tommie James
Race/Ethnicity: Latino (Mexican American)
Undergraduate Institution: Santa Clara University
Graduate Institution Chosen: Harvard University

As an undergraduate at Santa Clara University, Tommie was valedictorian of his class (class of 1998), received the “Matt Mierer Award” for research in ethnic studies for his paper, “Negotiating Ethnic Borderlands: The Social Reconstruction of the "Riorden Award" for outstanding community service, and the “Rafe Mierer Award” for outstanding and awards for academic merit. He will begin his graduate work at Harvard in the fall of 1998, and his work has focused on ethnic identity, assimilation, and poverty among Mexican Americans.

Ross Stolzenberg to Edit Sociological Methodology

by Kenneth C. Land
Duke University

In choosing Ross M. (Rafe) Stolzenberg as the new editor of Sociological Methodology, the ASA Council has chosen a candidate who has a discerning eye for identifying quality in methodological research. Rafe is a true-blue substantively committed sociologist who does research on methodology not for the sake of methodology but rather as a result of having to solve methodological problems in his research. Despite this, he has published a number of methodological papers over the years that are widely cited because of the importance of their content.

Rafe received his PhD in 1973 from the University of Michigan. He met his wife that year when he was an Assistant Professor at Harvard University. Three years later, he joined us as an Associate and then Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. We were colleagues there for four years. From 1980 to 1983, Rafe held the title of Social Scientist at the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica, California, and from 1983 to 1991 he was Vice President for Research and Test Development and Vice President-Research at the Graduate Management Admission Council, Santa Monica and Princeton, New Jersey. Since 1991, he has been Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago. During the 27 years of my acquaintance with Rafe, what has repeatedly impressed me is the quality of his drive for excellence in sociological research. Sometimes this drive reveals itself in critiquing others’ work—to which more than one prominent sociologist can attest. But what may not be as well known is that Rafe is a relentless innovator as well as a critical and demanding of his own work. The consequence is that among his extensive research, he has published several that have been widely cited and have had major impacts on sociological research. These include articles in 1975 on occupations, education, labor markets, and the process of wage attainment; articles in the 1970s and 1980s on fertility expectations, children and female labor force participation; articles in the 1970s and 1980s on causal analysis and the estimation and decomposition of effects in nonlinear and nonadditive models; articles in the 1980s and 1990s on career choice and graduate testing and matriculation in business schools; and articles in the 1980s and 1990s on empirical Bayes parameter estimation methods and on thinking about sample selection bias and limitations of certain statistical procedures for its correction.

The distinguishing feature of Rafe’s substantive articles is their combination of state-of-the-art statistical models and techniques with theoretically important and/or innovative problems investigated with some of the best available sets of data. The distinguishing feature of his articles on statistical methodology is the sociological importance of methodological problems that Rafe encountered in his research—and correctly perceived to be of general importance for other quantitative empirical sociologists.

In addition to pursuing his personal research agenda, Rafe is well known among the sociological methodology community for the time and energy he expends in carefully reading and criticizing the methodological work of others. This often reveals itself publicly when Rafe is the designated discussant at sessions organized by the ASA Methodology Section at the annual meetings or in its separate winter meeting. Rafe’s discussions are thorough, probing, thought-provoking, and creative. He has left a lasting mark on the literature, suggestive of additional research. This is not only what arrives, but the sense of humor that often leaves the audience, and even the authors of the papers he is discussing (and sometimes destroying), leaving with a feeling that more can be accomplished. These are skills that will be invaluable for his editorial service to the ASA.

Rafe also gives generously of his time and energies to various other professional and civic duties. He currently serves on the editorial boards of several other sociological journals and serves as an occasional editor or evaluator for several other journals and research grant-making foundations. In his non-sociological life, Rafe serves on the board of trustees of two schools in Chicago. The first is the People’s Neighborhood School, a school for emotionally disturbed children, and the new “Park Day School” for children with learning disabilities (and he was instrumental in founding this school). In the future Rafe will serve the ASA well as Editor of Sociological Methodology by pushing and teasing authors in methodological research to produce more excellent contributions than they perhaps thought they could. As a virtuoso of our trade, Rafe is the ideal person producing methodology that ultimately helps sociologists to make contributions to important substantive problems.
New Flowers and New Florists in the ASA Rose Garden

by Jay Demerath, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

The Arnold and Caroline Rose Series began in 1968 to publish mid-length works beyond the scope of regular academic journals. Over some forty years, the series has produced a wide variety of books in various areas. But enduring gardens often require new plantings and new gardeners. Rose volumes are no longer distinguished by their size but rather by their effort to mobilize research findings that bear on public policy — for example, the effects of economic restructuring on economic growth and the satisfaction of human needs. Randall is just back from a fieldwork semester in Pakistan. As much as the department values his return to the helm, we can all relax. As Anderton will enjoy the resumption of his expert fishing companionship — many will miss his beautifully wrought email accounts of the Pakistani experience. We cringe to think of his keen ear and graceful style going to waste once again in administrative matters.

Robert Zussman is a native Rhode Islander and long-time New Yorker who received his PhD from Columbia in 1982. His first book was Mechanisms of the Middle Class, but he has since become better known as a social scientist who focuses on political economy and ethics. In his prize-winning work, he has been recognized by grants from NCHSR and the Arthur Vining Davis Foundation, and his articles in the Milbank Quarterly, The Hastings Center Report, and The Annual Review of Sociology, he has examined decisions to terminate treatment, the social bases of patients' rights, and the allocation of scarce medical resources. Robert is currently the Editor of Reconstructive Social Science. An intellectual's, his shuffling gait, straight face and soft voice belie a steely but withering wit that is mostly self-directed in the manner of one imitating himself with great relish.

Clearly there are exciting developments underway with the ASA's Rose Monograph Series and exciting new people in charge. At UMass we are proud of our colleagues and their venture, though we are given slightly heightened sensitivity that good gardens are best located near plentiful supplies of good manure.

Michael Hughes to Edit JHSB

by Walter R. Cone, Vanderbilt University

Beginning with his undergraduate years and extending into the recent past, Mike Hughes has accumulated a diversity of experiences that he brings to the editorialship of the Journal of Health and Social Behavior. In 1965-66, not long after he took his first undergraduate course in sociology, he worked as a psychiatric aide in Bryce Hospital, Alabama's principal public mental hospital, which, at the time, was much closer to the type of mental hospital described in Goffman's Asylums than it was to the public mental hospitals of the present era. More recently, in 1992-94 he was a research fellow in the Department of Health Research at the University of Michigan where he worked on the National Comorbidity Survey, a study of the epidemiology of psychiatric disorders in the U.S. that was directed by Ron Kessler. Some formative years were spent during this period, Mike has had many personal and professional experiences that have prepared him for his job as Editor of JHSB.

Mike received a BA and an MA in sociology from the University of Alabama. Following two years as an instructor of sociology at Florence State University (now the University of North Alabama) he entered graduate school at Vanderbilt University in 1973. During most of his time at Vanderbilt he worked full-time on an NICHD grant on “Population Density and Human Behavior” and an NSF Grant on “Psychological Correlates of Status and Roles.” He received his PhD from Vanderbilt in 1979 and then served as Assistant Professor of Sociology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University where he presently holds the rank of Professor. Mike's research has cut across a wide range of areas. These areas include, but are not limited to the following: (1) the relationship of social integration and living arrangements, particularly household crowding and living alone, to psychological well-being, (2) the social psychology of interpersonal relations, with particular emphasis on racial identity, self-esteem, personal efficacy and public attitudes, (3) family characteristics, (4) marital status, and (5) culture consumption. Mike Hughes's research has been published in major sociological and social science journals, including the American Sociological Review, Social Forces, Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Social Science and Medicine, Archives of General Psychiatry, Social Science Quarterly, Social Psychological Quarterly, and other journals. He is also the co-author of a research monograph on household overcrowding, published by Academic Press, and a lead author of one of the leading textbooks for courses in introductory Sociology, published by McGraw-Hill. Most of Mike's publications have focused on the testing of theoretical ideas using quantitative data. However, some of his work has been entirely theoretical, some has used qualitative data, and some has been largely descriptive. In addition, some of his work has focused on historical and methodological issues. New ideas and new ways of testing old ideas have always been of interest to Mike, almost certainly to be a prime characteristic of JHSB during his editorship. He has provided leadership to the ASA, to the editorial board of the JHSB and Social Forces. He assumes the editorship having just completed a term on the editorial board of the American Sociological Review.
The four sociology clusters in the PFF program during their meeting in Colorado Springs.
What Happened to the Interest? Sociology, Disability, and Scholarship

During the academic year 1997-1998, a series of articles appeared in footnotes beginning with Gary L. Albee’s article, “Disability is Areas Rich with Sociological Opportunities” (Disabilities, 1998). Because of the plunge of sociology into disability. Although my counselor, a trained social worker suggested me not to go to Chico in 1999 I went to learn more about the progress in coupling disability with mainstream sociology. Disability was the subject of less than 1% of the sessions (five sessions out of 527), and the organizing theme of a mere 20 papers, half in medical sociology. Two sessions had a personal appeal, one on new directions in the sociology of mental health and one on neuroscience. But then social dominance theory, its mission. J survived a Traumatic Brain Endures an Embarrassment. I am a “graduate” of a state rehabilitation program that followed me for ten years, through therapy, the sociology Ph.D. and into employment as a full-time college professor. However, so far I’m a failure in a second state rehabilitation program. My employment plight almost appears by comparison to the diverse issues of “reasonable accommodations.” My first mentor after graduate school had been an activist in the early civil rights movement. The chair believed in my potential because of my credentials and acceptance, his rights for assistance not patience, as he understood the law to require. Trouble started after the chair retired, and his replacement did not want to be bothered with frivolities like “reasonable accommodations.” I lost my job, filed a complaint with the EEOC and negotiated a small out-of-court settlement without a medical doctor’s deposition. With my credentials in order the plunge of sociology into disability

What Happened ‘to the Interest? Sociology, Disability, and Scholarship

—social issues. Our graduates are pursuing careers in the service sector and making daily decisions that tap into the information and insights sociologists pass on about structured inequalities and restricted opportunities. According to a traditional viewpoint: People with disabilities are a residual factor in society. From this perspective, the area of disability is flawed because the focus is too narrow. The concept remains fixed on physical limitations which disallows full participation in social life. Disability is not a medical condition but also a multi-sided social phenomenon, now bleeding in the awareness for learning. The U.S. Supreme Court, has, in fact, thrown a ball straight to sociology, the home team, by ruling a person does not have a disability if he or she can independently correct a bodily impairment without relying on others to modify or remove barriers. In 1999 there were no professional workshops to examine “reasonable accommodation” questions. A bus geared to signal a monumental, political reversal surrounding civil rights protection and persons with disabilities. Federal law now positions favors people with disabilities to challenge the dominance of the able-bodied on matters that deal with the way their bodies are treated. Medical documentation remains a core element in establishing a protected condition, and a medical doctor’s statement merely verifies an accommodation is needed. Until sociological research and theory-building extends into the area of civil rights, all professions will remain to provide some information about the disciplines, but not (in American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, and Social Forces). While this range, the core mission is clearly not a comprehensive assessment of the discipline productiv. (It fails to assess book production, articles published in specialized journals, and other general journals, the economics of graduate students, and so forth), article production in top general journals is one important element of the academic enterprise, and as such, is worthy of assessment. Even so, assessing article production is a tricky venture, one in which stable results are difficult to obtain. Markovsky’s method for assigning credit to each sociologist was simply to tabulate the institutional affiliations reported in ASR, AJSS, and SF over a three year period. This approach, although reasonable, also contains some shortcomings. For one, an institutional affiliation does not necessarily connect the author to that institution’s sociology department. Second, institutional affiliation on the published article does not necessarily mean that the author is currently connected to that particular institution. Because scholars are often mobile, the personnel connected with a department may be significantly different at the end of the study than at the beginning. Attribution credit to one department for the work of an author who has moved on to a different institution produces an inaccurate portrait of both departments, particularly if one is interested in the prospects for article production in the near future. Therefore, to complement Markovsky’s study, we used a different method to tabulate article production. We examined the current affiliation of all faculty in graduate departments of sociology (as reported in the 2000 Guide to Graduate Departments) and then tabulated for each individual their contributions in ASR, AJSS, and SF, over a five year period. Our data is available on the web at http://www.nd.edu/~hmyers/data/fnd/..."
stratification that exists within metropoli­

tan areas and on the environment itself.

A New City of Immigration

In examining the trends in growth in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, another factor that cannot be ignored is the increase in the immigrant population that has occurred since 1965. Between 1970 and 1990, the share of the area’s population that is foreign born rose from 4.4 percent to 9.7 percent in the District of Columbia and from 4.5 percent to 12.8 percent in the suburban areas of Greater Washington (Gibson and Lennon, 1999). Moreover, in this period half of the growth that occurred in the Washington metropolitan area between 1990 and 1997 was due to net international migration (Singer and Brown, 2000).

The Greater Washington, DC metropoli­
tan area ranks as the 6th largest city of immigrant settlement, with over 800,000 immigrants living there, and not far behind 4th- and 5th-ranked San Francisco (1.4 million) and Chicago (1.1 million) (Singer and Brown, 2000). In 1990, approximately 1 in 6 of the area’s residents was born outside of the United States, compared to only 1 in 23 residents in 1970 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1998). Greater Washington continues to be an attractive settlement area for today’s immigrants to the United States. According to recent reports by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service itself, the Washington, DC metropolitan area ranks as the 3rd most common destination for immi­

grant settlement in the United States. There are several characteristics that set the Greater Washington, DC metropolitan area apart from other major settlement areas of immigrants, making it a “new” city of immigration. First, as already alluded to, immigrants to the area are more likely to settle in suburbs than in the District of Columbia proper, and unlike other major metropolitan areas, very few immigrants to the region.

In making plans to dine while you are in the area for the ASA conference, you may want to venture out to the suburbs. Although there are a number of restau­

ants in the District that offer ethnic cuisine, some of the best restaurants are located in the suburbs. Below are some such restaurants:

Bombay Bistro (Indian), 3570 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, VA, (703) 599-5810

Galaxy (Vietnamese), 155 Hillwood Avenue, Falls Church, VA, (703) 534-5450 (closed on Tuesdays)

Nihai Thai, 6037 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA, (703) 933-3788

Thai, 4828 Bethesda Avenue, Bethesda, MD, (301) 657-0488

The Racial and Economic Divide

Although growth in the Washington, DC area has brought prosperity to many, the benefits have not been equally distributed among the area’s population. Residents in the region that extends west of 16th Street, NW in the District and west of I-95 in Maryland and Virginia have, for the most part, been benefiting from such growth (Orfield 1999). Indeed, many of the middle- to upper-income families live in that half of the region and most of the job growth has occurred there. In contrast, the region east of 16th Street, NW and I-95 contains most of the area’s poor and minority population.

Indeed, Greater Washington is a racially segregated metropolitan area, and 16th Street, NW creates the racial divide. In 1990 about 68% of blacks would have had to move within the area in order to be
distributed with their white counterparts (Frey and Farley 1996).

Blacks are not only unevenly distributed but also geographically isolated, living in predominantly black neighborhoods. In 1990, an average black individual living in the region lived in a neighborhood that was 66.7% black (Denton 1991 ).

Race differences in econ-ec- well-being are also notable. In 1990, the
distribution of blacks in the city was 20.2% which was 2.6 times larger than the poverty rate of whites. Poor blacks in the Washington, DC metropolitan area are more concentrated in the District itself and in high-poverty neighborhoods than their poor white counterparts. Indeed, 61.1% of the region’s poor blacks lived within the city compared to only 14.1% of poor whites, and poor blacks were 25 times more likely than poor whites to live in neighborhoods with poverty rates of 30% or above (Turner and Hayes 1997).

Small office space such as that which exists in the area, there are some signs that indicate there has been improvement in the economic circumstances of blacks within the area. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of poor blacks living in the District dropped substantially by 12,000, lessening the concentration of the black poor in the city (Turner and Hayes 1997). During this period the number of tracts with a poverty rate of 20% or more also declined in the District and in the sur­

rounding suburbs (Turner and Hayes 1999). In other words, almost all of the mid-to high-poverty tracts are predominantly black (Turner and Hayes 1997), and a decrease in the number of poor tracts signifies an improvement in the quality of life for black resident in the area.

Community Development Corpora­
tions (CDCs) in the area have also helped to revitalize many of the distressed neighborhoods within the District. For example, the East of the River CDC has been instrumental in renovating housing stock and bringing capital into Anacostia, the least populated part of the city, where unemployment, and high school drop out rates are the highest in the city. Currently, the CDC is involved in completing the renovation of housing in the Washington View community, which is
discrepancies between the ranking sys­
tems.

Finally, we calculated the relationship between all of the ranking systems and the U.S. News and World Report reputation survey. Table 2 reports the squared correlation coefficients for each pair of ranking systems. The results demonstrate that the system differs substantially from Markovsky’s. For example, Markovsky’s ranking of raw scores only accounts for 56% of the variance in ours. This difference under­
scores the lack of reliability in such ranking studies and reveals that short-term changes in departments are not necessarily repre­

Table 2. Relationship Among Article Production Indicators (r2)

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<th>(1) Rank</th>
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Table 2. Relationship Among Article Production Indicators (r2)
University of Dayton Conference on the Rights of Child. The Human Rights Committee, is organizing a major interdisciplinary conference on “A Question of Concerning: Making a Better Life for All Children.” Deadline for submission of abstracts: November 1, 2000. For submissions and further information, contact Mark Linzilo, Director, Human Rights Programs University of Dayton, 300 College Park, Dayton, OH 45469-1491, (937) 279-2769, e-mail bradley@udayton.edu.


Southwestern Sociological Association Conference, March 14-17, 2001, Fort Worth, TX. Theme: “2001: A Social Science Odyssey.” For information on submitting papers, contact Ray Daville, Department of Sociology, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3007; (903) 468-2256; e-mail rdaville@sfasu.edu. Deadline for submitting papers: September 15, 2000.

Qualitative Syllabi Set is soliciting papers on the subject area of qualitative methods. Electronic copies are preferred. The submission deadline is September 15, 2000. For submission of syllabus to James David Bellan, Grand Valley State University, School of Criminal Justice, 1901 Michigan Street, Allendale, MI 49401, (616) 331-2756; fax (616) 331-2755; jdbellan@gvsu.edu,

Social and Preventive Medicine (SPM) in 2001 will focus on Health Security and Health Promotion. It will offer the unique possibility to publish original articles in English, German, and French in publishing articles in all three languages. Contact: Nicole Graf, Editor SPM information@pub.uni-stuttgart.de, Universiteit Bern, Niemengweg 6, CH-3012 Bern; telephone 1 31 631 35 19; fax 41 31 631 30 20; e-mail ra@tum.usbche.de.

Meetings


Funding

Family Research Consortium II, Postdoctoral Training in Research on the Health and Social Development of Children with Mental Health in Diverse Populations (funded by NIMH) announces the availability of three-year postdoctoral positions beginning June 1, 2001. For application forms and information contact Dee Fouque, Research Center Coordinator, Center for Human Development and Family Research in Diverse Contexts, 106 Garfield Hall, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802; (814) 865-7760; e-mail: dmr@lphp01.upb.edu.

The Fulbright Scholarship Program for faculty and professionals is offering more than 75 awards in Sociology and Social Work for lecturing and/or doing research abroad during the 2001-2002 academic year. U.S. citizenship is required. Non-U.S. citizens should contact the Fulbright agency in their home countries. The award listings and application materials are downloadable, or you can request printed versions from approximations@ies.org. For more information, see www.cies.org/.

Judicial Fellows Commission invites proposals for the 2001-2002 Judicial Fellows Program. Up to four fellows will be selected to begin in Fall 2001. The application deadline is December 1, 2000. Contact James, Judicial Clerk, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20001; (202) 354-8580; e-mail: james@judiciary.gov.

2000-2001 Academic Year. For more information, see Quinones & Deters, 2001. Scholarships are available to students at any level who are interested in devoting a year in a broad area of social science and humanities on national or international issues. Academic applicants must have a doctorate and publication beyond the dissertation. Applications from any country are welcome; all applicants should have a good command of spoken English. To nominate a college as a fellow, Rosemary Lyons, Director of scholarly exchange, (305) 291-4213 or e-mail lyons@wsu.edu. For further information on the grant application, telephone (201) 491-6001 or email fellowship@wsu.edu.

In the News

Edward H. Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in a joint interview with Mouna Sahlin, Deputy Minister of Industry in Sweden, in an article on the opportunities for entrepreneurship in Sweden. The article appeared May 5 in Dagos Industris (the Swedish equivalent of the Wall Street Journal).

Ira J. Cohen, Rutgers University, was quoted in a May 9 New York Times article on the social meaning of pains and images displayed by celebrities and athletes. For further information, telephone (201) 491-6001 or email fellowship@wsu.edu.

Stephen Crystal, Rutgers University was quoted in the New Star Ledger, May 12, 2000, as "Unimproved drug costs hurt poor." Peter Dreier, Occidental University, co-authored an article in the May 10, 2000 Los Angeles Times on increasing the pay of low-income workers.

President Drenth, University of Alabama-Birmingham, was quoted in two New York Times articles on a local and national basis May 19. The light-hearted segment took the form as a look at the use of video stories, attachments, and audio/video tools during working hours. Philip Kasinitz, Hunter College and CUNY Graduate Center, was quoted in the April 2000 issue of City Limits magazine, about six San Lebanon immigrants in the pornography industry in New York City.

Robert Manning was on the CBS Evening News with Dan Rather, May 3, 1999. He was featured in the “Eye on America” series of stories on how former Presidential hopeful Bill Bradley’s complex effect to locate causal Democrats.

Harland Prechel, Texas A&M University, was interviewed by CBF affiliate KSTX on the U.S. Justice Department antitrust case against Microsoft Corporations.

Ruben G. Rumbaut, University of California, published his book May 23, 2000, about the effects of the Elian Gonzalez case on the political foreign-aid and the College American. Rumbaut was also just published in Educa on the growing research on children of immigrants.

Seymour Schwartz appears every Wednesday on Lifeline Unlimited, a talk show on the Lifeline channel.

Continued on next page


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SASU/AA, Los Angeles

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July 9-11

SASU/AA, Los Angeles
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Fellowship applications must be submitted at joint applications from the applicant and her/his research advisor in the case of postdoctoral applications. If you have any questions about the fellowship, please contact the Social Science Research Council at 1100 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Suite 702, Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-293-8529; fax 202-293-8571; e-mail ssrcinfo@annet.net; web www.ssrcweb.org.
of the human condition and its linkages to society. Bernie was known for his work in disaster research and his contributions to the understanding of social change. His research focused on the impact of disasters on mental health, and he was a key figure in the field of disaster studies.

In 1959, he accepted a position as an Associate Professor of Sociology and as Director of the Behavior Science Research Division in the Department of Sociology at the University of Utah. He worked there until 1973, during which time he participated in studies on the operations of military command and control systems. In 1973, he returned to Washington, D.C., where he worked at the National Academy of Sciences between 1971 and 1973. He was the Executive Secretary for the Advisory Committee on Emergency Planning. In 1970, he became the Program Area Coordinator for Research on Disaster Mitigation and Assistance. Among the most important of the groups he provided guidance to were the Committee on International Disaster Assistance, the Committee on Social Science Research, and the Committee on the Mass Media and Disasters. These groups produced numerous reports, including works on disaster mitigation, preparedness, and community resilience.

In 1980, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. From 1980 to 1982, he served as the Director of the Behavioral Science Research Division of the National Science Foundation. In 1982, he left the National Science Foundation to become the Associate Director of the Strategic Defense Projects Office of the Department of Defense. He held this position until 1989, when he became the Assistant Secretary for Research at the Department of Health and Human Services.

During his career, Charlie was known for his work in disaster research and for his contributions to the understanding of social change. His research focused on the impact of disasters on mental health, and he was a key figure in the field of disaster studies.

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Obituaries, continued

Counseling Center of Houston that was focused on the stress and social tensions related with AIDS.

David Malone was a gentle and understanding person who was loved and respected by his colleagues, students, and friends. His wife, Christine M. Haney, three children, and eight grandchildren survive him. It was fitting, upon hearing of his death, that students constructed a memorial for him outside the faculty building. This gesture reflects the profound respect and admiration that students and colleagues alike held for David Malone as a valued resource outside the classroom, especially when one considers his contributions to the field of sociology.

David’s contributions were significant and far-reaching. He was an early proponent of the Chicago School of sociology and had a profound influence on the development of sociological theory. His work on social stratification and inequality remains influential today. He was also a strong advocate for the importance of qualitative research methods, and he was a leading voice in the development of the discipline in the 20th century.

David Malone’s passing is a loss for our department and for the broader community. He will be remembered for his intellectual contributions, his compassion, and his dedication to teaching and mentoring. His legacy will continue to inspire and guide us in our academic and professional journeys.

Fellowships

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is currently accepting applications for its 2021-2022 fellowship program. The Center offers prestigious fellowships to scholars and journalists from around the world to conduct research and engage in public discourse on important issues.

Eligibility requirements include a Ph.D. or equivalent degree, and a strong record of scholarly achievement. Fellows are expected to engage in research and public engagement activities during their fellowship year.

Application requirements include a detailed research proposal, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation. Applications must be submitted online by the deadline of October 31, 2023.

For more information or to apply, visit the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars website at http://www.wilsoncenter.org.

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The application deadline is October 1, 2023. For eligibility requirements and application guidelines, please contact the Center or visit our website at:

http://www.wilsoncenter.org

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Continued on next page
Obituaries, continued

remembered especially for having estab-
lished with his own funds an Award for the
Promotion of Human Welfare. He was born March 17, 1918, in Smokette, GA. After graduating from Emory, Sol worked for the Social Secu-
ritv Administration before continuing his education at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. There he was awarded the MA in 1948 and PhD in 1951 both in sociology, and where he won a Rosenwald Fellow and Research Assistant. His academic trail led him to the College of William and Mary (1947-
48), Oklahoma State University (1949-
67), and the University of Missouri, both in Kansas City (1967-68) and St. Louis (1968-79). Sol taught in a visiting capacity at the University of North Carolina (1949) and Vanderbilt University (1950), and, from 1980 until his death he was Adjunct Pro-
fessor at the Department of Sociology, Emory University. One of Sol's primary interests was in urban ethnic leadership and power structure dilemmas. In fact one of his early contributions was a study of the Changing Patterns of Atlantic City's Lay Leadership: A Study in the Circulation of Elites. He continued an interest in this area, relating the work of women to the educational system, emphasizing the socialization and social structural as-
pects. He published several article arising
from his research on the elites in the Jewish community of Atlanta, GA. At the time of his death he left unpublished a manuscript that brings closure to these studies, the project being: The Social Circ-
ulation of an Ethnic Elite in a Southern Metropolis. With his wife, Sara Smith Suker, also a University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill PhD in sociology, his researches ex-
tended to urban problems in Oklahoma
and in St. Louis. He and Sara co-edited Racial Transitions and the Inner Suburb:
Studies of the St. Louis Region (1975), and published articles in Slavery to Urban Change (1979), a publication of the St. Louis Center for Metropolitan Studies. (Sara predeceased Sol by 17 years.) Sol's interest in vocational training arose during the 1960s when he pro-
duced a study of educational problems of Indian reservations for the Southwestern
Cooperative Educational Labora-
tory. He later recommended revisions in
occupational training programs to the U.S. Office of Education. This interest was extended to "training needs sur-
vveys" in Oklahoma and a report, "De-
velopment of Occupational Training Needs Surveys," for the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education. Mussweiler's development continued to occupy much of his attention during the
decade of the 1970s. For the US Office
of Education he wrote on social forces affecting occupational trends in U. S. society, published as A Report to the Na-
tional Vocational Education. With Herbert W. Werner, Suker also authored a study of college educated manpower in the St. Louis area in the 1970's. Suker's concerns for ethnic problems as well as problems of the South were augmented in a study for the Southern Regional Council (1956) on "The Cur-
rent Status of Negro Subculture in North Carolina." In Church and Community in the South, edited by Gordon W. Blackwell, he contributed a "Socia-
logical Profile of Southern Rural Commu-
unities" and digests of rural commu-
itv studies. Suker saw a need to encourage the application of sociological research find-
ings. To this end in 1994 he established his personal funds an Award for the Promotion of Human Welfare. With the Department of Sociology, Emory University, and the Southern Sociologi-
cal Society co-sponsoring the biennial
Award, support to stimulate application
was provided promising research of Bar-
bara Katz Rothman for her work on the
social implications of genetic testing, of
Roscoe J. Steinberg to extend her work on
a gender neutral job comparison sys-
tem, and of Gary Louis Albrecht for his
studies of the treatment of disabled per-
sons in rehabilitation. With Suker's death this program to encourage re-
sesearch use through financial support will close. His love for his haccalaurate institu-
tion led him to contribute to the devel-
opment of the Michael C. Carlise Mu-
seum, Emory University. Memorials in his honor may be made in the Sara Smith
Suker and Solomon Suker Fund of the
Museum. In addition to the American Sociologi-
ical Association, Suker belonged to the
Southern Sociological Society and the Populati1on Association of America.
Albert L. Treas, Emory University

N. J. C. Vaarstukumar (1941-2000)

Nallapeta J. C. "Kumar" Vaarstuk-
umar, Professor of Sociology and Chair of
the Department of Sociology and An-
thropology at Susquehanna University,
died January 28, 2000, at age 58 at his
home in Selinsgrove, PA following a brief illness. He had just finished the full
term and was preparing to begin a sabb-
atical during which he had planned to
complete a book manuscript on humor
and social theory. Born in Chintalapudi,
India, and a member of the Susquehanna University faculty for 18 years, Kumar earned his bachelor's degree in 1961 with honors in
chemical engineering from Andhra
University, India. Having developed an
interest in theology and ethics, he earned the master of divinity degree in 1975 from Princeton Theological Seminary. This was followed by two further gradu-
ate degrees in sociology; the Master of
Arts degree in 1977 and the PhD in 1978,
both from Princeton University where
he specialized in populations and demog-
raphy. After coming to Susquehanna, he
was awarded several National Endow-
ment for the Humanities grants enabling
him to attend scholarly programs at Duke, Harvard, and the University of California-Berkeley. During 1994-1995, he served on the founding faculty of Miyazaki International College in Japan and was a visiting scholar at the East
West Center at the University of Hawai'i-
Honealoa. From 1998 until the time of
his death, he served as chair of Susquehanna's Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Kumar's broad academic preparation in
the natural sciences, theology, and the
social sciences made him an enviable
colleague with the ability to teach a wide
variety of college courses. He was re-
markably well read and quick to apply his
disciplined academic mind to prac-
tical issues of the day. His scholarly in-
terests were many and varied, includ-
ing American society and culture, social change and development, postmodern
culture, Asian societies and cultures, the
sociology of religion, and the sociology
of humor. At the time of his death
Kumar had established an international
recognition of his work, having pub-
lished widely and presented scholarly
papers at conferences in Canada, Ger-
many, Amsterdam, Norway, and Finland as well as at conferences throughout the United States.
But Kumar's chief interest was in writing. A brilliant and challenging professor, Kumar constantly placed his
students first. Always willing to drop what he was doing to help a student, he knew each of his students personally and constantly offered them the chal-
lenge and support appropriate to their needs. His special tutelage encouraged
many of his students to accomplish far
more than they had anticipated to them-
Aves. And his steadfast support of criti-
cal reading, thinking, and writing in the context of a liberal arts education served as a beacon for his colleagues as well as
his students, especially in an age where
the superficial frequently wins over gen-
ius.

Kumar was an unpretentious man who
was serious about his work. Yet he
knew when and how to laugh. He was a man of moral nobility, not hesitating to
speak out against what was wrong. But
this rectitude was marked by bal-
ance, infused by kindness, by a natural
sympathy. He had an educated heart as
well as an educated mind and will be
sadly missed by all that knew him.

A memorial service was held at Susquehanna University on February 10. Surviving in addition to his wife, Joan, and sons, Christopher, and his
mother and four sisters, all of India.
J. Thomas Weiler, Susquehanna University

Boyd Printing1 celebrates our 49th year of printing ASA publications2 by sharing our 2000 Small Business Excellence Award3 with ASA members and inviting you to visit our booth4 at your annual meeting.5

The minutes from the January 2000 meeting of ASA Council will appear in the September/October 2000 issue of Footnotes, and are also available for return now on the ASA home page at http://www.asanet.org.

1 Established in 1889, Boyd Printing has been owned and operated by the same family since 1919.
2 Our company prints hundreds of publications, including those of ASA—a continuous client since 1951.
4 Boyd will be at Booth #308 in the Exhibit Hall.
5 We'll see you during your annual meeting, August 12-16 in Washington, D.C.
New Publications Make Their Debut at the 2000 Annual Meeting

For the third year, ASA publications will be displayed and sold at the ASA bookstore. Please visit the bookstore (Marriott Wardman Park) to browse and purchase our titles again this year. In addition to our normal stable of publications, here are a few titles that will debut at the bookstore:

- ASA Reference Volumes
- ASA Research Briefs

Issue Series
- Hate Crime in America: What Do We Know?

Teaching Resources
- Directory of Programs in Applied Sociology and Practice
- Teaching and Learning in Large Classes
- Preparing Graduate Students to Teach
- Techniques for Teaching Sex and Gender

Course Syllabi and Materials
- Sociology of Culture
- Sociology of Education
- Sociology of Law
- Teaching about Hate Crimes
- Humanist Sociology
- Introductory Sociology
- Juvenile Delinquency
- Political Sociology
- Research Methods
- Sex and Gender
- Work and Occupations

And much, much more!