New Report Explodes Myths on Nonmarital Pregnancy

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

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

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

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

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


Among its conclusions, the report found that:

- The majority of unwed mothers are not teenagers, nor are they minorities, even though nonmarital childbearing rates are disproportionately high among these populations.
- Economic factors and changes in society's attitudes about marriage, sex, and childbearing have more to do with increases in out-of-wedlock childbearing than do welfare benefits.
- More research is needed to determine whether efforts to strengthen families to remove barriers to adoption, abortion, and marriage to enforce child support orders and to reduce the marriage penalty in various welfare and public assistance programs would substantially reduce out-of-wedlock childbearing.

Copies of the full report, or additional copies of the executive summary, are available to journalists from Child Trends, (202) 362-5080, and to the public from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

On Page 5 . . .

- A Footnotes interview with report author Kristin Moore
- A summary of the report's findings

President Fernando Cardoso Reflects on Brazil and Sociology

by Tal Gouriz, Rutgers University at Camden

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

After 10 months in office, Cardoso was still riding a wave of popularity based on his remarkably successful economic policies. The Plan Real, which Cardoso implemented in his role as Minister of Finance during the last year of the preceding administration, has ended Brazil's hyper-inflation. This inflation, which had been as high as 40 percent or 50 percent per month, has now reached almost zero. This has placed the country on a sound foundation for economic growth, while significantly increasing the real incomes of the poor. For the first time, according to some new reports, not teenagers, nor are they minorities, even though nonmarital childbearing rates are disproportionately high among these populations.

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

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

Copies of the full report, or additional copies of the executive summary, are available to journalists from Child Trends, (202) 362-5080, and to the public from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

On Page 5 . . .

- A Footnotes interview with report author Kristin Moore
- A summary of the report's findings

NRC Report Issued on Departmental Rankings

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

The National Research Council on September 12 released the 740-page report, which assesses the quality and effectiveness of doctoral programs and updates a 1982 report produced by the same organization. A 15-member committee, co-chaired by Marvin L. Goldberger, Dean for Natural Sciences at the University of California-San Diego, and Brendan Maher, Professor of Psychology at Harvard, oversaw the preparation and production of the report.

The study examines more than 3,600 doctoral programs in 41 fields at 274 universities. Under the criteria established by the committee, some newer programs were omitted. According to its producers, the data presented should be useful to prospective graduate students in selecting programs, and by administrators and policy-makers in setting priorities and allocating resources.

The study analyzed graduate education from a number of perspectives. It utilized data provided by universities about the students and faculty participating in their programs. National data bases produced indicators of faculty research productivity and provided demographic characteristics of program graduates. In addition, the study relied on survey results from nearly 9,000 university faculty members who assessed each program's effectiveness in training scholars and research scientists and the scholarly quality of faculty.

See Rankings, page 6

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
In This Issue . . .

Promoting Ethical Research on Children

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Regular Features

Departments .................................. 11
Obituaries ........................................ 15
Public Affairs Update ............................ 3

Footnotes shares NRC's listing of top sociology departments

The Top 95

Statistical Agencies

Face Re-Invention

And two sociologists say it may cause more harm than good

Making the Grade

ASA's Committee on Graduate Education addresses key issues

Everything You Ever Wanted to Know . . .

Facts and figures from the new report on non-marital pregnancy

An ASA Annual Meeting Facelift?
The Program Committee seeks livelier sessions
NSF Announces Grants
Sociologists Awarded $2 Million from Human Capital Initiative

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has announced in October that sociologists received nearly $2 million in fiscal year 1995 from its Human Capital Initiative (HCI). Fifteen sociologists received grants ranging from $50,000 to $395,000 to conduct research under the HCI, which is designed to explore critical issues related to the development of human skills and resources. In all, NSF granted awards to 135 recipients for a total of $9.6 million. ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine said the ASA has been a strong advocate for the HCI and that she is "delighted" by the large dollar amount granted to sociologists. "It reflects well on the quality of proposals presented by sociologists and the advantages that a sociological perspective brings to these types of issues," she said.

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

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

- William Ball, University of California-Santa Barbara, $92,761 for "Environments, Organizations, and Jobs: The Causes and Consequences of Workplace Gender Segregation";
- Paula England, University of Arizona, $97,526 for "Wage Trajectories in Occupations Segregated by Race and Gender";
- Lingxin Hao, University of Iowa, $80,132 for "Family Social Capital and Academic Achievement of Immigrant Children";
- Jeannie Hulbert, Louisiana State University, $129,523 for "The Structure of Social and Economic Isolation in Underclass Populations";
- Robert Kauffman, Ohio State University, $129,523 for "Impact of Race on the Life Course: Component 1";
- John Logan, State University of New York-Albany, $129,523 for "Residential Patterns of Minorities in the Metropolis";
- Michael Marcy, Brandeis University, $129,523 for "The Evolution of Cooperation in Social Dilemmas";
- Scott South, State University of New York-Albany, $129,523 for "Escaping Distressed Neighborhoods";
- Richard Udry, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, $129,523 for "The Impact of Family Composition on Economic Well-Being";
- Kevin Vossman, University of Maryland-College Park, $75,999 for "Gender Inequalities Across Metropolitan Labor Markets";
- Pamela Walters, Indiana University, $90,952 for "Securing Social Rights: Subordinate Group Challenges to Educational Policy and the Transformation of Public Education, 1800 to 1920";
- Bruce Western, Princeton University, $96,767 for "The Impact of Unions on Wages and Unemployment"; and
- Collaborative Project: Arne Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, $198,419, Dean Knopf, University of Minnesota, $198,419, Peter Marsden, Harvard University, $122,966 for "Interorganizational Networks and the Changing Employment Contract".

Commission on Applied and Clinical Sociology Off the Ground

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

A joint effort by the Sociological Practice Association and the Society for Applied Sociology, the Commission held its charter meeting on February 2nd and 4th, 1995 and drafted its purpose statement, objectives, and bylaws at its first meeting in June. The Commission organized a roundtable discussion as the ASA Annual Meeting and, most recently, met in October at the annual meeting of the Society for Applied Sociology in San Diego, CA.

Harry Perlis, a founding member of the Commission, told The Sociologist that the Commission plans to explore and create links between an accreditation in Clinical and Applied Sociology and professional or state licensure or certification. Sociologists have traditionally had licensure problems with the legal structures in 50 states, and the Commission will address these issues and barriers.

In addition, the Commission is currently working with the ASA Section on Sociological Practice to revise and update the Directory of Programs in Applied Sociology and Sociological Practice. Persons interested in seeing programs included in the Directory should contact J. Kay Easte at Humboldt State University or Perlis.
ASA Committee on Graduate Education Explores New Topics

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

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

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

Special Educational Needs and Concerns of International Students

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

Sociological Practice Programs

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

The Role of the Director of Graduate Studies

The Director of Graduate Studies (DGS) is perhaps a diffuse role. How do different departments, or different incumbents, define the role? How successful have DGSs been in preparing students for sociological practice positions? What are the ways in which a DGS can be particularly helpful and effective with students? The Committee encourages DGSs who have identified some specific elements of their role that they think are important to contact William Robinson, Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

The Admission Process

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

Core and Canon in the Comprehensive Exams

How do departments use comprehensive and qualifying exams to evaluate students? At what point in the students’ education are the exams taken? Are there standard topics across every student must pass or is there a choice of topics? What is the format of the exams? The Committee will undertake a survey to get a range of examples. Comments and ideas can be sent to Bertrice PesceLocklo, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. The Committee will gather information over the fall and winter, will interview and occasionally visit some departments to flesh out exemplary practices, and will write up this set of reports in advance of the 1996 Annual Meeting. #

FAD Proposals Sought; December 15 Deadline

The American Sociological Association invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by the American Sociological Association and the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, ground-breaking research initiatives, and other important sociological research activities. FAD awards provide scholars with a vital capital for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broadening the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and providing leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

Selection Criteria

Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit and the importance of the project.

August 16-20, 1996 in NYC . . .

Interaction and Participation Means Livelier Annual Meeting

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

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

Alternative formats

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

- The "Koppal" model—In advance of the meeting, questions are prepared by the President and given to panelists. The President acts as interviewer; panelists come prepared to discuss some pre-set questions, then respond to new questions from the audience and President.
- The "Brookings" model—The Discussion begins the session by summarizing and evaluating the papers in a 10-15 minute presentation; the authors then respond to the Discussant’s presentation. Audience members are encouraged to challenge the authors throughout.
- The "Diggbar" model—Each presenter is invited to make a five- to seven-minute presentation the issues addressed in their papers; the remaining time is spent in discussion.
- The "Welcome" model—The President introduces two to three presenters who present alternative sides of an issue. Different perspectives on an issue or different interpretations of the data are presented.
- The "Garrick" model—One or two short papers are presented, the audience is then broken up into small groups for discussion; a representative of each group (or at least some of the groups) present the group’s reactions and conclusions to those assembled.
- The "开出" model—Researchers in pairs, summarize their partners’ papers and discuss their strengths and weaknesses. After each "pair" is given a chance to respond, members of the audience join in.

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

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

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

Footnotes: Interviews Kristin Moore on the Sociological Perspective

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

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

I think the most important finding is that marriage in America has changed substantially and that changes in nonmarital childbearing reflect changes in marriage as much or more than they reflect changes in fertility behavior. People focus on nonmarital births as an issue of fertility, but it’s more complex than that. For a variety of reasons, people are finding marriage less attractive and this is helping to explain why nonmarital births are rising so dramatically.

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

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

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

Most nonmarital births are unintended. This has enormous public policy implications because it means there is common ground between policy makers and unmarried people. We can help people prevent what they don’t want, which people can make reasonable hypothesis for policy and for research.

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

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

Footnotes: What lessons should sociologists draw from their experience?

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

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

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

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

Males, especially adult males. And men as fathers—what they bring to families and children. Also, the role of varied public policies—not just welfare—in affecting sexual, fertility and marriage behavior needs more attention.

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

Among the specific findings identified in a “Report to Congress on Out of Wedlock Childbearing” are:

**Note:** Most women bearing children out-of-wedlock are not teenagers. Teenagers account for 30 percent of all births outside of marriage. Women ages 20-24 and women ages 25 and older each account for 35 percent of nonmarital births.

Still, with 72 percent of births to teens outside of marriage, nonmarital childbearing is disproportionately high for teenagers. Also, half of all first nonmarital births occur to teens. While several western nations have nonmarital birth rates as high or higher than the U.S. rate, Americans have an unusually high rate of teen-age childbearing.

The majority of out-of-wedlock births are to white women. While rates of nonmarital childbirth are higher among black women, 50 percent of all births outside of marriage in 1983 were to white women. Rates of nonmarital births are also rising faster among white women.

Poorly educated and less affluent men and women are less likely to marry, but not necessarily less likely to have children. For both men and women, higher wages, higher education, and better economic opportunities are related to lower rates of nonmarital childbearing and higher rates of marriage.

Unmarried couples experiencing pregnancy today are much less likely to get married than they were 20 or 30 years ago. " Shotgun weddings " have become more the exception than the rule. From the 1960s to the 1990s, the proportion of nonmarital conceptions in which the parents married before the child was born plummeted from 31 percent to 8 percent among blacks, from 33 percent to 22 percent among Hispanics, and from 61 percent to 34 percent among whites.

The population at risk of a nonmarital pregnancy has expanded substantially over the past several decades as Americans marry later, are more likely to divorce, and are more likely to engage in nonmarital sex. Premarital and nonmarital sex is more common today among both adolescents and adults than several decades ago. Among women born between 1954 and 1963, 50 percent had sex before they married, compared with 68 percent among women born a decade earlier.

Unmarried women who are sexually active are less likely than married women to use contraceptives. In 1988, among sexually active women, 77 percent of never-married women and 41 percent of previously married were not using contraception, compared with only 5 percent of currently married women.

Abortion among unmarried pregnant women decreased substantially between 1980 and 1991. During these years, the proportion of nonmarital pregnancies that ended in abortion declined from 60 percent to 46 percent.

Welfare is not an important contributor to recent increases in out-of-wedlock childbearing. Evidence linking welfare benefits with increases in nonmarital births is inconsistent. When a link is found, it tends to be small.

Young children in single-mother families tend to score lower on verbal and math achievement tests. In middle childhood, children raised by a single parent tend to receive lower grades, have more behavior problems, and have higher rates of chronic health and psychiatric disorders.
Comparing the findings from the recent study to the earlier 1983 effort indicated that:

- Programs that were included in the earlier study tended to have similar ratings 10 years later.
- It is taking longer to earn a doctorate at almost every institution in almost every field, although, on average, the time to degree is greatest at lower ranked programs.
- Women and minorities are still underrepresented in many fields, but they are as likely to graduate from highly ranked programs as non-minority males.
- Highly ranked programs tend to be larger, as measured by the number of faculty members, graduate students, and degrees conferred, and,
- On average, the number of program faculty has increased since 1983 in every field common to both assessments, including many fields in the social and behavioral sciences and arts and humanities where the number of program graduates has declined.

The committee encourages scholars to use data in the report to test hypotheses and conduct analyses. An electronic file of selected tables from the report is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.nas.edu. In addition, a CD-ROM that will include more detailed program-level data is being developed and will be distributed for public use.
The American Sociological Association expresses its heartfelt thanks to all of the individuals who contributed to the American Sociological Association for 1995.

The ASA also wishes to warmly thank those individuals who contributed to a variety of ASA funds in 1995.

These funds include the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, small grants awarded to minority scholars for research projects, and unrestricted funds to support the Minority Fellowship Program, a fund to support predoctoral training for minority students in sociology graduate programs.

The ASA is grateful to all of its supporters and is committed to providing a broad range of opportunities for its members and the larger society.
The strongest opposition to Cardoso is from government employees who fear losing their protected positions, and from some labor leaders who have been able to win privileges for their members through their connections to the bureaucratic structures established by previous Brazilian regimes. The greatest beneficiaries of Cardoso’s policies have not been the wealthy, but the unorganized and employed workers at the bottom of Brazil’s steep income pyramid, because these workers were least able to protect themselves from inflation. The losers have been middle income workers on fixed salaries who have had to pay more for services.

Political Inflation

When Cardoso first went into politics as an intellectual braved his way among many of his colleagues. In his maiden speech to the Federal Senate in 1985, he quoted Max Weber on the need to attempt the impossible if one is to achieve the possible. His Senate speeches were often at the same high intellectual level as his academic writings. President (then Foreign Minister) because of his international prestige as an intellectual, his political reputation, and the fact that he speaks English, French, Spanish, and German. Most of Brazil’s presidents, including Franco, spoke only Portuguese.

Cardoso accepted the Finance Minister portfolio, against the advice of many of his friends, after a series of ministers had failed to end inflation. Many people thought it was a hopeless assignment which would destroy a brilliant career. President Cardoso thought it was an opportunity to serve where the President needed him, and had the self-confidence to believe he could succeed despite the obstacles.

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

A critical responsibility of sociologists, Cardoso believes, is to debunk the myths propagated by the media. He is particularly critical of the catch phrase “neoliberalism” which is being used to justify his administration. He insists that this term has nothing to do with his policies, or with Brazil’s realities. He observes that some sociologists are too isolated from the realities of the decision-making process. Instead of debunking the myths of the press, they repeat them. He thought that many Brazilian letdowns, including some sociologists, repeat empty slogans rather than formulating alternative social policies. For this reason, the Brazilian opposition is not fulfilling its proper function in formulating policy alternative.
More Section Awards from ASA's 1995 Annual Meeting!

Marxist Sociology

Award for Distinguished Scholarship

The 1995 Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Marxist Sociology has been awarded to Martin J. Murray for The Revolutionary Future: The Painful Birth of Post-apartheid South Africa. Murray is a rich and carefully nuanced exploration of the recent history of South Africa from February 1990, when the white government was overthrown by the black majority. Murray is the author of the book and has presented the award to the recipient.

Social Psychology

Outstanding Student Paper Award

The 1995 Sociology of Education Section Award for an Outstanding Student Paper was presented to Robert Warren. The winning paper, "Social Background, Migration History, and English Language Ability: Educational Attainment Among White and Mexican Origin Children in the American Southwest," is by Robert Warren and is an interesting contribution to the sociology of education, social stratification, quantitative methods, and demography. The paper is highly cited in the field of sociology.

Sex and Gender

Sally Hacker Dissertation Paper Award

The Sex and Gender Section has awarded its 1995 Sally Hacker Dissertation Paper Award to Dana M. Britten, a recent graduate of the University of Texas, Austin. Britten, who is currently an Assistant Professor at the University of Texas, Austin, is the author of the winning dissertation, "Sex, Violence, and Supervision: A Study of the Prison as a Gendered Organization," directed by Christine Williams and Terry Sullivan.

Social Psychology

Cooley-Mead Award

The 1995 Cooley-Mead Award for Distinguished Research in Social Psychology has been awarded to Harold Garfinkel, a well-known social psychologist. Garfinkel's research on the structuring of social phenomena has been influential in the field of sociology. The award is given annually to an individual for outstanding contributions to the field of social psychology.
Sociologists Urged to Monitor Federal Statistics

As part of staying abreast of research opportuni-
ties and federal statistic issues, the ASA is a num-
erous federal agencies, and the National Science Foun-
dation. Sociologist 

Nancy Moe, who chairs ASA's Committee on National Statistics, also attends COSS's meet-

ings.

Changes in the nation's federal statistical sys-
tem could have important, long-
term consequences for sociology, making it
effectively important that sociologists

monitor federal statistics.

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

Among important technological changes is the
shift from paper to electronic data
dissemination. The Census Bureau, for
example, is eliminating detailed tables in
the series of reports such as the P30 or
P70 series that provided quick tabular ref-
ence volumes on topics such as racial and
ethnic minorities, poverty, income, wealth,
and well-being of the nation's population.
The Census Bureau is moving towards
on-line systems that will operate at three
tiered summary levels that may be similar to
the old paper reports: public use of micro-
samples, and customized microfiles of
 Census data for special purposes. As a result,
sociologists in the classroom will be less
able to obtain a paper report in order to cre-
ate a transparency for a lecture. Teaching
assistants, meanwhile, may need to be con-
venant with electronic data access in order
to assist in extralegal preparation. Some
researchers, however, may benefit by cus-
tomized data sets, although the turn-
around time for these is still unknown.
Curious internet users are encouraged to
go to http://www.census.gov for more
information.

Medical sociologists and health ser-

vices researchers will discover that some
of the data they use will be coordinated and
consolidated. The National Center for
Health Statistics (NCHS) will service as
an independent entity with a strength-

ened role in the leadership of health data
systems. Many of the more than 100 cur-
rent NCHS programs will be joined by the
National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)
sampling frame. For example, the
National Medical Expenditure Survey
will remain with the Agency for Health
Care Policy Research, but its sampling
frame will come from the NCHS's work
agency, NCHS. Some of the current surveys and surveillance systems will not survive
these consolidation efforts.

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

Sociologists may find of interest the

report from the National Academy report,
Measuring Poverty: A New Approach, the
August 28, 1999 Federal Register notice
requesting public comments on the tax-

ethnic classification used by the Federal
system, and the November conference on
the Census Bureau area definitions hosted by
ASA.

ASA Accepts Applications for Teaching Awards Program

Applications are now being accepted for the ASA Teaching Endowment Fund Small Grants Program. These grants are intended to support projects that

enhance the quality of teaching in the
United States and Canada.

The Teaching Endowment Fund Grant

may be given to an individual, a depart-
ment, a program, or a committee of a
state/regional association. Individuals
applying for the grant must be a member of
ASA. Initially, two grants will be given
each year for up to $2,500 each.

The principal criteria for the award are
that the project is likely to enhance the

teaching of sociology in North America
and serve as a seed-project that will con-
tinue to have a long-term and systemic
impact. The criteria are intentionally
flexible in order to accommodate innovative
proposals. Given the newness of the award
program, these criteria will expand over
time if they do not meet all the criteria for
the award. A partial list of the kinds of activi-
ties that would be considered includes:

• Developing creative instructional

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

• Organizing and implementing fac-
tory development programs or work-
shops to improve sociological

instruction. Such in-service training pro-
grams might be designed for college,
secondary, or elementary teachers or

• Producing new materials or pro-
ducts for teaching sociology in

elementary and/or secondary schools.

Proposals limited to a maximum of
five pages would describe the project
and the intended audience or beneficia-
ties; explain how the financial support
would be used; describe the expected
benefits of the project and indicate how
the project might have lasting benefit.
Deadline for postmark of applications is
the first working day in January. Ap-
lications should be sent to American
Sociological Association, Academic
and Professional Affairs Program, 1722 N
Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The selection of projects will be made by the ASA Committee on Teaching.

FADY from page 4

posed research project. Within this con-
text, specific evaluation criteria include

• innovativeness and promise of the
research idea

• originality and significance of research
goals

• potential of the study as a building
block in the development of future
research

• appropriateness and significance of
the research hypotheses

• feasibility and adequacy of project
design

• plans for analysis and evaluation of
data

• plans for dissemination of results

• appropriateness of requested budget

The awards are limited to individuals
with PhD degrees or the equivalent.
Preference is given to applicants who have
previously received a FADY award. The
selection committee consists of four mem-
bers of the ASA Council, three Vice Presi-
dents, and the ASA Executive Officer.

Funding

The amount of each award shall not
exceed $4,000. Payment goes directly
to the principal investigator. Grant money
may not be used for convention expenses,
 honoraria, or Principal Investigator's sal-
ary. Awards are encouraged to con-
tinue the tradition of donating any
royalty income derived from projects
supported by the grant.

Application Process

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

• a cover sheet with the title, name of
head author, additional name(s) of
author(s)

• a 100-200 word abstract of the
research/conference topic

• a maximum of five single-spaced
pages describing the project
(excluding appendices)

• a detailed budget and time sched-
ule

• a bibliography

• a statement of other pending sup-
port

• vita

Please send eight complete applica-
tion packages to FADY Awards, ASA/NSF
Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW,
Washington, DC 20036. Applicants are
required to notify ASA if other funding
is received for the project.

Awards from page 9

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

The winner of this award was

Jasmine Price of North Carolina State Uni-

versity. Jasmine is writing a dissertation
titled, "Gender, Sexuality and Emotions
in friendships Between Gay and Straight
Men." She explores how gay and straight
men construct identity, establish intimacy,
and negotiate status in their friendships by
managing their experience and expression
of sexuality, gender and emotion.

Honorable mention went to

Kathleen Ashby, Temple University, whose
dissertation, "Bitenknots in the Bottom Drawer:
Lesbian Identity and Workplace Strategies,"
examines the various strategies and subter-
fuges employed by lesbians in the work-
place, dealing with coming out to fellow
employees.

Peace and War

Elise Boulding Student Paper Award

The Peace and

War Section of ASA

presented the 1995

Elise Boulding stu-

dent Paper Award to

Laura Miller for her

paper, "Who Speaks
for Women? Femi-

nism and the Exclu-

sion of Military Women from Combat." The
paper, based on extensive survey data,
contrasts the views of women enlisted in the
Army and females on issues like the draft and
the participation of women in combat. The author dis-

cusses the implications of these differ-
ences for mainstream feminism.

This award is named after the out-
standing peace researcher and peace
activist Elise Boulding whose work and

impact have enriched both students and

maturing scholars over the past five
decades.

Distinguished Career Award

The Peace and

War Section Distin-

guished Career Award

for outstanding

achievement goes to

Herbert C. Kelman

for his work over the
past four decades
that applied the tools
of social psychology to
the way to a better

world.

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

Laura Miller
In the News, continued

Public Radio Morning Edition, August 26, 1993. His research was extensively reported in two separate stories broadcast during September on Voice of America.

Ruth P. Rabbisig, Fashion Institute of Technology, SUNY, was interviewed by J. B. Nygren on September 13, 1993 on Good Morning America regarding her ongoing work on the manipulation of personal feelings. On September 20, 1993, she was also interviewed by Anne Driscoll, Women's Wear Daily on the phenomenon of "drowsy driven Friday" or casual dress in the workplace.

Richard S. Sible, Princeton University, was quoted in Time Magazine, August 8, 1993, about his attitudes toward investment in Russia.

Ruth Wallace, George Washington University, appeared on EBC and CNN discussing the 1992 U.S. Senate election and the role of women in Catholicism.

People

Andrew Achtenbom, Deputy Director and Director of the Library of the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, University of Michigan, was honored by the University of Coimbra in Portugal at a conference on medieval studies.

Ruth E. Hentsch, Institute of Anatomy, University of Vienna, was named honorary doctor of medical science by the University of Iowa.

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

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

Senator Jeanne Kohut, of Seattle, and sociologist, has been appointed to the Washington Sentencing Guidelines Commission for a two-year term. The 3rd District state senator was chosen by the President of the Senate to serve as one of four legislators on the 20-member panel.

Awards

University of California-Santa Cruz, in collaboration with Craig Reinman, director of graduate studies of sociology at the University, and Sharon Green, director of education and prevention at the Santa Cruz AIDS Project (SCAP), has received a grant of $17,600 from the National Institute of Mental Health. The money will be used for the development of an AIDS Research Program to evaluate the effectiveness of the HIV prevention program among injection drug users in Santa Cruz County. The title of the study is "Preventing HIV in Injection Drug Users: A Small City Model."


Peter Grilly, Editor-in-Chief of Harvard University Press internationally established Library & Information Science Program has been named the Bowker/ULAC Serials Librarian of the Year.

Jann K. Kelly-Moore, University of North Dakota, received the Great Plains Sociological Association Service Award.

Mark Robert Rank, Washington Uni-

ver, served the Distinguished Faculty Award during the University's annual Convocation Celebration. This award represents the highest faculty honor given by the University to recognize outstanding contributions to teaching and service.

Diane E. Tush, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale received one of four awards for Excellence in Women's Discourse at the University of Wisconsin. The awards are given annually and recognize outstanding contributions to education, research and service to the university, region, and state. The award also honors efforts to help women advance personally and professionally.

New Books

Eleanor Fisherman, Slav Dyey (The Crossroads Press, 1993).

Joe R. Feagin, University of Hawaii, and Michael Peter Smith, The Building: Race, Ethnicity, and The Urban Crore (University of Minnesota Press, 1995).

Joe R. Feagin, University of Hawaii, and Charles G. Feagin, Racism and Rela-

tion (Prentice-Hall, 1995).

David O. Friedrichs, University of Southern California, has been named White House Crime in Contemporary Society (SAGE/ Wadsworth, Pacific Grove, CA, 1996).

John G. Guillibeau, University of Scot-

tain, and James M. Gillibert, Kansas City, MO, Methadone and Druggists in Twentieth-Century Sociology (State Uni-


Mary Glennon and David Blackmun, Synthesis of Vnr (University Press of America, 1995).

Shelia T. Gregory, Black Women in the Academy (Research & Littlefield Pub-

lishers, Inc, 1995).

M. Patricia Marbach, Legging the Globe (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1995).

Robert O'Reilly, The Condition of American Liberalism (Galaxy Publishing, College Board Publica-

tions, 1995).

James M. Russell, Eastern Connecticut State University, Introduction to Mac-


Elena S. Silber, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Venezuela, Central America: A Comparative Sociological Study of Mestizos in Catholic Societies (Cam-

bridge University Press, 1995).

Holly Stiel, Clan or Community? Set-

ting Solutions: Not Subpoenas for Bad Exec-

utives (South End Press, 1995).

Sharon Thompson, Going All the Way: Teenage Girls, Their Sex, Romance, and Pregnancy (Bell & Wang, 1995).

Steven Vage, St. Louis University, "What Else?" third edition (Prentice Hall, 1996).

New Publications

Spack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy 1996 Community Action Research Fellowships February 15 Deadline

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

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

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

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

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

- A 3-page (no more than 1500 words) description of the project, including a detailed budget. The description should set forth the goals of the project, how it will be carried out, and to fit the action objectives of the community organization or project. Any products from this activity should also be described with a summary of dissemination. The dissemination plan need not occur during the time of the fellowship.

- A time schedule showing how a specific organization will use your research to carry out its objectives.

- Resume of applicants.

- A letter from an organizational sponsor, including a description of the organization's goals, mission, work, etc.

Please send applications to: Spack Community Action Research Fellowship, American Sociological Association, 1222 North St, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

14 November 1995 Footnotes
Summer, continued
from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation. Participants will receive a stipend of $250 a week and an all-expense-paid room, board, and travel. Applications are invited from full-time faculty at American colleges and universities. Twenty-five applicants will be selected on the basis of their interest in the topics of their teaching and research. Priority given to those who apply in pairs of two or more from the same institution which include representatives from both the sciences and humanities. Application deadline is March 1, 1996. Contact: David Maguire, Associate Director, Inhouse Scholarly Workshops, Peabody Student Union, 1/400, 1995
magna@nps.edu.

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

Contact
ASA Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities seeks concerns and suggestions from individuals with disabilities regarding their experiences at ASA Annual Meetings. Forward comments to Diane T. Tobin, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-6436, (618) 453-7628.

If you have developed multi-media resources for teaching about race and ethnicity, mark Conklin, Department of Sociology, Value and Conflict Community College, 1100 420th St., Linwood, NE 68361, (402) 732-1200, ext. 8249.

Deaths
William H. Harlan, 78, professor emeritus of Sociology at Ohio University, died on July 1, 1995, in Oxford, OH.

Henry W. Hemenway, 86, vice-president and treasurer emeritus at George Washington University, died on August 9, 1995, in Washington, DC.

Obituaries
John Bissell (1915-1995)

John Bissell, co-author of introductory sociology and social science texts with his wife Marie, died at his home in Costa Rica on his eighty-second birthday, August 4, 1995.

Born in Winona, MN, August 24, 1915, he studied at the University of Minnesota and the American University at the University of Wisconsin. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago in 1957.

A 15-month trip around the world at age 19 (soaking $500) gave him the idea for his doctoral dissertation, "The Youth's Social Movement." He was awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of Chicago in 1941.

In the summer of 1941, the young Bissell visited the American Southwest and the Hopi reservation. He was exposed to possible moons, through his experiences, he was a professor, who would exchange gifts for a year at Winona State Teacher's College in Michigan. Bissell was elected to the Costa Rica in 1942, during which time they wrote Costa Rica Life, a social-antropological study of the country, published by Columbia University Press in 1944.

Bissell served in the European Theater of War in 1943. During this time he and Marie began their research for The People of Kanum, published by Columbia University Press in 1955, and in 1959, an honoraire doctorate for her outstanding civil service contributions.

Born in Johnston, SC, in 1916, he never abandoned his American nationality, nor did he become a sociologist who just happened to be black. Believing that first-class citizens of the United States apparently was a first-class sociologist, he courageously used his sociological imagination and trained his sociological skills to right social wrongs.

Registered to vote in Alabama in 1938, he was selected for the Tuskegee Civic Association (TCA) from the Tuskegee Men's Club, in 1942, and appointed to the Governing Women. The TCA's first president (and so it moved to the District of Columbia in 1970), he helped set the TCA a new goal, to provide new and improved political opportunities. When Alabama gerrymandered most black voices out of Tuskegee in 1957, because black voices were too small, he led the TCA's successful effort to help set the ground for the US Supreme Court decision on voiding of black political representation. In 1961, he led the TCA's most recent economic protest against most white businesses in the county and was arrested at the "Freedom March" on July 25, 1961.

He was married to his wife Marie, before they were married, and three great-grandchildren.

Marie Bissell

Charles G. Cowell (1900-1995)

Charles Goddard Cowell, the only sociologist who had been an inductee to the U.S. Supreme Court as a lawyer (the last in the appointment of Cowell v. Lightbloom 335 U.S. 339 (1948)), died on December 4, 1995, while briefly hospitalized in Washington, DC. He had donated his body to the University of Alabama Medical School. He was remembered on October 10, 1995, as probably the most influential sociologist of his time, who was employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research and retired in 1951. He was highly respected by his colleagues, especially in Europe, and was an extraordinary discriminator in his personal and professional life.

Having learned of Cowell's all of his life, he is my ideal sociologist. In a public hearing, he was not only by being publicly labeled as a "dangerous, left-wing, firebrand" or other such epithets, nor damaged by theTCA's typical exclusion in most accounts of the modern black civil rights movement, he instead made bad and good sociological publications because he was a vice as opposed to a few. He was a great teacher, and his contributions were applications of sociological knowledge to easing racial segregation, including helping to ensure the traditional civil rights of blacks. He was an "aggressive critic" sociological and a mighty social force who labored long and hard to become a first-class American citizen by promoting and testing the efficacy of collective action on constructive social change. As such, he truly earned the many honors bestowed upon him by many different groups, including in 1995, the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Career Award in Social Practice of Sociology.

Strongly supported to and competed a complete family of his body by blood and marriage, his survivors include his daughter, Mrs. Gwendolyn Cowell (Roebing, NJ), his grandson, Laurence Simon (Tuskegee, AL), and I, hope, all sociologists who truly can evolve as a role model when their students ask, "What ought sociologists do?"

Jacqueline Johnson Johnson, Ohio State University

J. Henry Kreson (1918-1995)

J. Henry Kreson died at Massacugetts General Hospital in Boston on July 4, 1995, after a brief illness. He was born in Philadelphia on January 9, 1918, the son of Mordecai and Hannah Kreson, but spent his early years on a farm in New Jersey. He was educated at Villanova University and earned his Ph.D. in sociology at Yale. He taught at New York University in 1960-1961, and at Bennington College, 1964-68. He came to Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts in 1964 as a member of the History and Sociology Department as the only sociologist. He was named Professor Emeritus of Sociology in 1985. He served as department head until 1985 and was named Professor Emeritus of Sociology in 1985. He served as department head until 1985 and was named Professor Emeritus of Sociology in 1985. He served as department head until 1985 and was named Professor Emeritus of Sociology in 1985. He served as department head until 1985 and was named Professor Emeritus of Sociology in 1985. He served as department head until 1985 and was named Professor Emeritus of Sociology in 1985. He served as department head until 1985.

In addition to his wife, he leaves his son, Dr. Ronald Kreson; his daughter, Dr. Margaret Kreson; and his grandchildren, Andrew Sternes Kreson, and his great-grandchildren, three step-grandchildren, a nephew, and several nieces. Contributions may be made to the Unitarian Universalist Universal Fellowship, PO Box 92, Ambler, PA 19002, or the Sociology Graduate Student Fellowship Fund, 1995, Office of the President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Thomas Kreson

Classified Ads

Will bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, meaning. Twenty years' experience, including several ASA journals, Demography, Criminology, Justice Quarterly. Karen Resnick, 2000 Hamilton Avenue, #1780, Cincinnati, OH 45220, (513) 558-7422. Or write 77373.1066@COMPUSERVE.COM.
1996 ASA Membership
Renewal Notice

Look for the 1996 ASA Membership Renewal notice in your mailbox. This year we have included a Membership Profile for all members of the Association. Review your profile and note any changes on the form. Please complete the 1996 Renewal Notice and return both forms in the enclosed envelope. If you need assistance, please call 202-833-3410 ext 389.

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

March 1 Deadline

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

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

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

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

The stipend for the Fellowship is $5000.

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

American Sociological Association
1722 N Street NW
Washington, DC 20036-2981