1997 Annual Meeting

Toronto: Cultural Capital of the 21st Century?

by Ioan Davies, York University

The Toronto was born out of a clash of French, Aboriginal, and White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP) culture. Although for approximately 150 years the WASPs commanded the city, perhaps their response to the more dynamic claims of Quebec to being the cultural heart of Canada, solidified their domination. In a space of about 30 years, they brought to the city representatives of most countries in the world so that by 1997 Toronto was one of the few genuinely multi-cultural cities. This new multi-culturalism is less the product of imperialism or conquest but rather of cultural exchange. People came from regions as Italy, the Caribbean, Africa, China, India, the Philippines, Eastern Europe, and Latin America as well as other parts of Canada because the life-conditions seemed attractive and the political style less abrasive than that of the USA. The governments of the early 1970s (federal, municipal, and provincial) not only encouraged multi-culturalism, but also helped to subsidize the arts so that a wide range of cultural centres, organizations, and publications were established or existing ones enlarged. The large number of existing venues and productive centres for cultural activity are testimony to these two important influences from the 1970s. But so, too, are two other important driving forces. The growth of the city as a cultural centre persuaded business interests to capitalize on the city as a multi-national cultural metropolis. The establishment of the Sky-Dome, the introduction of mega-buck musicals to old and new theatres, the creation of Toronto as Hollywood North where major American films could be located for attractive tax credits, provided the scene for tapping into the United States and wider commercial markets. But, in the city of McLuhan’s ‘Global Village,’ Toronto also became rapidly the most electronically-connected city in the world, by the 1990s receiving over 30 TV channels (of which 20 originated in the city), 75 recording studios, 80 film studios, 300,000 people connected to the Internet, and the selection of the city by Business Week as the best place to have conferences. In addition to all this, Toronto has the third-largest definable gay community in North America, a major feminist movement, and a civil democracy movement that might be the envy of any city West of Bogota.

By 1997, Toronto has positioned itself to be considered the cultural capital of the 21st Century. In a short space of time, it has proved every boast that might make it (or anyone else) think of it as a world-class city. There is only one test of all these claims, these achievements, and these failures. ASA visitors to this alien world, must ultimately be the judge.

In exploring this city, Annual Meeting attendees might want to start with the palace of high culture. Every wannabe city has them: galleries, museums, theatres, opera houses, concert halls, the book review sections of the city’s world-class newspaper. Toronto has all of these (in sequence: Art Gallery of Ontario, Royal Ontario Museum, the Royal Alexandra and the Pantages and the Elgin and the Saint Lawrence, the Hummingbird/ O’Keefe, the Roy Thompson and Massey Halls, Saturday’s Globe and Mail). There are even extensions outside the downtown core, which certainly qualify: the suburban Ford Centre for the Performing Arts, the Stratford and Shaw festival theatres in the South-West of the province, and the McMichael Gallery in the north of the city and the McLaughlin to the East. Between them, they provide some kind of definition of what Toronto high culture in the visual and performing arts wants the business class and school children to see it as being; an odd mixture of art brought in from anywhere as long as everyone knows where and what a mixture it was brought in, then that the audiences want everyone to know they have been to

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From the President:

The Interdisciplinary Enterprise

As theme for the 1997 ASA meetings in Toronto, the Program Committee and I selected interdisciplinary and international dimensions of sociology as bridges for the future of our discipline. Both dimensions will figure prominently in the Program. Looking forward to the August meetings, I would like to reflect on the ideas of the interdisciplinary in this brief essay.

Interdisciplinarity presents us with some curiosities that ask to be unravelled. On the one hand, it is almost universally felt to be a virtue and has considerable appeal as such. The word brings nods of approval when uttered in the company of most social scientists. It usually evokes a feeling of communicative warmth and power in the utterer. And, when properly framed as an ingredient of grant proposals, it attracts dollars from foundations and government agencies.

On the other hand, we do not really know what this magnificent thing is. Interdisciplinarity is, on the whole, not defined, not dissected, not analyzed, and not evaluated, even though our positive regard for the concept suggests that it should be all these things. In a word, Interdisciplinarity poses many of the qualities of an unexamined myth. Furthermore, when we move to our workaday world as social scientists, we find an ambivalence: Interdisciplinarity is simultaneously recommended and not recommended.

To illustrate: On March 16-20 a major German-American conference on "University in Transition" was held on the Berkeley and Stanford campuses. One of the headings in the conference outline

See Smelser, page 9

ASA Holds Congressional Briefing On Welfare to Work

The American Sociological Association sponsored a Congressional symposium on March 10 on "Welfare to Work: Pitfalls and Opportunities." Sociologists Kathryn Edin (Reuter University-New Brunswick), Kathleen Maullin Harris (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and Gary D. Sandstrum (University of Wisconsin-Madison) led this briefing, presenting current findings, new data, and pungent analyses. This Capitol Hill event was convened by the ASA's Sydney S. Solomon Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy and is part of the Association's ongoing effort to better building social policy based on sound social science. The seventy people who attended came from Congressional offices, federal agencies, advocacy groups, and the media.

The briefing focused on four core questions:

• What do we know about the patterns of welfare to work?
• What are the realities of the labor market for welfare recipients?
• What is life like for families who leave welfare for work?
• What are the likely affects of welfare time limits?

From available evidence, the panelists predicted that the economy could
Get Out and Vote!

Like the emergence of the cherry blossoms in Washington, DC and the longer spans of daylight nation-wide, the spring season is the time when the American Sociological Association conducts its annual ritual of inviting members' participation in its governance. Each year (in a politicizing past, postmarked no later than May 15), eligible voting members of the Association are urged to exercise their responsibility by voting for ASA officers and on resolutions requiring membership support. Soon the ballots will be in the mail and in the hands of voting members. Our message is a simple one: Please take the time to review the material and vote!

As with many democratic organizations and institutions, only a small proportion of those eligible to vote exercise this prerogative. Currently about 30 percent of those eligible to vote are doing so. (In the 1996 election, 35.72 percent of the eligible voters returned their ballots.) While the current 30-point percent is a lower turnout than from years gone by, higher response rates were reported when only one issue was proposed. When members were eligible to vote (up through 1992) and prior to extending voting privileges to student members (in 1992), in 1982, 44 percent of those eligible voted, in comparison to 32.4 percent in 1992. It seems that, as the number of eligible increased, the proportion voting in ASA elections decreased, probably not an uncommon pattern as voting rights become more inclusive.

Why focus then, one might ask, on voter turnout? Some might even say that the present vote: turnout reflects contentment, not complacency, in our members. Indeed, the relatively high rate of membership renewal might be the best measure of overall organizational commitment and support. Unlike paying taxes, renewing one's membership is (almost) truly a matter of choice. And, over recent years, membership retention is running better than 80 percent (in 1996, the overall retention rate was 83.6 percent; 86 percent for regular members).

Choice too, however, is a vital component of the ASA annual ballot. Last year, in addition to electing officers, ASA members also voted on a new income scale for dues categories and on integrating the Emeritus category into the regular membership categories. This year the ballot again contains important new resolutions (especially on the revised Code of Ethics) and the most extensive, single election of officers ever conducted by ASA. ASA Committees, Council, and sections have labored hard to provide the ASA membership with thoughtful nominations and recommendations. We hope that our members reciprocate by voting and thus providing visible indicators of their choice.

Building on technological innovations introduced in the 1996 ballot, the 1997 election constitutes a further advance. The use of scannable ballots and fully computerized processing resulted in more timely tabulation and reporting. Based on the positive results, the Association is implementing a fully integrated election in 1997, whereby members will be voting in the ASA-wide election as well as for officers of all ASA sections in which they are members. This change reflects the Association's continued efforts to streamline and automate the voting process and to centralize the tabulating and reporting processes for section elections.

In the integrated election this year, members of the Association will vote for ASA's highest officers (President-elect, Vice President-elect, Secretary-elect), members of Council, and members of the ASA Committees on Publications, Nominations, and Committees. In addition, members of sections will vote for section officers, and a number of sections are also presenting by-law changes to their members. Further, ASA members will be considering and voting on ASA Council's resolutions to support the revised Code of Ethics and related Policies and Procedures and to approve changes to the ASA By-Laws. The work put forth by the Committee on Professional Ethics to construct a revised Code that could greatly help ethical behavior in research, teaching, practice, and service merits the engagement of all of our members and taking the time to vote.

The actual revised Code of Ethics and related Policies and Procedures will be included as part of the election material as well as the specific ASA By-Law changes. Two of the By-Law changes being recommended by Council relate explicitly to ASA's role in promulgating and enforcing ethical guidelines: one proposed change recognizes the Committee on Professional Ethics as a Constitutional committee of the Association; the other makes explicit in the By-Laws what is already in the current ASA Code of Ethics: that ASA members must comply with the provisions of the Code of Ethics and that failure to do so may lead to suspension or termination of membership or privileges.

As voting members will see when they receive their ballots, the instructions for the integrated election are straightforward and the steps easy: All completed ballots will be returned in one return envelope to the ASA-designated agent for processing and tabulation. The benefits of this election include: voting members will only need to vote in one electoral process, potentially enhancing the overall turnout especially in some section elections, and section officers will have the benefit of the services of a professional organization specializing in association voting and will no longer have to receive and manually tabulate the votes. Also, since ballots are scanned as they are returned, results will be available very shortly after the election concludes.

Every year, the ASA election is important and deserves the full participation of our membership. With the 1997 election for the first time serving as both the "General" and "Special" (i.e., section) election for the entire Association, a strong voter turnout would enrich the whole organization and the sum of its parts. ASA is an association that welcomes the presence and participation of its members. Please, when your ballot arrives, review these documents and give the discipline and your Association the benefit of your vote—Felice J. Levi
Administrators Briefed on Social Science Contributions

The American Sociological Association has announced that Academic Administrators Need to Know. The panel featured Ronald F. Atler, Executive Director, Association of American Geographers; Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association; and Catherine E. Rudder, Executive Director, American Political Science Association. Carla Howery, ASA Deputy Executive Officer and Director of APAP, served as moderator.

The session was designed primarily for Deans of Arts and Sciences, or other administrators, who may not be social scientists, but find themselves making decisions about resource allocation, curricular changes, and hiring decisions for social science departments. How can a dean, who is not a chemist, for example, keep up in that field, much less in the other disciplines over which they have administrative responsibility? How can a dean evaluate requests for resources, infrastructure, faculty positions, and new directions, and make decisions about disciplinary associations sought to be helped by providing a broad overview of trends and opportunities in order to provide a context for this decision making process.

The session also served as a briefing about the current expectations of society and the future of the sciences.

NSF’s Pat White to Spend Year at ASA Executive Office

It is only a temporary assignment, but the American Sociological Association is reaping the benefits of a new addition to its staff— an affable and talented new assistant well versed in the intricate world of federal research funding.

In March, Patricia A. White went on leave from her position as Program Director for Sociology at the National Science Foundation to begin a one-year stint as special assistant to ASA’s Executive Officer Felice J. Levine.

Levine said that White, prior to her becoming an ASA Sociology Program director, had managed the multi-agency National Consortium for Research on Violence and that ASA plans to “capitalize on her expertise in the area.” White said, she will help to organize an ASA-sponsored Congressional briefing on what we know about youth violence and the need for sound public policy based on sound social science.

Levine said she is “excited to be participating in what is a great learning opportunity.”

“[This position] allows me to broaden my interests in science policy and how science policy gets implemented,” she said. “I will also be able to understand the interactions between a professional association and a federal agency from the perspective of the association. That will be very helpful when I return to NSF.”

White is an active and long-standing member of ASA. She was awarded a fellowship under ASA’s Minority Fellowship Program in 1978 in conjunction with her graduate work at Ohio State University, where she later earned her PhD. Her undergraduate degree is from the University of Maryland-Eastern Shore.

White said her inclination to work at ASA was confirmed after talking with William Anderson, who is now head of the Hazard Mitigation Section in ASA’s Executive Directorate. In 1974-75, Anderson worked as director of ASA’s Minority Fellowship Program while on leave from Arizona State University.

“Bill strongly encouraged me to work at ASA and said it would be a fantastic opportunity and would allow me to make a real contribution to the profession,” White said.

For his part, Anderson says he recommended it came easily. “I still think of ASA as one of my most positive work experiences,” said Anderson. “I was very, very happy when Pat said she was considering doing this.”

Briefing, from page 1

almost most of the current welfare recipients, if they entered the workforce fairly gradually. However, they pointed out that it is a misnomer to describe the situation as a transition from welfare to work since many welfare recipients have been or are working. Discussing a number of data sets, Sandefur emphasized that the low-wage jobs welfare recipients have do not permit either getting off welfare or staying off welfare. He noted that macro-level factors such as unemployment within a state and economic recession were important contributors to the success of moving welfare recipients into paid work. He argued that moving AFDC recipients out of poverty through work will require creating additional jobs with higher wages and using the tax system to create incentives for employers.

Harris echoed this theme as she noted that the value of education for getting better paying and more stable jobs. However, she also observed that schooling does not solve the new labor market requirement, except for teenagers. Even more sobering are the data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), which show that even those women who work their way off welfare experience no growth in wages despite years of continuous participation in the labor force.

Edin’s ethnographic work with women on welfare supported this reality of “dead-end” jobs and inadequate wages and benefits to support a family above the poverty level. Over a one-year period, 89 percent of low-wage single mothers had to work a second job, while 22 percent had to approach a community group or local agency for assistance, and 80 percent had to generate contributions from members of their personal networks. In sum, women in these low-wage jobs were materially worse off than welfare-reliant mothers.

The briefing also addressed the issue of time limits and their likely effects. Fresh, new analyses from the PSID, not previously disseminated, predict that recipients who hit the time limits do so in two waves: A little more than half meet the limits right away and less than half meet the limits by accumulating welfare over time, with intermittent work. The characteristics of recipients that are most predictive of reaching the limits quickly are a young age, never married, high school drop out, and the presence of preschool children. The vulnerability of these teen mothers may vary as to whether they live with a parent or another adult, as the new law requires.

This Congressional briefing produced considerable audience interest. The session concluded with lively questions and answers, and time for the media to interview the panelists. A briefing packet was prepared for this event that included fact sheets on the four questions noted above, with full citations, a bibliography, a list of other social science experts on welfare reform, and a summary of the key legislative provisions. Single copies of this packet are currently available by request to ep@wasa.net or by calling (202) 633-3410 x333. A substantive report on this briefing is in preparation. The next ASA Congressional briefing, slated for June, will focus on research findings on cars and prevention of youth violence.
Remembering Kingsley Davis (1908-1997)

April 1997 Footnotes

...the death of Kingsley Davis at age 88 on February 27, 1997, was a profound blow to the intellectual history of American sociology in its most fertile years. Davis once told me that as a young aca­demic he felt like he was "living in a golden age." Looking back we can see that it was a golden age: Sociology was a new and growing field where a small band of ambitious young scholars created a rich and lively intellectual legacy. This was a golden age of iconoclastic, sharp-witted and combative, Kingsley Davis enjoyed an outstanding rep­utation for his disciplined and his derivative­ness. But he was also very much attuned to his sociological audience. In his youth he achieved notoriety as a sociologist of education. Later he offended leftist ideologues and conservative evangelicals. Still, if we judge any sociologist by the scope and profundity of his ideas, he was quite arguably the greatest sociologist of his golden age. A grand-nephew of Con­federate President Jefferson Davis (whom he strongly resembled), Kingsley Davis was born to a poor but proud family in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. At the University of Texas he studied literature, philosophy and politics. He then transferred to Harvard, and though he achieved a great deal of notoriety under W. Lloyd Warner on "Structural Analysis of Kinship: Pedigrees to the Soci­ology of Kinship," he taught briefly at Smith and Clark Colleges, and with William Wester he brought him to Florida State University for two years.

Although Davis published consistently throughout his career, he was most active in the 1930s. Through his study of kinship he gained a masterful understanding of the social processes that underlie the structure of kinship. His work was published to his full advantage by his colleagues and to his advantage by his colleagues and to his advantage by his colleagues.

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Building a New College on New Realities

by Carla B. Honore, Director
Academic and Professional Affairs Program

How many times have frustrated faculty railed against their colleges and universities for being, in fact, "just another college," one that can only try to "revitalize" or "restructure" to make it more interesting? If so, Arizona International College (AIC) is the exception to that rule. AIC, founded in 1996, is a private, non-profit, two-year college located at the old Arizona State University campus in Tempe, Arizona. The college offers a unique and innovative approach to higher education, focusing on small class sizes, personalized attention, and a strong emphasis on student success.

AIC's mission is to provide high-quality education to students who are seeking to transfer to four-year institutions, as well as those who are looking to complete their associate's degree and enter the workforce. The college offers a range of programs, including business, computer science, information technology, and health sciences.

The college's philosophy is rooted in the belief that a successful education is not just about acquiring knowledge, but also about personal growth and development. AIC's faculty and staff are committed to helping each student achieve their goals and reach their full potential.

AIC has received national recognition for its innovative approach to education, and has been consistently ranked as one of the top community colleges in the country. The college is proud of its commitment to excellence and its dedication to providing students with a high-quality education.

AIC's success is a testament to the importance of investing in higher education and providing students with the opportunity to achieve their dreams. AIC's unique approach to education is a model for other institutions to follow, and a shining example of what can be achieved when education is truly put at the center of our society.
ASA Taps into Online Employment Links

by David Walter, University of Texas-Arlington, for the ASA Committee on Employment

Today there are hundreds of online employment agencies and related service providers strategically positioned on the Web and their number is growing. The Internet is fast becoming a routine part of our lives and how we do our work. It is also changing the dynamics of how we get work and identity job opportunities.

To ensure that sociologists maintain their competitiveness in today's job market, the ASA provides several links to academic, corporate and government employment networks.

In an effort to serve its diverse membership, the ASA is pleased to link to several employment-related Web sites, on its Home page. The list includes links to Web pages for those seeking academic, positions, government work, or private sector jobs. As with the entire Internet phenomenon, this list likely will grow and change in the future. In the meantime, sociologists on the market for a first job or interested in moving along their career path, should visit the ASA's Employment Links. Sociologists can point their Web browser to the ASA's Home page (http://www.asanet.org) to see for themselves.

Below are a few of the links and a brief description of their contents.

Academic Employment Resources

- ASA Employment Bulletin, in print form by subscription or on the ASA Home page (see above).
- Department Affiliates are mailed a copy automatically.
- Still the best for academic employment information in the world for sociologists.
- Published monthly by the ASA.
- The Chronicle of Higher Education's Academic Today (http://chronicle.merlit.edu/ada/links.html). Drawn from the print edition for information and news about higher education. This source contains advertisements for several thousand of jobs in and out of academia. Usually a small number of academic positions, societies, such work, it is the second best source for academic employment information.

This site is a collection of links to Internet resources advertising teaching, staff, and administrative positions. While users may spend some time perusing its links, this site should be on every job seeker's short list.

- Academic Position Network (APN) (http://www.umass.edu/apn/).
- Listings of faculty, staff, administrative, graduate fellowship and assistantship, and post-doctoral positions are available at this site. This appears to be a presenting Internet site for academic employment.
- Academic Employment Network (http://www.academic.com/).
- This site contains advertisements for educational employment opportunities for education and other school-related positions. This is a potentially useful source for job-seekers, but is presently very few positions relevant to sociologists listed here.

Corporate Employment Links

- Connect-Time (http://www.connect-time.com/jobs/)
- Let's of information, service, and links to Web sites with much to offer.
- Career Express Search (http://www.careerexpress.com/tcx/0,390566,01.html).
- This is an excellent point of departure for an Internet job search. The employment table of contents contains links to several major online services.

- Internet Job Hunter's Companion (http://206.117.85.190/jh/job/).
- Unlike the services described above, unmet groups are a bit frustrating and time consuming to sort through because their contents are not controlled as with a Web-site. Yet, they can be a valuable source of information about jobs in and out of academia and about post-doctoral opportunities.

- Although this site contains links mainly to online sites providing employment services to computer information specialists, it also includes a number of potentially useful links to sites with broader appeal.

- CareerPath.com (http://www.careerpath.com/).
- The help wanted ads from major metropolitan newspapers are compiled into a single database that may be searched from your workstation. Sociologists giving it a try might be surprised by the results!

- A flexible database that enables the user to search with a job description or job title, by a company name, by state, and even by county.

- The Monsterboard (http://www.monster.com/).
- A listing site offers a variety of services to users including resume help, employer profiles, and a job database.

- Definitely worth the visit.

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Capitol Hill Diary

by Blas Jacobson
ASA Congressional Fellow

The most difficult part of being on this Hill is the strangeness of it. I try to turn distraction to my advantage, remembering that one of the opportunities that came with this fellowship is the chance to do participant observation, to learn about an unknown culture from the inside. These are some of my early observations:

I began to understand how things work as the structure underlying the place grew clearer. Visualize a series of pyramids linked at various points to form a web. The Senators are at the top of this web of course, then chiefs of staff, staff directors, press secretaries. The pyramids lead downwards to executive assistants, personal assistants or secretaries, speechwriters, and legislative directors. It continues to widen, encompassing legislative assistants (LAs) and fellows. At its base are interns and support staff. Not every Senator will have a personal staff, but I believe that each office will have some form of pyramid. On the pyramid, ranked in their own hierarchy, are outside players—lobbyists and advocacy groups—consultants.

The web of the web is various forms of inter-office contact. Such contact seems to take place horizontally, between staffers on the same level. Occasionally there may be some contact between different levels. For example, an LA may speak to another office's staff director: Some sort of formal notice through every vertical communication, isimply, however, from office to office. Within an office (and without), this structure is the conduit through which vertical communication, information, time, products—flows. The structure determines the vagaries of work. What is transmitted downwards grows in urgency, scope, and precision. What is transmitted upwards becomes tighter, refined to its essence. The system of fibers creates greater inefficiency for those near the bottom of the pyramid (i.e., interns must be re-done because of the vagueness of requests), but makes the job possible for those at the apex, who otherwise would be overwhelmed by the sheer volume of demands.

Information may be either formal or contextual. That a bill has been introduced is a fact, easily confirmed by a call to Legis (the Senate Library information service). The likely response to the introduction—this is a good news story for the newsmen, who will call, probably hoping for a reaction. At the same time, the bill is in the process, it is in the news.

Time is tight, yet expansive. The staffers' lives is a series of crises. These crises result not from any inherent urgency as much as from the inefficiencies inherent in the pyramid structure. Something may be due for weeks on the desk of someone at the wrong level of the pyramid. By the time it reaches the right level, it has become an emergency. I suspect that, among those who make the Hill a career, it is because they are either temporarily inclined toward a specific crisis state, or because they grow dependent upon it. The stage atmosphere provides motivation and internal discipline. A fellow from another office told me he had never been any place where people worked so hard and produced so little. Everything is workaholic. There's sort of must-do mode. Graying right across to all ages and 80-hour weeks. (I think it's a code of the old boys' net-work, pledged in ivy league schools, during hard nights of drinking and running for finals.) Quantity of hours worked is a sign of importance, indispensability.

What are the products of these endless hours? Memo's, letters, briefings, speeches, and legislation are tangible results, but seem to drag on indefinitely (moving in fits of crisis, as I have described). It requires an adjustment to see some of the less tangible results as working products. Such products include routine, strategy, relationships, and policy. These are equally valued, and require more skill to achieve.

Another product, of course, is the conglomeration of statements, positions, and actions that are the Senate. (The cynical view would be that this is the only product that matters.) Day to day, Senators are largely the creations of their staff, a phenomenon epitomized by the practice of staffers writing—and often signing—every letter that goes out over the Senator's name.

Coming to the Hill involves learning to use and understand a new language. There are new words, of course, jargon in particular to any field: "the bag," "bag time," "trunk up," "heads-up," "print," "radar screen." (I'm struck by how many of these words grow from sports metaphors, or from military vocabulary.) There is also a new style of communication: "Talk fast. Talk fluent. Talk brief. Ivory and skepticism are permissible, but only in small doses. Never say "I don't know just find out. Never say "you just don't do it. So condel. Recognize that seemingly personal questions really pertain to work (i.e., "how are you doing?" means "what are you working on?")."

In public there is different language, a rhetoric spoken only by those at the top of the pyramid (although, it was likely drafted by someone at a lower level). It's what you hear in C-Span, on the Sunday morning inside-the-Beltway TV talk shows. It incorporates the substance of memes and briefings, modified by political circumstances. The end result of the structure I have described is this product.
A Bridge to International Sociology

What are sociologists debating in India and Korea, in Mexico and Brazil? How is sociology organized in Israel or France? The May issue of Contemporary Sociology features a dozen essays from around the world, each reporting on influential books and current debates in a single country. A future issue will carry reports on another dozen countries.

One World?

One of the striking characteristics of the essays is the extent to which at least this highly Westernized set of reviewers share concepts, literatures, and debates. The Contemporary Sociology board and I recognize that we tended to select reviewers with good English, access to fax or email, and U.S. connections; thus, they may not be representative of the "typical" sociologist in their country. (Of course, the reviewers of "most influential" books were not a cross-section of American sociologists.) Perhaps this explains why a number of our reviewers report concerns that parallel those found in the United States: in the United Kingdom disciplinary lines are not clearly drawn, in Sweden the cultural turn is welcomed by the young and resisted by an older generation, in France multi-culturalism is a charged topic, while in South Africa debate centers on the relative significance of race and class.

Different Countries; Same Concept?

Even when the topic seems the same, however, the specific currents of interest in each context: "Civil society" for example, is a hot topic not just in Europe and America, but also in India. In an Indian context, not only the broad debate, but even the term itself, takes on a new meaning. In both India and the West, Cipanas' book, Civil Society has roots in a general disenchantment with the state, but in the West this is "largely caused by a surfeit of consumers" whereas in India 'the interest in civil society comes from the state's inability to deliver the fruits of technology and modernization to the people'.

Argentina--Elizabeth Jelin

In the 70s, political violence was at its peak in the country. The military dictatorship of 1976 to 1983 killed people and ideas; people disappeared; and so did institutions. Argentina was caught in repression, death, and fear. Even before, but more seriously during the dictatorship, sociology was a target of repression.

Mexico--Viviane Brachet-Marquez

Mexican sociology has labored under the contradictory influences of European (particularly French) and U.S. sociology. From the first, it has inherited a sense of history mixed with a taste for esotericism that shuns "serious" scholarly work, and from the second a somewhat plodding capacity for fact finding with only limited and mostly ahistorical theoretical anchoring. Those in the first group held the line tightly.

average citizen." In fact, in India one important variant of the concept "becomes identified with tradition and asceticic bonds [...] There is quite a romantic evolvement under the aegis of civil society."

Similarly, Michel Foucault's work is influential in many countries, but each appropriation in different ways. Foucault receives passing mention in Michel Wivel's review on France, but he is a central figure in Ayesha Ozturk's analysis of Turkey and Maria Celia Paul's discussion of Brazil. Foucault's analysis of the 'modern penal system' can be read to understand the non-modernity of Turkish politics.

Sweden--Johanna Essvedt and Joan Acker

During the last meeting of the Swedish Sociology Association [...] of the presentations and discussions focused on changes in the meaning of the political toward an emphasis on identity and body politics. The shift was welcomed by graduate students and younger faculty, while others expressed fear of what was seen as a "cultural turn" in sociology.

Sociology's Professional Structure and Style

Many of the reviews discuss the institutional structure of sociology. In Israel, for example, the five major universities contain 120 to 144 sociology faculty--with 80 members of the American Sociological Association. Tenure and promotion depend primarily on external reviews, usually by Americans. "Most Israeli academic sociologists were either trained in the United States or visited there extensively," Nachman Ben-Yehuda writes, and "nearly all publish mainly in English." As a consequence, "there must certainly be no Israeli sociology." In Korea, only 3 out of 140 colleges and universities have degree-granting sociology programs, and two-thirds of the faculties lectured in Brazil in the 1970s at the height of its 20-year military dictatorship, "introducing to social science a totally different notion of power." In Foucault's view, "state power was not the constituting center of power relations." Discipline and Panik, Paoli writes, "was especially influential in Brazil because it in Foucault demonstrated why a focus on the juridical instance does not illuminate how power operates in modern societies.

Political Influences

Sociologists around the world are concerned with many of the same issues and questions, but each country's agenda is also shaped by political context. At the simplest level, state power limits the possibilities for debate. In Argentina during the dictatorship, sociology was repressed; in Korea, universities were prevented from instituting programs in sociology; in part because of the discipline's prestige as an oppositional force. Politics also shapes the commitment and involvements of scholars. In Palestine, Rema Hammami and Salim Tamari report, "sociology has been influenced by the incessant interventions of political authorities and government.

Employment, from page 6

• NationJob Network - Online Job Database (http://www.nationjob.com/) Easy to use site with lots of services.

Government Employment Resources

• FedWorld (http://www.fedworld.gov/jobs/jobsearch.html)

Updated daily a week, the FedWorld's job announcement service allows you to search a database of about 1,100 US Government job announcements.

• Federal Jobs Direct (FED) (http://www.jobscared.com)

As the largest employer in the US, the federal government ought to have some positions for social scientists. They are here! This service is provided by a private operation. Social scientists may search for themselves or hire FED's matching service.

Editor's note: The ASA's JobMaster User's Guide, available for $5.00 to members and $10.00 for non-members, includes a section on the electronic job search. The book is oriented to sociologists with MA and PhD degrees looking for positions in the academy and in sociological practice.
Proposals Sought—June 15 Deadline
ASA/NSF Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline Program

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 providing funding, ground- breaking research initiatives, and other important scientific research activities.

FAD awards provide scholars with research capital for innovative research that has the potential to challenge the discipline, stimulate new lines of research, and create new networks for scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

The amount of each award shall not exceed $4,000. Payment goes directly to the principal investigator. Grant money shall not be used for conversion expenses, honoraria, or Principal Investigator's salary. Awards are encouraged to continue the early tradition of donating to FAD any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

Applications must be received in the ASA Executive office by June 15 for awards to be reviewed in the summer cycle, and by December 15 for awards to be reviewed in the winter. Applications should include a cover sheet with the title, name of lead author, additional name(s) of author(s); a 100-200 word abstract of the research/conference topic; a maximum of 5 single spaced pages describing the project (including appendices); a detailed budget and time schedule; a bibliography; a statement of other pending support, and a vita.

Please send eight complete application packets to FAD Awards, ASA/NSF Small Grants Program, 1724 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Applicants are required to notify ASA if other funding is received for the project. For more information, call (202) 833-5110 x312 or e-mail research@asanet.org.

Kingsley Davis, from page 6

was skeptical about the power of predicting contraception use to influence educational trends, and he feared that if such information were neglected, the future of the discipline might be in peril. He offered that if the discipline were to be redefined, it would have to be redefined in a way that would be more relevant to the current social and economic conditions.

Kingsley viewed the discipline as a social force that could influence the future of society. He believed that the discipline could play a significant role in shaping the future of the world. He saw the discipline as a powerful tool that could be used to influence social change.

Kingsley was also concerned about the future of the discipline. He worried that the discipline was losing relevance and that it was not being used to its full potential. He believed that the discipline could play a more active role in shaping society.

Kingsley was a great social scientist, and his contributions to the discipline have been significant. He was a true pioneer who helped to shape the discipline in a way that would be relevant to the future of society.

William J. Goode
ASA Awards Fellowships for Teaching, Community Research

Teaching Endowment Fund

Gregory Weiss, Ruane College, and Emilia Tellez Collaborative, Texas State University, received the ASA’s Teaching Endowment Fellowship Awards in the recent grant round. The Teaching Endowment Fund supports innovative projects on teaching sociology which can be transporable to other settings. Weiss project, ‘Peer Videos for Research Methods Courses,’ was highlighted for its creativity in addressing several tough issues in the required undergraduate methodology only community-building exercises, using the case study of India to illustrate the science of sociology for high school students. 

- Gregory Weiss will produce videos featuring current and former Ruane College sociology students who will discuss a specific research experience they had as undergraduates. These videos, around 15 minutes long, can be inserted at appropriate places in the course to illustrate specific concepts or data collection techniques.
- Emilia Tellez-Collado’s project, entitled ‘The Sociological Imagination and India’ is a multimedia package, using Powerpoint, which will be prepared for South Carolina public school teachers. Each of the 48 social science coordinators in the public South Carolina secondary schools will receive a copy of the video and multimedia package, with suggestions for its use. The materials will also be available to overdue high school teachers and will help both the video and multimedia formats because of varying technological capabilities in schools.

The next round of applications are due on January 5, 1998. For guidelines on submitting a proposal, contact the ASA’s Academic and Professional Affairs Program (aspp@asa.org).

Community Action Research Fellowships

The ASA’s Spivack Program on Applied Social Policy has announced the 1997 awards for Community Action Research Fellowships. The fellowships are designed to stimulate and support sociologists engaged in research with community organisations in their community. Each applicant described a proposed project for a community group, the group's need and support, and the intended outcomes. The Spivack Program provides up to $500 for each project to up to 20 projects that meet the community action research proposal. The projects are:

- William R. Burch, Yale University (School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) Burch will work in Baltimore with the Parks & People Foundation's Urban Renewal Initiative (UR) on a project called Neighborhood Renaturalization through Open Space Restorations. They plan to develop a city-wide policy for the creative management of open space in Baltimore, specifically the growing number of vacant lots. One goal of the project is to determine how open space areas can be managed to revitalize neighborhoods.
- Charles Kurzman, Georgia State University, Tracking the Effect of Welfare Reform on the Homeless Population of Atlanta. Kurzman will work with the Atlanta Task Force for the Homeless to gauge the effect of welfare reform on the homeless population of metropolitan Atlanta. Using a survey of sheltered and other service-providers, Kurzman will understand the linkage between welfare reform and homelessness through open-ended interviews with selected respondents, and data on the characteristics of people on welfare and status of people who call a homeless hot-line with homeless people utilizing shelters and other services. Students from Georgia State will be included as researchers.
- Dusabe K. Fitis, California State University, Long Beach, will conduct a Multidisciplinary Residency Program in Multicultural Clinical Settings on a project that evaluates clinicians' ability to deliver culturally competent services to community health centers.
- O. B. Lubin, Georgia State University, will work with the African American Community Health Research Group, which aims to improve the health of people of color through research on health issues relevant to African Americans.

Special Session on Community Research at the 1997 Annual Meeting

The Spivack Program is sponsoring a panel discussion at the 1997 Annual Meeting on “Community Action Research.” The panel will come from previous cohorts of Community Action Research Fellows who have completed their projects. The panel will focus on what they learned from these experiences and what they are planning to do next. The panel is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. in Room 102.

Con Artist Targets Sociologist

Several members have alerted the ASA Executive Office about a scam centered on sociologists and sociology departments. A man posing as University of California-Berkeley’s Harry Edwards’ or Harvard University’s William Julius Wilson’s “nephew” has been making harassing phone calls and has succeeded in getting money from a number of sociologists. He calls sociologists posing as either Edwards or Wilson, saying that his nephew is in town and has had some misfortune (e.g., lost luggage, stolen credit cards) which means he needs some financial help, which Edwards or Wilson will repay. The con artist is extremely knowledgeable about sociology; he knows the work of Edwards and Wilson, and sometimes the person of the work being conducted.

Edwards and Wilson are very concerned about this misrepresentation, about how it is affecting sociology departments, and about this criminal activity. If you have been approached by this person, whether or not you were successful in detecting him, or if you may wish to report this activity to local law enforcement officials, Edwards and Wilson have also requested that you notify: Edwards by fax at (510) 643-9699 and Wilson by phone at (617) 496-5666, with the particulars of date, time, and place, and events.
April 1997 FOOTNOTES

Corrections

The December 1996 Call for Nominations for 1997 ASA Section Awards neglected to state that the Society of Computers and Humanics Paper Award is open to students only.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCEs

Agnes Scott College has issued a call for paper submissions in its Interdisciplinary Symposium on the Women's Movement to be held November 4, 1997, in Athens, Ga. Theme: "Creative Women During the Chicago Renaissance." Deadline for submission is May 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: Colleen Johnson, Music Department, Agnes Scott College, 181 East College Ave., Decatur, GA 30030-3797; (404) 469-5218; e-mail djohnson@agnesscott.edu.

The Center for Millennium Studies has issued a call for papers for its 1997 International Conference to be held November 2-4, 1997, in Boston, MA. Theme: "Apocalypse Unleashed: Millennium Views of Religion, Cults, and Civilizations." Deadline for submission is June 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: Richard Larder or Kristin Solias, Attn: ABMD, Department of History, 226 Bay State Road, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215; e-mail rlarder@bu.edu; ksolias@bu.edu; http://www.csail.mit.edu/. Vancouver Community College and the Society for Research in Child Development, in collaboration with The Administrator on Children, Youth and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, has issued a call for papers for Head Start's Fourth National Research Conference, to be held July 9-12, 1998, in Washington, DC. Theme: "A Research Agenda on Children and Social Policy in the Era of Rapid Change." For additional information, contact: Earth Link Project Director, Columbia School of Public Health, CHOB, 12th Avenue at Irving St., New York, NY 10032; (212) 515-2451; fax: (212) 514-9411.

The Conference on the History of Women in Sociology has issued a call for papers for its conference which will be held June 21-24, 1998, at Loyola University Chicago, IL. Theme: "Through Multiple Lenses: Interdisciplinary Perspectives in the History of Women Religion." Deadline for submission is February 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: Hermione Downen, OSU, Department of History, Cardinal Stritch College, 6801 North Western Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53215-3095; (414) 332-9899.

The International Sociological Association Research Commission on the History of Sociology invites the submittal of papers for its sessions at the World Congress to be held July 20-25, 1998, in Montreal, Canada. Deadline for submission is November 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Prof. Judith N. Amyx, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002; e-mail: http://www.occs.ans.org/ithsoc/comiss.htm/.

The National Social Science Association is accepting proposals for the Lake tahoe summer symposium to be held August 3-7, 1997, in Tahoe City, NV. Theme: "Challenges in the Social Sciences: What's Next." For additional information, contact: NsSA Summer Symposium, 2030 Lakes Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762; e-mail: 448-6799; fax: (209) 288-7065; e-mail nssa@nsa.org.

The Organization for the Study of Communication, Language, and Gender, is now in its 28th Annual Conference. October 16-19, 1997, in Chicago, IL. Theme: "Gender, Language, and Tenure." Deadline for submission is April 30, 1997. For additional information, contact: Terri L. A. Murphy, Department of Communication, Loyola University Chicago, Chicago, IL 60626; (773) 503-8841; fax: (773) 503-8847; e-mail: terri@luc.edu.

PUBLICATIONS

The European Journal of Cultural Studies is a journal that will adopt a broad ranging view of cultural studies produced within, across, and between European and international analytical frameworks. It will promote a conceptualization of cultural studies rooted in lived experience. The first issue will be volume two number one, in 1998. For additional information and submission requirements, contact: The European Journal of Cultural Studies, c/o Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere, PO Box 60310, 33101, Tampere, Finland. (358-31) 25900; fax: 358-31 25901; e-mail: ejcs@utamail.ut.fi.

The International Journal of Cultural Studies is a new journal that will promote the investigation of issues of culture and media in a global context and from a post-positivistic perspective, reflecting the need for new work both from European and international authors and cultural studies. It will promote a conceptualization of cultural studies rooted in lived experience. The first issue will be in 1998 and the second in 1999. For additional information and submission requirements, contact: The International Journal of Cultural Studies, c/o Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere, PO Box 60310, 33101, Tampere, Finland. (358-31) 25900; fax: 358-31 25901; e-mail: ejcs@utamail.ut.fi.

INDISPENSABLE CONFLICT STUDIES

CARE, SCIENCE, and THE TYPAN OF VALUES

Funding

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation announces grants to enable anthropologists, art historians, architects, and centers and designers to "visit" selected anthropological repositories for the purpose of conducting a research project on developing country population questions. The grants may be for a period of up to one year, or two years for post-doctoral scholars. The application deadline is on a first-come, first-served basis, with a start date no later than September 1998. Deadline for submission: August 25, 1997. For additional information, contact: Samantha Wheeler Morris. The Andrew Mellon Foundation. 140 East 62nd Street, New York, NY 10021; (212) 873-5123; fax: 212-873-5123; e-mail: info@whmellfrey.org. Andrew Mellon Foundation, 140 East 62nd Street, New York, NY 10021. (212) 873-5123; fax: 212-873-5123; e-mail: info@whmellfrey.org. Andrew Mellon Foundation, 140 East 62nd Street, New York, NY 10021. (212) 873-5123; fax: 212-873-5123; e-mail: info@whmellfrey.org.
New Books


Laurel Richardson, Ohio State University, Critical Ethnography: Constructing a Critical Ethnography (Rowman & Littlefield, 1996).

Milde S. Seigman, University of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania's Civil War Families: A System of Civil War Disability (Galloway, 1997).


Contact

SOCIAL-CLASS is a daily internet discussion list that is here to provide an active forum for scholars to discuss ideas and research on the role of social class in contemporary society. For information on how to contribute to the list, the effects of both class structure and the effects of social class, for how to participate, a list of current top topics and top topics. New members are also invited to participate in the list. Contact: e-mail: social-class@umich.edu.

New Publications

The European Journal of Cultural Studies 2:3, 1997. The next issue will contain an article on the prehistory of cultural studies from European and international authors. The journal is reviewing cultural studies related to social identity, including the question of cultural identity, and how cultural studies may contribute to an understanding of the Western world, and the importance of cultural studies to the future of the Western world.

Summer Programs

The Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research announces the 3rd Annual Summer Institute. The Institute is a training program in survey research techniques conducted by the staff of the Survey Research Center. Institutes will offer graduate-level courses in two consecutive sessions. The Institute will meet for five days, from June 26 to July 1, 2000. The Institute will also offer an additional session on the program.

Deaths

Conrad M. Amstrong, Jr. died in February in New Jersey.

Obituaries

Alcina Tejada was the survivor of an extraordinary generation that came of age during World War II. The prospect of imminent death with courage and determination determined her to leave Warsaw from western Europe as the German occupation was about to begin, in order to continue her life, “to be with her people.” She became an active member of the Polish Underground and serving in this intelligence section of the Home Army and the Warsaw Uprising. After her husband, Jacek Zawicki, was killed by the Germans in the Warsaw uprising, she continued the work for which he had fought. After the war, Alcina Tejada was a newspaper editor before being able to return to Warsaw to carry on her political activities. After many years of suffering, she was in a position to do something significant for her political goals. She was a person who was able to bring to her work her war experiences, her political experience, and her dedication to the cause of freedom. The quote she used to describe herself is, “Together with the other women and men, we will fight for the future of our country.”
Obituaries, continued

Alice's career as a writer and scholar ended only with her death. During her final weeks, she wrote to a friend that two months ago, when they longed to prolong her life, she realized she could see her children and grandchildren, and she began to complete the negotiations concerning publishing two of her additional manuscripts. She mentions thinking of them bringing her doctoral dissertation on concentration camp survivors. We are deeply grateful for the insights she provided our department and our discipline with her breadth of life experi-
ence.

Richard J. Aleo, State University of New York-Albany

Selmon Kubrin (1930-1995)

Selmon Kubrin, a pioneer in the study of juvenile delinquency and an emeritus professor at the University of Southern California (USC), died of complications from heart disease January 13, 1995, in Laguna Hills, CA. He was 65.

Kubrin's research focused on the sociology of street gangs, the study of delinquency patterns and activities that enable programs for crime control, delinquency prevention, and policy evaluation. In 1977, he received the American Soci-
yty of Criminology's Edwin H. Sutherland Award for outstanding research achievements:

"...the most original, imaginative, and valuable contributions to social scientific research of this type that have been made in recent years in American criminology," said Gilbert Goninan, vice president of the University of California-Irvine, and a former president of the American Society of Criminology. Kubrin's work showed that strategic thought and cunning intelligence. He always sought to understand the perspectives of those who were in trouble. His research, his insights, and his seeds of goodwill will surely be missed.

Kubrin was president of the Illinois Academy of Criminal Justice (1986) and the California Association for Criminal Justice Research (1979). He was a mem-
ber of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare during the 1970s and chaired the BHHS Youth Task Force on Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention, Administra-
tion (1976). He was a consultant to the California Council on Criminal Justice (1976), served on an advisory board to evaluate the Justice Training Centers for the U.S. Office of Justice Programs, Administrat-
ion (1974), and served as a member of the staff of the National Center for Juvenile Justice and the Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (1973).

During the 1940s, Kubrin helped to organize an innovative project at the Illinois State Institute for Juvenile Research. It nurtured community resid-
ence facilities, workshops, and other constructive activities for youth in Chicago neighborhoods with high delinquency rates.

Malcolm W. Klein, director of the Social Science Research Institute at US, described Kubrin as "one of the most renowned sociologists that we have ever known, a gen-
moral scholar and a hard-nosed researcher." Kubrin joined the soci-
yty of the American Sociological Society (1961), the American Journal of Sociology, Letters, Arts, and Sciences in 1967. He also served as a senior research associate at the USC's Social Science Research Institute. After Kubrin's death, his recent research projects that were largely left unfinished were posthumously completed and submitted to the Institute for Analysis of Loyalty, Award, and Scientific Society.

Kubrin was a member of several influential books on delinquency prevention, the University of Chicago Press (1969) and the Society for the Study of Crime, Violence, and Law Enforcement (SRO, 1980) and the Commission on Juvenile Justice (1988) and (with Malcolm W. Klein) Community Treatment of Juvenile Offenders (1985). He also contrib-
uted numerous chapters to books and articles about delinquency.

Kubrin was born on February 5, 1930, in Chicago, Illinois. More than 30 years after earning his bache-
lor's degrees from the University of Chicago, he earned his master's degree from the University of Southern California in 1983 and became an associate professor at the University of Southern California in 1973. He was a member of the American Sociological Association, the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the Pacific Sociological Association, the Malaysian Society of Social Science, and the California Association for Criminal Justice Research and the Law and Society Association.

Kubrin is survived by his wife Claire, his son Michael, and grandson Daniel. A memorial service was held Sunday, February 19, 1995, at the Shakers Church in Spanish, CA.

Official Reports and Proceedings

1966 Editors' Reports

American Sociological Review

Ninety-six-year-old was a year of progress for the American Sociological Review, with the move of the editorial office from the University of Michigan to the University of California, Los Angeles. The editor-elect in January 1965, the move from Paul S. Symonds to the University of California, Los Angeles, was planned, with the Pennsylvania State University as an institutional home for manuscripts after July 15 and for editorial decisions after October 1. Thus the editorial deadline for manuscripts received in 1966 is February 19, 1966.

The transition was easy, and there were no problems. Karen B. Loser continued as Managing Editor, working from her office at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She is responsible for copy editing, desktop publishing, and other production tasks. The new editors are still going strong, and the quality of the work continues to improve.

The 56 articles published in 1966 were substantively and methodologically diverse, covering a wide range of topics in the social sciences. Each issue includes a brief summary of the current state of the field, with an emphasis on recent trends and developments. The editors' goal is to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and the dissemination of new research findings.

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The current issue of the American Sociological Review includes a special section on the role of social science in society, with articles on the contributions of social science to the understanding of social problems and the development of public policy. The section also includes a review of recent books in the field, providing a guide for researchers and students.

The 1966 Editors' Reports, American Sociological Review

Journal of Health and Social Behavior

During 1966 we considered 200 manuscripts, 59 of which were carried over from 1965. The 1966 editors accepted 15 papers. Three hundred-odd pages of manuscripts were accepted for publication. The reviews in 1966 were completed quickly and final editorial decisions made within an average of slightly over two months. We have continued our efforts to streamline the review and production process at every stage while insuring high quality and a high-quality finished product. A statement that is easy to say, but difficult to accomplish, is that we are always trying to improve. We are always looking for new ways to improve our service to our authors and readers. We are always looking for new ways to improve our service to our authors and readers.
Reports, continued

reviews. Currently, our backlog is rather modest and those manuscripts that are accepted require less time to print within the year. Although the backlog terms will remain high and only the best work finds its way into print, the backlog year will be the last during which 1996 will be edited at Tel-Aviv. The editorial staff will move to the incoming editor's institution this summer. During the transition period we will make every effort to ensure that no backlog exits through the year and that those manuscripts that are under review are dealt with fairly. As a result, last year we are expecting a member of the submissions we receive are from individuals who are not employed in traditional Sociology departments. We have developed a list of referees from everyone since they provide new and practical insights. Our editor is to receive submissions from researchers in other countries, although referencing a similar review process has been disappointing. As it noted last year, in this period of rapid change in the organization and financial health of the journal, I am particularly interested in the role that sociologists can play in social theory to such topics as mass media, as well as in the maintenance of the rigorous peer review system. We conclude to receive relatively few manuscripts that are not clear that our identity is still primarily of an outlet for non-peer-reviewed sociological psychological papers.

The new editor will either enter the journal into the new editorial cycle. Things are moving rapidly and, although special issues are no more, the emphasis on research papers, and in particular on theory-oriented manuscripts, should be maintained. We are pleased to publish articles on a wide range of topics, including the role of identity in society and public policy. The goal is to produce definitive statements on topics that will be of immediate interest to scholars, practitioners, and students within sociology and related to a wider understanding of the discipline.

During the spring, a selected group of six national editors formed a national editorial board of 18 distinguished scholars from within the profession. They are: Kurt Albrecht, John Hopkins; Elizabeth Anderson, Princeton; Richard Berk, Cali- fornia State University, Los Angeles; Lawrence Bobo, Cali- fornia-Los Angeles; Paul Boozer, Washington University, Virginia; David Corten, Vanderbilt; Paul D. Dasgupta, Arizona; Robert E. Atkinson, Yale; Andrew Gelley, Occidental College; Stephen Gelley, University of Richmond; William S. Jaynes, Washington University, Bruce Link, Columbia; Doug McAdam, Arizona, Berkeley; and William J. Moore, University of California, San Diego, California, Santa Barbara; Frances Mennick, North Carolina,

Table 1: Summary of Editorial Activity January 1-December 31, 1996

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1. Figures for Conceptual Sociology refer to books listed and review books.
2. Information not applicable, issues not, as assigned by author.

The journal is highly esteemed by the journal's publisher, a large, well-respected, and respected reviewer. To maintain the high quality level of the journal, we are pursuing a number of initiatives to make the journal more appealing and to increase its impact. One of these initiatives is the establishment of an editorial board of distinguished scholars, each of whom is assigned a specific area of expertise. This will allow us to publish articles that are more closely aligned with the interests of the specific area, thereby increasing the likelihood of publication and increasing the visibility of the journal.

The journal is published by Sage Publications, Inc., 23301 19th Street North, Suite 400, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320. Sage Publications, Inc., is a division of Sage Publishing, Inc., and the editorial office is located at this address. The journal is available in print and online. The online version of the journal is available at the Sage website, www.sagepub.com. The journal is indexed in major databases, including the Social Sciences Citation Index and Current Contents, and is listed in the American Psychological Association's PsycINFO database. The journal is also available on CD-ROM and in microfilm. The journal is published quarterly, and the subscription rate is $175.00 per year. The journal is also available online at the Sage website, www.sagepub.com. The journal is published quarterly, and the subscription rate is $175.00 per year. The journal is also available online at the Sage website, www.sagepub.com. The journal is published quarterly, and the subscription rate is $175.00 per year.

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Reports, continued

Teaching Sociology

This past year, 1996, was an editorial transition year for Teaching Sociology. Published three times a year through December 1996, the journal was managed by two editors, Kathleen McKenzie at Ithaca College and Stevan Hanks at the University of Southern California. Jeff Chin at Le Moyne College, this report comes from his tenure.

Along with the transition, we have other events that I would like to report for 1996. No that the 20th web site on-line and was the first issue and subsequently moved to it to Le Moyne. The URL is: http://www.le Moyne.edu/.

In addition, the Teaching Sociologists was held during the 1996 AAS annual meeting. The website was held at the annual meeting.

All messages are archived at the following address: http://www.ltc.edu/ teuf700/archives/teachsoc.html

The Teaching Sociology index is updated monthly. It now is available on-line (http://www.ltc.edu/teuf700/archives/teachsoc.html) and is now available (and also available in print). The website index is updated monthly through the AAS. We would like to extend our thanks to the following editors for their work on the index. Finally, 1996 saw a five-year review by the AAS Committee on Publications. The review was received by the subcommittee, chaired by the meeting of the Teaching Sociology Committee during the 1996 annual meeting, was quite favorable.

Kathleen would like to thank all of this year’s outgoing associate editors for all their work: Bryan Myers, Richard Davis, Gary Hampe, Jean Lynch, Wendy Ng, Guadalupe Nymen, Diane Pike, Doris Renne, Kim Schmoyer, John St. John, and Yura Taylor. We would like to extend our thanks to the following editors for their work on the website: Toronto Garfield, Mary C.-J. Lee, Jeff Chin, Kathleen Hanks, and Lynne Uretz. We also want to acknowledge the remaining associate editors and our reviewers at-large for their work. The incoming associate editors are: Brian Bornstein, Linda Bond, Michael Bornstein, Margaret Costello, Craig Elliot, Harris Stein, Helene Stephen, J. Hulfish, and Edward Zimpher.

We would also like to acknowledge the remaining associate editors and our reviewers at-large for their work. The incoming associate editors are: Brian Bornstein, Linda Bond, Michael Bornstein, Margaret Costello, Craig Elliot, Harris Stein, Helene Stephen, J. Hulfish, and Edward Zimpher.

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Editor’s Note: The following program announcement is directed to the support of new investigators interested in undertaking field or laboratory experiments on social or behavioral aspects of drug abuse. Note that the next deadline for such submissions is June 1, 1997.

Behavioral Science Track Awards for Rapid Transition

Purpose

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), through the issuance of this Program Announcement (PA) hopes to facilitate the entry of beginning investigators into the field of behavioral science research. It is well-documented that the number of investigators entering basic behavioral sciences research is declining. This is of special concern to NIDA because understanding behavioral processes is fundamental to curbing drug abuse and addiction.

Because of the importance of this public health mission, the pipeline of behavioral science investigators who will make the next important discoveries in drug abuse must not run dry. Recently NIDA has pursued several initiatives to emphasize its interest in the behavioral sciences. The purpose of this PA is to underscore NIDA’s commitment and interest in expanding the scope of basic behavioral sciences research in drug abuse.

NIDA supports both animal and human basic research to elucidate underlying behavioral mechanisms, determinants and correlates of drug abuse (both licit and illicit), and to characterize the harmful sequelae of drug abuse and addiction. NIDA invites newly independent investigators to submit applications for small-scale, exploratory (i.e., pilot) research projects related to NIDA’s behavioral sciences mission. The Behavioral Science Track Award for Rapid Transition (B/START-NIDA) will provide rapid review and funding decisions of applications. Basic science (mostly laboratory) applications are encouraged in a wide variety of behavioral factors in drug abuse, including neurocognitive, cognitive and perceptual processes, psychosocial, and more broadly social and motivational factors in drug abuse.

Given the role that drug abuse plays in HIV/AIDS transmission, studies applying basic behavioral science models and methods to address this issue are especially encouraged.

Eligibility Requirements

Applications may be submitted by domestic, for-profit and non-profit organizations, public and private, such as universities, colleges, hospitals, laboratories, units of State and local governments, and eligible agencies of the Federal government. Racial/ethnic minority individuals, women, and persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply as principal investigators. To be eligible for a B/START-NIDA award, the proposed principal investigator must be independent of a mentor at the time of award and be at the beginning stages of her/his research career. If the applicant is in the final stages of training, he/she may apply, but no B/START award will be made to individuals in training status. The proposed principal investigator may not have been designated previously as principal investigator on any Public Health Service (PHS)-supported research project. Previous receipt of National Research Service Award funds (i.e., Institutional Training Grant or Individual Fellowship) is permissible. Foreign organizations are not eligible to apply.

Mechanism of Support

The funding mechanism that will be used to support this initiative is the small grant (R03).

Each award is not to exceed $50,000 in direct costs and is for a period of one year only. The award is not renewable.

Application Procedures

Applications are to be submitted on the grant application form PHS 398 (rev. 5/95). Applications are available at most institutional offices of sponsored research and may be obtained from the Grants Information Office, Office of Extramural Outreach and Information Resources, National Institutes of Health, Rockville, MD 20857.

In FY 97, the regular receipt date of June 1 for R01 applications applies. For FY 98 and beyond, there will be two receipt dates per fiscal year: October 1 and February 1.

Award Criteria

It is anticipated that up to $500,000 for FY 1997 will be available to support projects submitted under this program announcement.

Inquiries

Inquiries are encouraged. The opportunity to clarify any issues or questions from potential applicants is welcome. Direct inquiries regarding programmatic issues to:

Division of Basic Research
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fisher's Lane, Room 1SA-31
Rockville, MD 20857
Telephone (301) 495-6300
Fax (301) 495-6043

Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fisher’s Lane, Room 9A-52
Rockville, MD 20857
Telephone (301) 495-6040
Fax (301) 443-2696

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