Add Health Findings Released

Sociologists are announcing the first two pieces of data from Add Health, the largest, most comprehensive survey of adolescent health ever undertaken in the United States.

"We have sent out dozens of data sets," said sociologist and Add Health Principal Investigator John Williams of the Carolina Population Center of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. "Sociologists and psychologists are the primary consumers right now."

Initial results from the survey—the federally-funded National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)—were released in the September 10 issue of the Journal of American Medical Association (JAMA).

Adolescents who reported a "connectedness" to their parents were less likely to engage in risky behavior . . .

The Add Health survey was conducted in phases. In the first phase, roughly 90,000 students from grades 7 through 12 at 145 schools around the U.S. answered brief questionnaires about their health, friendships, self-esteem, and expectations for the future. In the second phase of the study, interviews were conducted with roughly 20,000 students and their parents in the students' homes.

A final phase of the study, not yet reported, repeated the home interviews with the students a year later. The article appearing in JAMA examined a sample of 12,000 of these in-home interviews.

According to the JAMA article, adolescents who reported a "connectedness" to their parents were less likely to engage in risky behavior, such as cigarette, alcohol, marijuana use, violent behavior, suicide, and sexual activity. These young people felt close to their parents, felt their parents and families cared about them, and were satisfied with their family relationships. To a lesser extent, adolescents were also protected from risky behaviors by their parents being present at key times during the day.

Williams said that most of the data collected so far is helping to "confirm" current sociological research about adolescent health. He also notes that analysis of survey data will be a decade long process and that the design of the study will greatly assist researchers in probing the relationships between peer, family, school and community environments and the behaviors and well being of adolescents.

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The 1997 Annual Meeting
It Was a Feast for Mind and Spirit

As any Annual Meeting aficionado, and they will tell you the same thing. For the blue ribbon, Class A, top of the heap meeting, you need more than chocolates on your pillow. For the truly great ones, other ingredients are required—an undercurrent of excitement, a touch of controversy and conflict, and a delicious mix of provocative ideas and personalities.

On Canada, in May and June, more than 3,700 sociologists converged on Toronto and made the Social Science Association of Canada's Annual Meeting one of the greats. "Quite simply, it was a feast for mind and spirit," said ASA Executive Officer F. Levine.

With the theme 'Bridges for Sociology' and under the guiding hand of President Neil Smelser, the meeting brought together international scholars from a range of disciplines.

International linkages were especially evident at the plenary sessions where one could hear papers by Jhi Hanners, University of Sweden, on "The Global Reorganization of Culture"; Roger Barita, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, on "The Bridge, the Border, and the Cage: Cultural Crisis and Indecency in the Post-Mexican Condition"; and Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania, on "March of Folly: U.S. Immigration Policy Under NAFTA."

And to Canadian sociologists. Before turning over his gavel to incoming President Jill Quadagno, Smelser delivered a Presidential Address on "The Rational and The Ambivalent in the Social Sciences," which will be printed in the February 1998 issue of the American Sociological Review.

Smelser's profound and well-received address reflected the meeting's emphasis on the need to break new ground in sociological thinking and theory.

But the meeting also provided sociologists with a rich menu of choices to enhance their understanding and roles as scholars, teachers, and practitioners. New and innovative teaching and professional workshops, didactic seminars, and poster sessions were featured. This year, for the first time, a special poster session focused on the works of recent PhDs.

The ASA Chair Conference, now in its fourth year, has become an important institution at the Annual Meeting.

The meeting also captured widespread media interest. The Annual meeting was covered by CNN, National Public Radio, Time magazine, and USA Today, the Chronicle of Higher Education, Knight Ridder, United Press International, and more than 50 other media organizations. Annual Meeting participants appeared on the Today Show and on numerous Canadian radio and television shows—several that were broadcast nationally. For four days, sociologists at the Annual Meeting were featured on the front page of the Toronto Sun—Canada's largest daily newspaper.

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Profile of the President
"Mission Control: Quadagno Now in Charge"

by John Myles, Florida State University

Watching Jill Quadagno is a bit like watching a space launch at Kennedy Space Center. The result leaves you breathless, and it all seems deceptively simple. You complete your PhD, publish eight books and over 50 articles, win some book awards, get elected to a series of leading offices in your profession, spawn a flock of adopting graduate students, and 20 years later you are elected President of the American Sociological Association. Along the way you raise two children and become an accomplished amateur painter. And you do it all with a degree of grace and charm that leaves your colleagues and friends feeling they are God's gift to the profession.

What the viewers of the space launch miss, of course, are the years of preparation, painstaking scholarship, and sheer love of one's craft that lie behind the final performance.

Since completing her PhD at the University of Kansas in 1976, Jill has become one of the nation's leading historical sociologists, a major authority on American social policy and a preeminent scholar in the field of aging studies. Her Transformation of Old Age Security (1988) is the standard reference on the development of U.S. Social Security. Her award-winning The Color of Welfare: How Racism Undermined the War on Poverty (1994) revises traditional understandings of the roots of American "exceptionalism" and is now required reading for students of American social policy. As she was writing these major works and numerous other articles, Jill served as Vice-President of the ASA and chair of a number of other soc...
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The Executive Officer’s Column

ASA and the President’s Initiative on Race

The American Sociological Association (ASA) has worked diligently to bring research and the sociological imagination to bear in the production of sound policy. ASA’s work on The Social Causes of Violence and our initiative on affirmative action in the workplace are just two recent examples of our efforts to link sociological knowledge to social policy and to provide timely and relevant research knowledge. We hope that ASA's efforts will help reinforce a practice of looking to the social sciences when hard questions are being asked or answered.

Over recent weeks, the Association has been presented with an unusual opportunity. The White House Office of Science Technology Policy (OSTP) has asked the ASA to take a leadership role in helping to "educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race." This effort is part of President Clinton's Initiative on Race, "One America," and his effort to undertake a national examination of racial reconciliation. Working in coordination with the OSTP, ASA is launching a project to examine and report on social science knowledge on race, racism, and race relations. The goal of this effort is to look broadly across relevant arenas of research, to explicate what we know, to dispel myths and misconceptions where they exist, and to identify research gaps. OSTP and ASA plan to provide the results of this work to the President's Advisory Board for this Initiative and to disseminate this knowledge widely to relevant publics and policy communities.

With its history of path-breaking research on race relations, sociology is well positioned to disseminate key findings that can shape future dialogue, study, and action. In bringing together social science knowledge on race, ASA aims to be inclusive of diverse strands of work. For example, research on social stereotypes and tolerance, social and spatial distance, institutional racism, and the functions of discrimination, social movements, and the structuring and restructuring of inequalities can all contribute to our knowledge of race and racism in society. Studies from these areas can enhance the public's understanding of why race continues to matter and what efforts could help bring about racial reconciliation.

As was widely publicized, the five goals of the President's year-long Initiative are: to articulate a vision of racial reconciliation; to help educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race; to promote a constructive dialogue, to confront and work through controversial issues surrounding race; to recruit and encourage leadership at all levels to help bridge racial divides; and to find, develop, and implement solutions in critical areas such as education, economic opportunity, housing, health care, crime and the administration of justice. While these are challenging goals, the mission of this Initiative is worthy of our ambition.

As part of our Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, ASA will be actively reaching out to sociologists and other social scientists to map the knowledge base on race. In addition to announcing this project in this column, we are developing a "call for help." Using this "call," we will cast a broad net to researchers in order to identify topic areas, concepts, studies, indicators, and findings that will allow us to map the domain of race relations and what is known about the causes and consequences of racism in society. To cast the widest possible net and to pull in key researchers, we intend to use proactive strategies that put a premium on rapid communication. Through the use of Footnotes, e-mail, listserv, the ASA’s home page, and ASA section home pages, we hope to connect with ASA members and others doing relevant research. In addition, we will pursue outreach to other scientific societies and organizations (such as the Association of Black Sociologists and the American Political Science Association). We will urge our "colleagues" organizations to identify key members who work on race relations and to direct these researchers to ASA’s home page where they can respond to the call for help.

We have already made substantial progress in our planning and in our work with OSTP. Daryl Chubin, Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Sciences, is working closely with us in framing the scope and strategy for undertaking this task. In this project, I will be joined by Patricia White (ASA Visiting Sociologist from the National Science Foundation) and Roberta Spalter-Roth (Director of ASA's Research Program on the Discipline and Profession). We hope that resources will permit convening a research workshop in order to actively involve field experts in determining the state of social science knowledge. We see the product of this effort to be a research monograph, with ASA providing a draft to the OSTP and publishing and disseminating the report under the ASA imprimatur.

This project should be completed early in 1998. To make this target date, we have in place a challenging time schedule. Therefore, we need your help to succeed. Please check the ASA home page (http://www.asanet.org/) for the "call" and share with other colleagues the mesages you receive via e-mail, fax, or "snail" mail. Effective communication about this effort requires building upon ASA's networks and yours. We seek to be inclusive as we study inclusion in America. A special e-mail address has been established solely for this activity at race.project@asanet.org. Please respond as quickly as you can.

Sociology has a tradition of enhancing the public good and getting our message out with solid scholarship. Let's not let this opportunity pass us by. --Felice J. Levine
Suggestions Solicited for 1999 Annual Meeting Program

The 1999 Program Committee announces the meeting theme and cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for topics and organizers for thematic and special sessions and for the regular sessions of the 1999 Annual Meeting to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on August 6-11. Suggestions for book sessions, didactic seminars, and workshops consistent with the theme are requested as well.

Session proposals should provide the following information:

- working title for the session;
- brief description of the substantive focus;
- rationale for inclusion of the session on the 1999 program;
- designation of the session as open for submissions (Regular Session) or invited only (Special Session); Special Session, author must submit a 50-word abstract and 2-page proposal;
- recommendation(s) for session organizer, and
- a list of potential participants if the session is to be an invited panel.

Proposals must be typed or printed and should be no more than two pages in length.

These submitting suggestions for organizers to deal with paper submissions should be aware of the organizer eligibility policy of the Program Committee. Any member who organized an open submission session for the 1999 program or who will review papers for the 1999 program is considered ineligible to be nominated as an open submission session organizer for 1999. This eligibility restriction spreads the benefits and burdens of organizing across the membership and helps ensure that no one individual affects general program access for an extended period of time.

Session proposals should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than February 1, 1999. A long-lead time in planning is needed in order to publish the names of organizers and regular session topics in the fall of 1998 to allow members time to prepare their papers. Proposals postmarked by November 10 or faxed by November 14 will be considered during the December meeting of the Program Committee; those postmarked or faxed between November 15 and February 1 will be reviewed at the February meeting. Consideration of late proposals (any suggestion postmarked or faxed after February 1, 1999) is at the sole discretion of the Program Committee.

Program suggestions should be sent to the attention of: Janet Astene, Meeting Services Director, American Sociological Association, 722 N. Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20020, USA; e-mail: meeting@asanet.org; fax (202) 783-6146.

1999 Annual Meeting Theme

Transitions in World’s Society: At Century’s End

Approaching the end of the century, indeed of the millennium, a common memory for all those who have lived through these years are the momentous changes wrought in society by a set of interrelated forces. These changes have not been felt merely or partially, but have affected everyone in the planet amounting to a fundamental transformation of the world. The communications and communication technologies have brought the most diverse peoples into greater interdependence. Massive movements of populations have contributed to both an awareness of difference and a growing recognition of a common human destiny. The advanced nations dominate the rest of the world with their institutions and technology and, in the process, trigger reactions that affect their own stability and those of the regions of the world. Various social and political movements have been shaped by these interactions. It is hence possible to speak of a world society and to see it as undergoing a series of major transitions.

For sociologists at century’s end, a key priority is to transcend the panchotfism of the past to focus on those processes that are so rapidly transforming the world. From the diffusion of institutional forms to international migration, from the revolution in communications technologies to the challenges posed by earth’s habitats, the time seems right to take a broad look at what has changed and what we have learned about it. The 1999 Annual Meeting will be dedicated to this pursuit.

The Program Committee expects that the theme will inspire a number of broad-ranging evaluations of the past and daring perspectives on the direction in which these transitions will take humankind in the future.

1999 Program Committee
Alejandro Portes, President-Elect and Committee Chair, Princeton University
Florence Rimon, Secretary-Elect, Howard University
John Shibley Butler, University of Texas-Austin
Lourdes Contento, University of Nebraska, Omaha
Bart Simms Hamilton, Michigan State University
Donald J. Hernandez, National Research Council Institute of Medicine
Kenneth C. Land, Duke University
Barbara Lazard, University of Minnesota
Patricia Roos, Vice President-Elect, Rutgers University
Teresa Sullivan, Secretary, University of Texas-Austin
Roger Waldinger, University of California Los Angeles
Sue Waters, Harvard University

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ New Study On Legal Immigration Released. . . . Two sociologists are among the authors of a cross-sectional study showing that legal immigrants are more educated as a group than native-born U.S. citizens. Sociologists Guillermo Janes, New York University and Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania, are two of the researchers for The New Immigrant Survey, funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development with support from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the National Science Foundation (NSF). The preliminary study also finds that legal immigrants are better schooled, on average, than the native-born. U.S. population. Initial earnings of new immigrant women are higher than those of the native-born, and the major exclusion by which illegals acquire an immigrant status is the failure to acquire U.S. citizenship. For information and a copy of the results of the New Immigrant Survey, call NSF’s Office of Legislative and Public Affairs at (703) 306-1070.

✓ New Data Available on Women’s Health. . . . The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has released both the Public Use Data file and the first report from the 1995 National and State Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). In-person interviews averaging 105 minutes were conducted between January and October of 1995 with a national sample of 10,947 women from ages 15 to 44. The data file (accession number 00 979 95 434) is available on magnetic tape by calling the National Technical Information Service at 703-487-4656. The NSFG report, “Fertility, Family Planning and Women’s Health,” contains 81 tables on topics ranging from child care to pelvic inflammatory disease. For a copy, contact the National Center for Health Statistics at 301-483-9753, ext. 122. Further information about the NSWG can be obtained through its home page: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nwswbh.htm

Explaining the “Feminization” of ASA Elections, 1975-1996

by Glenn Firebaugh, Editor
American Sociological Review

The sex ratio has changed dramatically in sociology. In 1972, only about 15 percent of the members of the American Sociological Association (ASA) were women. Today, about 45 percent of ASA members are women.

In an article to appear in the October issue of the American Sociological Review (American Sociological Association Elections, 1975-1996; Exploring Explanations for Feminization), Rachel Rosenfeld, David Cunningham, and Katrina Schmidt show that the "feminization" of ASA governance positions has outpaced the "feminization" of ASA membership over the past 20 years. Though women constitute less than half of the ASA membership, more than half of the current ASA officers and Council members are women.

The Rosenfeld et al. study attempts to explain why "female candidates for office and Council have been overrepresented and generally have higher odds of winning" by focusing on the possible impact (1) of the women's movement in general, (2) of the more specific influence of feminist organizations for Women's Societies (WS), and (3) of the effect of a shift in the Association itself from a disciplinary focus to a more professional focus that perhaps results in "elite dilution" as scholarly achievement is de-emphasized as a criterion for leadership. Of these possibilities, the "elite dilution" thesis receives the least support in the analysis. Rosenfeld et al. find no evidence of decline in the scholarly achievement of candidates for ASA office or Council over this period. Nor do they find sex differences in the scholarly achievements of candidates: Male candidates submitted to be at a more advanced career age (a median of 34 years since PhD versus 38 years for women candidates); yet, scholarly achievement—as measured by rate of publication of journal articles and books, membership on editorial boards of major sociology journals, and general level of recognition—was equivalent.

SWS membership improved/elected candidates chances during the period. Candidates who were SWS members were elected 85 percent of the time for nonmembers the election rate was 36 percent. However, this SWS effect benefited only women. Men who ran—whether SWS members or not—had an election rate of 34 percent. Since the election rate for female SWS members was 68 percent, a woman candidate who belonged to SWS was twice as likely to be elected as a man candidate. A woman candidate who was not an SWS member was also more likely to be elected than a male candidate, but the differential was not as great (50 percent versus 34 percent). So the election probability was highest for women who belonged to SWS, followed by women who did not belong to SWS, but were candidates for office, not SWS membership. Of the 214 men who stood for election during this period, 73 were elected (34 percent). Of the 112 woman candidates, 67 were elected (60 percent). The privacy of the gender effect persists after controls for SWS membership and scholarly and achievement. Rosenfeld et al. find that, other things equal, the odds of a woman being elected was 4.6 times the odds of a man being elected. The effect of SWS membership, by contrast, disappears when controls are added for gender, career age, and scholarly achievement. The independent effects of career age and scholarly achievement are modest.

In short, gender had a significant effect on the outcome of this period. The importance of gender no doubt was magnified by the truncated variance of the other variables. The men and women standing for election over this period represent a highly select group, so it is not surprising that Rosenfeld et al. find no major differences in their average scholarly achievements. Faced with the choice of equally-qualified candidates, gender likely becomes a decisive factor for more voters. As Rosenfeld et al. conclude, “Gender is one distinctive characteristic of the candidates, and apparently it is indeed used as a criterion by voters.”

September/October 1997 Footnotes

3
Major ASA Award Recipients Honored in Toronto

The 1997 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored on August 10 at the Awards Ceremony during the Annual Meeting in Toronto. The ceremony, presided over by Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Chair of the Awards Policy Committee, was attended by Annual Meeting participants, friends, family, and colleagues of the award recipients. The following descriptions are based on the introductions given by the various presenters. They have been edited for clarity and space considerations.

Dissertation Award
Dalton Clark Conley, Columbia University, presented by Jan Stets, Chair, Dissertation Award Selection Committee

The 1997 ASA Dissertation Award winner is Dalton Conley for his dissertation entitled, "Being Black, Living in the Red, Wealth and the Cycle of Racial Inequality." The research was funded by a National Science Foundation Dissertation Research Grant. The Department of Sociology at Columbia University awarded him distinction for his dissertation, an honor only rarely conferred by the University.

Dalton Conley's dissertation analyzes current wealth differences between blacks and whites in the United States using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. He finds that the source of racial wealth discrepancies lies not in educational, occupational, or income inequality but in the dynamics of race and property relations. This thought-provoking property relations accounts for racial inequality in other areas of life. The Committee saw Dalton Conley's dissertation as an outstanding work, both original and creative, that was theory-driven, meticulous, and maintained high standards of our craft. The design of the study was evaluated as tight and ingenious, and the findings were seen as having important theoretical and policy implications. In 1996-97, Dalton was a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholar in Health Policy at the University of California at Berkeley. He has just joined the department of sociology at Yale University as an assistant professor.

Jessie Bernard Award
Nona Glazer, Portland State University and Robbie Pfeffer Kahn, University of Vermont (co-recipients); presented by Rachel Kahn-Hat, Past Chair, Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee

It is for the breadth of her contributions in scholarship and teaching and her commitment to her discipline and her colleagues that we honor Nona Glazer with the Jessie Bernard Award. From her path breaking work (with Helen Wakeman) in 1972, Women in a Male World to her compelling book, Woman's Work (1979), Nona Glazer has made an important contribution to the understanding of the interdependence of gender, family, and the world of work. Her work has challenged our assumptions and set guidelines for our analyses.

Women in a Male World was described by one of her nomenclates as a "gift" to the small group of women doing family research in the early 70's. With no tradition to build upon, the authors sought together difficult to find and little known scholarly articles and showed their connections through extensive analytic essays. In Old Family/New Family (1975), Nona Glazer extended her initial analyses by showing the impact of economic and political change on changing family relations. In her review essay "Housework" in the first volume of Signs (1979), she showed the limitations of viewing family as an isolated historical unit and conversely the importance of recognizing that family is significantly shaped by the relation of its various members to societal-wide institutions.

In the 1980s, Nona began the studies which culminated in Women's Paid and Liquid Labor. Here she argued that the public/private interdependence can be seen in the process of "work transfer" in which tasks are moved from the world of paid labor to unpaid labor (gender work within the family) and back again as a strategy to resolve economic crises.

And Nona's contributions go beyond her formal scholarship. For her students, she is both teacher and friend, and in several instances her pedagogy and curriculum and brought the results of these debates into her own classroom. For her discipline, she was an early participant in organizational efforts to bring the study of gender into sociology for which efforts she was recognized as president of Sociologists for Women in Society as well as chair of the Section on Sex and Gender. And any of us who have asked her as a colleague to read chapters or come up with innovative approaches to the seminars and the thoughtfulness with which she approaches that task.

Robbie Pfeffer Kahn (left) receives the Jessie Bernard Award from Rachel Kahn-Hat.

Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award
G. Franklin Edwards, Howard University (Emeritus) presented by Donald Connelly, Chair, Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee

G. Franklin Edwards, professor emeritus of Howard University is this year's recipient of the Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award. Founded and endowed by Fisk University in 1936 where he studied under Johnstone and Frazier. As a Fisk student, he had a very close relationship with Johnson, and he had an opportunity to meet DuBois. Thus, Edwards had an early connection to these eminent scholars.

He took the PhD from the University of Chicago in 1952 where he received the American Sociological Association's presidential award and the Robert E. Woodson Award for his dissertation. At Chicago, he had a very close working relationship with Louis Wirth. After Chicago, he was a post-doctoral fellow low at the Ford Foundation.

The professional life and scholarly production of Edwards epitomizes the best of Dubois-Johnson-Frazier traditions. A master of his craft, G. Franklin Edwards was influenced by the sociological profession's racial selections. Thus, he held academic appointments at African-American institutions such as Fisk University, Fisk University, and Howard University. In later years, he went to Massachusetts and served as a visiting professor at the Harvard University Summer School.

He spent at Howard where he advanced in his administrative capacities. His introductory essay came to Howard through an invitation from Frazier. He was committed to Howard as a young scholar, and he reflected his highest academic standards. He served as an advisor to several Howard presidents. As a chairman of the college, he emphasized the need for students to have high academic standards and foster to maintain scholarly productivity. This former junior faculty member remembered Edwards as a mentor and a leader.

His own scholarly productivity included a clear and concise analysis of the African-American professional traditions of the last century. In commenting on Edwards' 1959 study, The Negro Professional Class, Otha Dudley Duncan described the high quality of the research which employed rigorous analysis of the use of simple sampling techniques, collection, and analysis. By exploring what he labeled as professional functions in the last century, he provided important information regarding the critical characteristics of the African-American professional community.

In his 1968 edited work, E. Franklin Frazier or Race Relations, he examined the thought and the professional careers of Frazier from the perspective of a former student and scholar. His introductory essay provided a systematic overview of the African-American sociological tradition through the 1960s. In commenting on Edwards' 1959 study, The Negro Professional Class, Otha Dudley Duncan described the high quality of the research which employed rigorous analysis of the use of simple sampling techniques, collection, and analysis. By exploring what he labeled as professional functions in the last century, he provided important information regarding the critical characteristics of the African-American professional community.

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Award for Public Understanding of Sociology
Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, presented by Burton Halpert, Chair, Award for Public Understanding of Sociology Award Selection Committee

Charles Moskos (left) receives the Award for Public Understanding of Sociology from Burton Halpert.

The American Sociological Association's First Annual Award for Public Understanding of Sociology goes to Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, for his numerous writings that have popularized sociological theory and methodology. He has conducted some of the most influential evaluation studies, directed research centers that have made a difference, written seminal books and articles, and has been a major advocate for applied sociology. In the 1950s, his research on nuclear war, which was synthesized in a book co-authored by Everett and Helen Hughes titled "Twenty Thousand Nuclear War: Their Story," has had a lasting impact on the study of war and peace. More recently, his book "Honor Societies in Higher Education" has been influential in the study of higher education and the role of honor societies in academic life.

In 1997, Charles Moskos was recognized for his contributions to sociology and social policy at the ASA's Annual Meeting in Chicago, where he delivered a plenary address on "The Future of Sociology" and received the ASA's Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award
Robert R. Alford, City University of New York, Graduate Center, presented by Rosana Hertz, Chair, Distincted Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee

Robert R. Alford (left) receives the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award from Rosana Hertz.

Among graduate students as a teacher who had a profound impact on teaching and mentoring ideas about the student and graduate student role, Alford was recognized for his contributions to sociology and social policy at the ASA's Annual Meeting in Chicago, where he delivered a plenary address on "The Future of Sociology" and received the ASA's Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award.

The selections of the 1997 Distinguished Scholarly Publications Award are Melvin Oliver and Thomas Shapiro for their book "Black Wealth/White Wealth: A New Perspective on Racial Inequality." First, because they did not remain within the walls of academe but instead sought out the wider world of American scholarship, Oliver and Shapiro have revived and validated a rich and long-neglected intellectual tradition in sociology.
of wealth. And beyond this revitalization, they have demonstrated that this realm is a central link in our understanding of virtually every aspect of social life.

Second, because they constrained the multitudes of products and limited our use of the heretofore intractable wealth data in the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and combined this rich vein of intellectual gold with the creative use of open-ended interviews, Oliver and Shapiro have delivered one of the most convincing facts by, themselves, shift the center of intellectual gravity. Their demonstration that there remain vast wealth inequalities between white and black families who are comparable in every other respect except race costs an impressive shadow of doubt over much of the received wisdom in the study of racial inequality.

Third, because they insisted on exploring the historical and contemporary dynamics that created and perpetuated wealth inequality by Oliver and Shapiro discover and document the processes that led to the racial inequality in contemporary social dynamics.

And finally, because of their nuanced and multifaceted analysis, Oliver and Shapiro illuminate the means by which wealth inequality has become the foundation for the many current forms of racial discrimination, including differential access to opportunities in education, employment, and--ultimately and most ironically--the accumulation of wealth.

Within each of these broad accomplishments, there are many narrower contributions that make the hallmark of a seminal work. One that will establish the intellectual ground rules and research agendas for a generation of scholars. A small sampling of this legacy includes the following:

Oliver and Shapiro transcend and correct their intellectual forebears in the sociology of wealth by documenting and theorizing the central role of the state, both in facilitating wealth accumulation and in selecting who will be blessed with access to the mechanisms of such accumulation. Their analyses of the Racial Wealth Report in the 1860s and the Federal Housing Act in the 1940s allow us to see much more than the most impact of these specific government policies; they constitute a challenge to sociologists to fully explore the often subtle, but always profound, intermingling of public policy with the accumulation of private wealth.

Oliver and Shapiro meticulously document and analyze the role of home ownership, both in the creation of wealth formation in the United States and in the intergenerational transmission of class privilege. In the absence or an intellectual tradition that adequately theorizes this unappreciated pattern, they challenge scholars to determine whether a similar or identical mechanism exists in other industrialized market societies and to develop a comprehensive analysis of how such mechanisms contribute to perpetuating racial and class divisions.

And that is why, compared to problems that generate a farsighted new research center, the overriding concern of the past is the current disturbance of declination of our race. But in the tradition of drawing the best and the brightest graduate students into the field, those who worked with him describe a man who was too quick to approach, who created opportunities even for those who were not interested in his projects, and who never lost interest in their careers outside the university. Saywell served as President of the Western Sociological Society (1941), Midwest Sociological Society (1955-56), Rural Sociological Society (1955-56), and American Sociological Association (1970-71). These preoccupations are one of the most visible indicators of a career of service to the profession in study sections, review panels, boards of trustees, and research councils. For the rest of his life, he continued his decades of involvement with the Social Science Research Council.

## Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

William H. Sewell, University of Wisconsin-Madison; presented by John R. Logan, Chair, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee

William Sewell, winner of the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, is a senior statesman of sociology. Among the well-earned honors of a brilliant career are awards for distinguished achievement from the University of Minnesota (1972), American Educational Research Association (1973), Rural Sociological Society (1983), Common Wealth Award (1983), and from the American Sociological Association: the Cooley Medal Award in social psychology (1998), Distinguished Service Award for the Minority Fellowship Program (1988), and William Walker Award in the sociology of education (1990). He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

Professor Sewell earned his BA and MA in Sociology at Michigan State University, and received his PhD from the University of California at Berkeley in 1959. At that time he was already on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin (1959-1969). In 1969, he joined the University of Wisconsin as professor of sociology and rural sociology. In his many years at Madison, he served as chair of the Department of Sociology and Rural Sociology and as chair of the Division of Social Science and Social Science. In 1993, he was honored as a Scholar of the University of Wisconsin, 1994, he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1995, he was elected a fellow of the American Philosophical Society.

For some time he was best known among sociologists for his influential theory of the "Wisconsin model" of the causes of the growth of industrial and social change. The Wisconsin model has been a cornerstone of sociological thought since the 1940s, and it continues to be a major influence in the field.

## Annual Meeting, from page 1

For reporters, there was much to cover. ASA hosted three well-attended press conferences with U.S. and Canadian sociologists on Working Families in the United States, Canada, and the World Environment. And after the Final Program and ASA's brochure of "Media Highlights," reporters launched out of the ASA Media Office to cover a wide variety of sessions. A story on the overflow—somewhat hectic—book panel session on William James's Where Work Disappears was published in the September 5 Chronicle of Higher Education. National media attention focused also on presentations by other sociologists, including Mary Benin, University of Arizona, Monica Boyd, Florida State University, and Nicholas Wolcott, University of California-Los Angeles.

Controversy did not escape this year's Annual Meeting. At the ASA Awards Ceremony, about three dozen ASA members protested the selection of Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, as the winner of the first Annual Award for Public Understanding of Sociology. The protesters said they were unhappy with Moskos's recommendations in favor of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell Policy" for gay service in the military. When Moskos's name was announced as the winner, the protesters quietly stood up, faced the audience, and held signs saying that Moskos and ASA supported discrimination. When Moskos was called to the platform to receive his award, they walked single file out of the ballroom. Other memorable occasions this year included a special Town Meeting with Norman B. Anderson, Director of the National Institutes of Health's Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences. In a panel, free-wheeling discussion, Anderson discussed "opportunities and constraints" as NIH incorporates social and behavioral research into its agenda of advancing health and well being.

The event was moderated by ASA's Levine and questions were posed by a distinguished panel including Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Gary D. Sandefur, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Linda J. White, University of Chicago.

Other science policy leaders also participated at the Annual Meeting. At a special session, Bennett L. Bernstein's National Science Foundation, Daryl J. Scott, the White House Science and Technology Policy, and Howard Silver, Consortium of Social Science Associations, assessed the current political climate and how it will likely influence funding opportunities for the social sciences.

The Annual Meeting, of course, was not without the occasional faux pas. Vaughn DeCoster of Our Lady of the Lake College reports hearing grumblings that there was a noticeable dearth of donuts at the Ski Run Room for events. Although the route was a "delightful five kilometer trek through downtown Toronto to Queen's Park and back..." unfortunately at the end of the race some of the participants were not greeted by the delectable arena of Canadian donuts, which are quite good from what I hear.

But in the end, the ASA Annual Meeting succeeded, mostly as an intrinsic event in "bridge building." In both formal and relaxed settings, it linked together scholars of different nations and disciplines report with sociologists policymakers with researchers; accomplished scholars with graduates and undergraduates.

And speaking of bridges, Footnotes readers might want to see the Golden Gate Building in August 1988 for what will likely be another outstanding "don't miss" event.
ASA Co-Hosts Science Writers' Workshop on Health Issues

Participants at the Science Writers’ Workshop included (left to right) Felice Levine, Sandra Hofferth, Donald Hernandez, Norman B. Anderson, and Linda Burton.

N eed reports attended a Science Writers’ Workshop on Teens, Youth, Children’s Well-Being: jointly sponsored by the American Sociological Association (ASA) and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development’s Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR).

The workshop was held on June 30, 1997 at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., featuring a wide range of dialogue between the reporters and three NIH-funded sociologists conducting cutting-edge research on these issues. The speakers discussed how science influences their research and the implications of their findings.

The workshop was part of ongoing efforts by both ASA and OBSSR to help reporters understand how social science is conducted and how it can be useful in their roles as journalists, said ASA executive officer Felice J. Levine, who moderated the workshop. “But it was a two-way street, and we learned a great deal about the needs and constraints faced by the media.”

The three presenters were Linda Burton, Pennsylvania State University; Donald Hernandez, National Academy of Sciences; and Sandra Hofferth, University of Michigan.

In his remarks, OBSSR Director Norman Anderson said a key OBSSR goal is to “improve communication among the scientific community, the public and the media” to ensure broad dissemination of the exciting discoveries occurring in behavioral and social sciences research.

Hernandez presented findings on major social and economic changes that affect family structure and children in poverty. Studies show that income from jobs to cities; decrease in family size and increase in educational attainments work, as do the welfare, divorce, and out-of-wedlock childbearing; and economic increases in the racial and ethnic diversity of children’s families. “One of my most interesting findings,” said Hernandez, “was that Ozzie and Harriet families are a myth.” This type of family arrangement has not been the norm for the majority of kids since the Great Depression.

Using results from her ethnographic work on two young African American girls from the inner city, Beutler illustrated how family reactions to difficult economic situations affects healthy child development. Burton said children are likely to develop normally and keep “the sparkle in their eyes” if they are allowed to remain a child—not to have to assume adult roles—during family social and economic crises.

In her presentation on “Young Children and their Social Settings: In- and Out-of-Home Environments,” Hofferth highlighted the lifelong social and economic disadvantages that children born in poverty experience. “Children are spending more time in out-of-home environments and this provides an opportunity as well as something to be concerned about.” While too much time out of home presents certain risks, she said, good programs can also get children out of unhealthy environments and provide needed care.

Health, from page 1

will greatly assist researchers in probing the relationships between peer, family, school and community environments and the behaviors and well-being of adolescents. ASA has been a strong advocate for the study, which was mandated by Congress in 1993, and funded through a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) with contributions from 17 other federal agencies.

The survey was conducted by investigators from UNC-Chapel Hill and from five other academic and research institutions throughout the United States. Sociologists participating in the survey, include: Udy Nettles, Mullan Harris, Peter Beanman, and Karl Gustafson of UNC-Chapel Hill: and John Billy, Battelle-HARC.

Sociologist and NICHD project officer for the survey is Christine Bacchus, chief of the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch, that "Add Health will have a powerful impact on adolescent health research.

"It is the first study designed to measure key aspects of the adolescent's social world that influence health and behavior. Its rich data base will have important implications for parents, practitioners, and policymakers; and answer critical questions of how to change those behaviors that harm American youth.

"Add Health data are available in two forms—public-use data sets and restricted access contractual sets. To protect the confidentiality of respondents, public-use data includes only a random sub-set of respondents. Public use data sets are available from Sociometrics Corporation at 609-449-3282 or through e-mail at Secsoc@socio.com. For information about contractual data sets and other information, go to the Add Health page at: http://www.unc.edu/addhealth.
Florida Police Urge Victims of Con Artist to Come Forward

Gainesville, Florida police say that people victimized by the con artist posing as a psychic sociologist Harry Edwards should have their local law enforcement officials contact them. At press time, Curtis K. Jackson, the man accused of defrauding residents across the United States, was in custody in the Alachua County Jail.

On July 23, Jackson entered a written plea of not guilty to the incident but was scheduled to be arraigned in a federal district court on July 30. He was arrested after a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Detective S.F. Weaver said that authorities from across the country have been taken in by Jackson's con and law enforcement agencies have contacted him. "He has victimized a lot of people, but he has pretty much gotten away with it everywhere else. victi- mized, Weaver said, should have their local law enforcement officials contact him at 305-534-2363. "I will be happy to provide them with whatever information they need," Weaver said. "We have a very large amount of information on this case."

According to police, the con artist had developed an elaborate scam of calling academics and claiming to be Edwards. The con artist would then engage in a friendly conversation while showing a convincing familiarity with various areas of scholarship. Eventually, he would ask the academic to help him think up his next scam. "Kevin Edwards," the con artist maintained, was the academic's victory after having lost his money and luggage. If the academic couldn't think of something, Edwards would promise to return the money and even give a free lecture on his campus. Finally, the con man, posing as "Kevin Edwards," would tell the victim that he had been victimized by someone else.

Edwards said that Jackson had written him a seven-page letter since being arrested. Jack- son told the author that he had committed them because Edwards failed to acknowledge a request he had made in a let- ter several years earlier. "That was his ratio- nale," said Edwards. "That I deserved this because I didn't respond to a brother to two. Edwards said the con artist has caused extreme distress to himself and to numerous other people. "This has been a terrible nightmare for a lot of people," he said.

December 31 Deadline

MFP Fellowships

Florida police are asking people victimized by a con artist posing as a psychic sociologist Harry Edwards to contact their local law enforcement agencies. The arti- st has been found guilty in the incident but was scheduled to be arraigned in a federal district court on July 30. He was arrested after a warrant was issued for his arrest.

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The 1996 ASA Audit: ASA's Stable Financial Picture

The following notes and tables from the 1996 audit of the Association provide a picture of current assets, liabilities, and fund balance, as well as income and expenses. ASA's financial picture remains stable.

With the successful implementation of financial budgeting in 1995, the 1996 audit provides comparable information for both years. The Association will be able to provide current and prior comparisons from 1996 onward.

Overall in 1996, ASA produced an excess of unrestricted revenues over expenses of $284,092. While $352,146 of this excess can be attributed to the acquisition of the Financial Accounting Standards (FAS-Stars) No. 136 in 1996 and the resulting change in net assets (see Note 9 Accounting Change for details), the Association realized a net increase in unrestricted net assets of $42,434. This favorable financial position reflects continued efforts made by the Executive Office to spend conservatively and operate the Association at a cost-effective manner. The record attendance at the 1996 Annual Meeting contributed to the increase in revenues.

Members interested in the full audit report may receive a copy from the Executive Office. The Committee on Executive Office and Budget and the ASA Board have reviewed the full audit report. President Lawrence B. Eisele, Executive Director, ASA Board.

Independent Auditor's Report

The American Sociological Association, Washington, D.C.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of The American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1996 and 1995, and the statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 1996. These financial statements are the responsibility of the American Sociological Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The American Sociological Association, as of December 31, 1996 and 1995, and the changes in net assets and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1996, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. As discussed in Note 9 to the financial statements, in 1996, the Association changed its method of accounting for investments to conform with Statement of Accounting Standards No. 136.

Note 1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization:
The American Sociological Association (Association) is a national nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia in August 1905. The principal purpose of the Association is to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.

Significant Accounting Policies:
Significant accounting policies not discussed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

Credit Risk:
Due to temporary fluctuations in its available cash, the Association has invested in a financial instrument in excess of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Management's policy is to limit the amount of uninsured deposits to the maximum extent possible.

Cash and cash equivalents:
The Association considers all highly liquid financial instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Pension Plan Contributions:
Contributions are recognized when the stage makes an unconditional promise to give to the Association. These restricted contributions are reported as increases in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets depending on the nature of the restrictions.

When a restriction expires, restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

SCHEDULE OF UNRESTRICTED REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1996

| Revenue Type                  | 1996         | 1995         | Change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership and meeting fees</td>
<td>$ 1,387,242</td>
<td>$ 1,292,124</td>
<td>10,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondues</td>
<td>1,573,150</td>
<td>1,573,150</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual meeting</td>
<td>584,007</td>
<td>584,007</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs</td>
<td>7,115,156</td>
<td>7,115,156</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership - subscriptions</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>246,182</td>
<td>246,182</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing list rental</td>
<td>108,235</td>
<td>108,235</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative fees</td>
<td>75,296</td>
<td>75,296</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td>6,123</td>
<td>6,123</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment</td>
<td>8,163</td>
<td>8,163</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets released from restrictions</td>
<td>617,702</td>
<td>617,702</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total REVENUES</strong></td>
<td>$ 7,906,759</td>
<td>$ 7,925,398</td>
<td>-7,906</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Revenue Type                  | 1996         | 1995         | Change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPENSES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>$ 77,358</td>
<td>$ 77,358</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs</td>
<td>1,077,287</td>
<td>1,378,287</td>
<td>-301,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial office</td>
<td>109,822</td>
<td>109,822</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership and mailings</td>
<td>357,618</td>
<td>474,612</td>
<td>-116,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitorial services</td>
<td>571,493</td>
<td>571,493</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and governance</td>
<td>955,539</td>
<td>955,539</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>$ 4,146,511</td>
<td>$ 4,273,511</td>
<td>-127,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Revenue Type                  | 1996         | 1995         | Change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</td>
<td>$ 298,185</td>
<td>$ 294,002</td>
<td>4,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS BEGINNING OF YEAR</strong></td>
<td>$ 3,232,203</td>
<td>$ 3,232,203</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS END OF YEAR</strong></td>
<td>$ 3,528,388</td>
<td>$ 3,232,203</td>
<td>296,185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For The Year Ended December 31, 1996

(Combined Comparative Data) 1996 1995

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase in net assets</td>
<td>$ 395,343</td>
<td>$ 480,706</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Adjustments to reconcile change in restricted cash provided by operating activities
  Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts | 6,657 | 6,657 |
  Depreciation                       | 83,007  | 52,106  |
  (Gain) loss on sale of investments | 6,657 | 6,657 |
  Unrealized appreciation on investments | 128,168 | 668,168 |
  (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable | 668,168 | 668,168 |
  Decrease (increase) in grants receivable | 39,059 | 39,059 |
  Decrease (increase) in contributions receivable | -31,000 | -31,000 |
  (Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets | -14,184 | -14,184 |
  (Decrease) increase in accounts payable | 9,571 | 9,571 |
  Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses | -18,076 | -18,076 |
  Increase in defined revenue | 64,725 | 393,725 |
  Contributions restricted for permanent endowment | 0 | 0 |
| **Net cash provided by operating activities** | $ 280,829 | $ 201,181 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from sales of investments</td>
<td>$ 790,279</td>
<td>$ 790,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of investments</td>
<td>(304,627)</td>
<td>(304,627)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of property and equipment</td>
<td>(77,201)</td>
<td>(77,201)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</strong></td>
<td>$ 408,453</td>
<td>$ 408,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payments on note payable</td>
<td>$ (79,782)</td>
<td>$ (79,782)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from endowment contribution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash used in financing activities</strong></td>
<td>$ (79,782)</td>
<td>$ (79,782)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$ 58,146</td>
<td>$ (375,178)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</td>
<td>$ 1,331,432</td>
<td>$ 1,706,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</td>
<td>$ 1,390,578</td>
<td>$ 1,331,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash paid for interest | $ 7,411 | $ 12,925 |
Cash paid for income taxes | $ 4,695 | $ 8,320 |
Audit, from page 9

Deferred Revenue: Deferred revenue represents amounts received in advance for services not yet rendered or for subscriptions to journals which are applicable to subsequent periods.

Net Assets: Unrestricted net assets represent the following:

1. Operating—resources available for support of operations.
2. unrestricted net assets of unrestricted funds which have been internally designated as unrestricted.
3. Temporarily restricted net assets represent resources on which the donor has specified a restriction.

Equity in restricted investments were reported in the notes to the financial statements but were not included in the determination of the amount of net assets.

Temporarily restricted net assets consist of amounts committed to the following restricted funds which are to be provided for an ongoing insurance program in aid of individual financial institutions:

Estimated: The financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Expense allocation: The costs of providing various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the Statement of Activities. Management and governance and include expenses that are not directly identifiable with any other specific function but provide for the overall support and direction of the Association.

Comparative Financial Information: The financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative information in total but not by net asset class. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation from which financial statements have been derived.

Note 2. Unconditional Promise to Give: The Association had an outstanding contribution receive of $13,000,000 at December 31, 1990, to support a program for encouraging minority students in pursuit teaching careers and was included in temporarily restricted net assets.

Note 3. Investments: At December 31, 1996 and 1995, cost and fair values of investments are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>$3,148,956</td>
<td>$3,005,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>$3,148,777</td>
<td>$3,005,549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 4. Property and Equipment: Property and equipment consist of the following at December 31, 1996 and 1995:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Furniture</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>$2,959,258</td>
<td>$62,364</td>
<td>$465,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>$2,959,258</td>
<td>$62,364</td>
<td>$465,974</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 5. Note Payable: In September 1995, the Association borrowed to extend the purchase of a new computer system from a vendor. This note is collateralized by the computer equipment.

Note 6. Retirement Plan: The Association has a voluntary retirement plan for its eligible employers. Under the program, the Association contributes 5% of the employees salary to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. In addition, if an employee contributes 4% of their salary the retirement plan contribution will be additional 1% to the plan. Contributions to the Association are matched at 1%.

Note 7. Commitments: The Association has contracted for expenses for various contracts with independent contractors, including the costs to fund their seminar program. These amounts are included in the following amounts to be incurred:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Commitments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 8. Income Taxes: The Association is exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has been determined to be a tax-exempt organization by the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, no provision has been made for federal income taxes.

Note 9. Accounting Change: In 1996, the Association adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, Accounting for Certain Investments Held for Sale by Not-for-Profit Organizations. Under SSAS No. 130, the Association is required to report investments in debt securities and equity securities with readily determinable fair values at fair value. The financial statements have been restated to January 1, 1996, to apply the new standard to existing securities.

Note 10. Restricted Net Assets:Net assets as of January 1, 1995, were $4,500,000.

Note 11. Amendment to Bylaws: In 1996, the Association added a provision to the Articles of Incorporation.

Note 12. Subsequent Event: In January 1997, the Board of Directors approved the following amendments to the bylaws:


The above presentation was incorporated into notes to the financial statements and is included in the basic financial statements and in the notes to the financial statements. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the basic financial statements and in the notes to the financial statements. The financial statements are taken as a whole.

The American Sociological Association
C.W. Anson & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
February 28, 1997

The adoption of the above presentation incorporated into notes to the financial statements and increased the Association's change in net assets by $232,132 and $60,332 for the years ended December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

10

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Year Ended December 31, 1996</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership, membership fees</td>
<td>$3,105,872</td>
<td>$2,010,604</td>
<td>$5,116,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>$2,959,258</td>
<td>$62,364</td>
<td>$2,961,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenue</td>
<td>$6,064,130</td>
<td>$2,072,968</td>
<td>$8,137,098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENSES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>$2,959,258</th>
<th>$62,364</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION For the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January 1, 1996</th>
<th>Year-end values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily Restricted</td>
<td>$6,064,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently Restricted</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 10. Temporarily and Permanently Restricted Net Assets

Note 11. Amendment to Bylaws

Note 12. Subsequent Event

Note 13. Independent Auditor's Report

The adoption of the above presentation incorporated into notes to the financial statements and increased the Association's change in net assets by $232,132 and $60,332 for the years ended December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

The American Sociological Association
C.W. Anson & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
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The Scholars in Health Policy Research Program congratulates ASA members

Denise Anthony (University of Connecticut, ’97)

Daniel Dohan (University of California, Berkeley, ’97)

Brian Gran (Northwestern University, ’97)

Judith Levine (Northwestern University, ’97)

on their selection to the Program

A national program sponsored by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Scholars Program each year enrolls up to 12 highly qualified social scientists to undertake a two-year fellowship focusing on health and health policy in a multidisciplinary environment at the University of California at Berkeley, The University of Michigan, or Yale University.

For more information about the Scholars Program, contact the National Program Office at The University School of Management at (617) 303-9260 or wwr@bu.edu. The deadlines for receipt of 1998 application materials is October 31, 1997.

(The Scholars in Health Policy Research Program congratulates ASA members. Denise Anthony (University of Connecticut, ’97), Daniel Dohan (University of California, Berkeley, ’97), Brian Gran (Northwestern University, ’97), and Judith Levine (Northwestern University, ’97) on their selection to the Program. A national program sponsored by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Scholars Program each year enrolls up to 12 highly qualified social scientists to undertake a two-year fellowship focusing on health and health policy in a multidisciplinary environment at the University of California at Berkeley, The University of Michigan, or Yale University. For more information about the Scholars Program, contact the National Program Office at The University School of Management at (617) 303-9260 or wwr@bu.edu. The deadlines for receipt of 1998 application materials is October 31, 1997.)
New Books

Anne-Marie Ambert, York University, Toronto, Canada, and Addictive parenthood relationships: A case study in the development of a situation (Innsmouth, 1997). 

David Ashley, University of Wyoming, Cheyenne, WY, and The Japanese American internment camps (Cambridge, 1997).

Barbara Bank, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, and J. African-American women and the politics of power (New York, 1997).

David Beam, University of Texas-Austin, Austin, TX, and The first book of the Bible (New York, 1997).

Sarah Benner, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, and From the margins of society (Seattle, 1997).


Howard Berenson, University of California, Berkeley, CA, and The first book of the Bible (New York, 1997).


David B. Segal, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, and The first book of the Bible (New York, 1997).

Pepper dressed with his axe: The history of the Hawaiian people (Honolulu, 1997).


New Programs

Indiana University-Pennsylvania has initiated a new degree program in Human Service Administration and Leadership. This interdisciplinary program will include a strong focus on sociological research and policy. Students are prepared for careers in public and private agencies, as well as in government and non-profit organizations. Students are encouraged to develop research skills and to engage in community-based research. The program is designed to prepare professionals in the field of human services and to contribute to the development of evidence-based practices.

Contact

Materials are requested for an ASA Teaching Resource on Sylphid and International Materials for Latinas in Sociology. Interested researchers, faculty, and students are encouraged to submit abstracts of their work for consideration.

Deaths

Joseph J. Maniscalco, New York University, New York City, NY, died February 27, 1997, in Phoenix, AZ.

Emil Schenker, University of Illinois, Chicago, died May 11, 1997, in Chicago, IL.

Glen Laidlaw, Taggart, Pennsylvania State University, died August 30, 1997.

Obituaries

Conrad M. Arenberg, 1934-1997

Conrad M. Arenberg died in New York City February 1997 at the age of 67. A distinguished sociologist, Arenberg was also an active member of the American Sociological Association for many years, beginning in 1984. In his research he reached out to collaborate with other authors, both in his own field and in psychology, sociology, and geography. When many of the people and programs he was involved with at the National Science Foundation were downsized or closed, Arenberg's health began to fail. In 1989 he moved to the University of California, Berkeley, where he continued to collaborate with students and colleagues in the Sociology Department.

In 1990, Arenberg moved to Berkeley, California, where he was a visiting professor at University of California, Berkeley. In 1991, he was appointed professor of sociology at Berkeley. In 1992, he was awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation, allowing him to continue his research.

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Obituaries

of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Interior. Dr. Braverman will be remembered as an innovator in research methods and policies, as well as a dedicated teacher and role model for students and colleagues who were inspired by his work.

William F. Wykes, Cornell University

Annadelie Mote Bluem (1920-1997)

Annadelie Mote Bluem, Professor Emerita in the Department of Sociology at the University of Michigan, died at age 97 on May 23, 1997. A native of Michigan, she spent her entire career at the University of Michigan, where she was associated with the Department of Sociology from 1954 until her retirement in 1984 and was on the faculty of the University of Michigan from 1954 until her death in 1997.

Dr. Bluem was born in Muskegon, MI, and received a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin in 1942. Her MA (1945) and PhD (1951) degrees in sociology were earned at the University of Michigan, where she was a member of the Women's Liberation Movement. She was the author of numerous papers and articles, including her study of the effect of women's liberation on the labor movement in the United States.

In addition to her academic accomplishments, Dr. Bluem was also an active member of many professional associations, including the American Sociological Association, the Society for the Study of the Psychology of Women, and the National Women's Political Caucus.

Dr. Bluem's research focused on the social and economic impact of women's liberation on the labor movement, particularly on women's participation in the labor force and the role of women in the home. She was also an avid reader and writer, and her works were widely recognized and praised.

Dr. Bluem was a dedicated teacher and mentor to many students, and her contributions to the field of sociology will be remembered for years to come.
ASA Funding Opportunities: Deadlines Ahead

ASA is currently soliciting applications and proposals for its fellowships and small grants programs. Sociology in all employment sectors are encouraged to apply. For additional information visit our website at http://www.asanet.org or contact us at (202) 833-3418 (see ext. below). See the call for applications to the Minority Fellowship Program on page 8.

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (F312)
- Supports ground-breaking sociological research and research-related activities (e.g., conferences)
- Provides "seed capital" for initiating innovative basic research projects, stimulating new areas of inquiry, and creating new accounts of scientific collaboration
- Grants an leverage for the expansion of additional research endeavors
- Reviews proposals for scientific merit and selects projects for funding based on:
  - innovativeness and originality of the research idea
  - congruence and significance of goals
  - potential for a lasting impact on future research
  - feasibility and viability of design
  - plans for analysis and evaluation of data
  - plans for dissemination of results
  - appropriateness of requested budget
- Jointly funded with the National Science Foundation

Deadline: December 15 and June 15
Award Amount: Awards up to $15,000
Eligibility: PhD in sociology or equivalent

Mass Media Science Fellow Program (F318)
- Two-week summer placement at a major magazine, television, or other media site
- Enhances skills in and commitment to public communication
- Quality mentoring and interactions with fellows from other fields of science
- Post-fellowship work with ASA on public communication
- Jointly administered with the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Deadline: January 15
Stipend: $15,000
Eligibility: Advanced graduate students (A01) and PhD in sociology or equivalent

Congressional Fellowship (F319)
- Six-month placement on a Congressional staff member
- Learn about legislative process and apply sociological expertise to current policy issues
- Assist ASA with public policy briefings and workshops

Deadline: February 15
Stipend: $10,000
Eligibility: PhD in sociology or equivalent

Community Action Research Initiative (S318)
- Support projects that apply social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to community-identified issues and concerns
- Use sociological skills in community organizations or local interest groups

Deadline: February 15
Award Amount: Up to $2,500 to cover direct project costs
Eligibility: PhD in sociology or equivalent

Teaching Endowment Fund Small Grants Program (F318)
- Supports small projects to enhance the quality of teaching sociology
- Core evaluation criteria include:
  - significance and feasibility of the project
  - innovativeness and promise of the project
  - generalizability of outcomes

Deadline: February 15
Award Amount: Range up to $3,000
Eligibility: Institution, a department, a program, or a committee of a state or regional association

ASA Seeks Nominations for New Editor of Sociology of Education

The ASA Committee on Publications invites nominations, including self-nominations, for the next editor of Sociology of Education. The editor designate will take over responsibility for the editorial office in mid-1998 and will be responsible for issues beginning in 1999. The editor of Sociology of Education, in accordance with new ASA policy, will be appointed for a four-year term.
The Committee plans on making its editorial selection in December 1997.
Nominees should include:
- a current ASA member
- a brief sketch of the intellectual support in the candidate’s department, university, or other easily acceptable institution that could be relied on in meeting editorial responsibilities; and
- a brief statement of the candidate’s sense of Sociology of Education, its past accomplishments, its problems, and, in particular, its future possibilities.
- Although ASA journals have traditionally had single editors, the Committee welcomes proposals for joint or collective editorships.
All materials should be sent as soon as possible, but no later than November 15, 1997, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Director of Publications, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Search for ASA Minority Affairs Director Launched

The ASA is accepting applications and nominations for the position of staff sociologist with special responsibility for minority affairs. For complete details on the position, see the announcement in July/August 1997 Footnotes (page 3) or the front page of the current issue of the ASA Employment Bulletin. Details are also available on-line at http://www.asanet.org. For further information, contact Felice J. Levine, ASA, Executive Officer, at (202) 833-3410 x315; fax (202) 785-0148; e-mail levine@asanet.org.