Two Sociologists Address White House Race Panel

Two sociologists recently provided President Clinton's Advisory Committee on Race a broad demographic overview and explanations for America's "paradoxical" racial attitudes.

Reynolds Farley, Russell Sage Foundation, and Lawrence Bobo, Harvard University, presented their report to the Committee's September 30 meeting in Washington.

The seven-member advisory board, led by historian John Hope Franklin, was appointed in June as part of Clinton's initiative, known as "One America in the 21st Century". The initiative seeks to encourage a nationwide dialogue on race relations, synthesize existing scientific knowledge on race, and make policy recommendations.

ASA, meanwhile, is working collaboratively with the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) on a project to provide an overview of social science research on race, racism, and race relations. The ASA and OSTP will provide its findings to the advisory board at a future date. (See ASA's "Call for Help" on page 6.)

At the September 30 meeting, Farley said the United States has been undergoing a racial changeover throughout its history "but never at the pace and manner occurring now.

Within the next 50 years, Farley noted, whites as a share of the total population will decline from 75 percent to just over 50 percent. The African-American population will increase in size but remain at about 12 percent of the total. The Hispanic population may increase to more than one-quarter of the total while Asians may increase from their present four percent to eight percent.

Farley cautions that his projections are based on current information about birth rates, mortality rates and immigration while assuming that people are born into one and only race and retain that identity for a lifetime. "The process of changing racial definitions continues with possibly dramatic new developments in the horizon attributable to increasing rates of intermarriage and the new census question that may identify a considerable number of Americans who think of themselves as members of two or more of the racial groups."

Bobo said that studies of racial attitudes in the U.S. present a difficult puzzle and that it is difficult to ascertain whether America is becoming a genuinely "color-blind" society or whether it remains a society deeply polarized by race.

On the one hand, Bobo said, studies emphasize the steadily improving racial attitudes of white Americans, especially in regard to their attitudes toward Black Americans. These attitudinal changes are reinforced by many more tangible indicators, most notably the rise of a black middle class.

"On the other hand there is persistent negative stereotyping of racial minorities, evidence of widespread discrimination, of interest and importance of racial discrimination to modern race relations, and evidence of deepening feelings of alienation among black Americans."

These attitudinal trends are reinforced by the persistent problem of racist segregation in neighborhoods and schools, discrimination in access to housing and employment, innumerable everyday acts of racial bias and "numerous signs of the whole current of perception that often separates black and white Americans."

Laissez Faire Racism

Bobo said that the "death of Jim Crow racism" has been replaced by a state of "laissez faire racism". "We have open ideals, but openness to very limited amounts of integration at the personal level remains." Bobo added that it is plain that attitudes can change and it is important to work on this.

More important, Bobo said, is the creation of a unified national leadership that can speak "with moral conviction of purpose" and change the broad social conditions that create and reinforce certain types of outlooks. It is essential to speak to joblessness and poverty in the inner city, to finding schools, and to myriad specific forms of racial bias and discrimination that people of color often experience, but have not yet effectively communicated to their fellow white Americans," he said.

The advisory board will be calling for more expert testimony on such issues as shifting racial paradigms and promising practices.

Inside...

- The ASAs "Call for Help" on Race Initiative

Penn State Gets Set to House ASA Archives

Pennsylvania State University Library in University Park, Pennsylvania will soon house the American Sociological Association Library. The ASA and the Pennsylvania State University signed a final agreement in September that states "a common commitment to establish, maintain, and provide access to the ASA records, documents, and materials for research and investigation by current and future generations."

The archives will be a gold mine for scholars interested in the history of ASA and sociology.

Nancy Faine, dean of University Libraries at Pennsylvania State said the University will be honored to have chosen by the American Sociological Association for the responsibility of organizing and presenting the historical records generated by the Association. "We look forward to making these important research materials available to a broad base of scholars and students."

Scherers will be able to gain access to the repository during the next calendar year, according to ASA executive officer Felice J. Levine. The ASA, she said, plans to transport materials to the University Library over the next several months and will identify the archiving process starting shortly thereafter.

Levine called the agreement a "historic and gratifying event" and that the archives "will be a gold mine for scholars interested in the history of ASA and sociology."

In the agreement, both parties envision an ASA Archive that employs state-of-the-art research and information technology to organize, manage, preserve, and make available the Association's records.

An advisory committee appointed by ASA and Penn State will bring the user's perspective to bear on issues of acquisition and access. A detailed index of the holdings will be available on the University Libraries' home page, according to Dana Shunk of the University Libraries.

The agreement also stipulates that Penn State will seek to establish other archives for papers of individual sociologists while keeping the ASA Archive "distinct and separate." Penn State "hopes to make the ASA Archive a foundation to attract the papers of other prominent sociologists," said Shunk.

The ASA-Penn State archive agreement was forged under the able leadership of Stephen Turner and and Lurie Zucker, Co-Chairs of ASA's Archive Committee. Other members of the Committee include Levine, John M. Conroy, Sydney Halpern, Michael Hill, and John Stanfield.

Public Discourse on Sociological Research: The Public Values Debate

An ASA Call for Submissions


The report contends that most family sociology books overemphasize problems and pathologies in marriage and have a "pervasively anti-marriage, anti-family slant." In the report, Glenn uses the format of a report card and gives a few high marks but mostly poor grades, including those from other textbooks.

In the course of the debate, it was evident that the topic excited the imagination and passion of many sociologists. Footnotes seeks to serve as a forum for this debate. We ask sociologists to submit informed views on these issues as shifting racial paradigms and promising practices.

Felix J. Levine, Editor
Ed Hatcher, Managing Editor
Carla B. Hewery, Associate Editor

Publishd BY THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
The Executive Officer's Column

Sociological Lines of Work

Within fields of learning and across higher education, there is much discussion and debate about the potential of different academic degrees for launching meaningful career lines. At occasions such as the Annual Meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies or conferences held by the National Academy of Sciences, this topic is routinely a priority. In light of the changing needs of society and the changing nature of higher education, scholars, scientists, and academic administrators are engaged in examining data and considering innovations for encouraging career opportunities in different fields. One benefit of becoming a "fellow traveler" of these events is that I get to see the comparative advantage of "becoming a sociologist" for many occupational and professional trajectories.

Our students seem to recognize the long-term possibilities that sociological training provides. One of the most enjoyable moments of the Annual Meeting is meeting with the ASA Honors Program students and gaining their insights. The Honors Program consists of about 60 undergraduate majors and graduate students (nominated by their departments across the nation) who experience the meeting as a learning laboratory about sociology. Indeed, Honors students may very well attend more sessions and events at the meeting than many other participants!

The feedback from the Honors students provides a fresh perspective on our field. Student comments this year reinforce my own sense of optimism about what sociologists can do with their sociological training. Their remarks centered on the diversity of subjects and career paths under our sociology "test." One student noted that she had "no idea of all the things people do that are called sociology. I just love the sociology of environment, of emotions, and all the work on gender."

Another observed the range of sociological work outside of colleges and universities—from significant posts in public agencies such as the Department of Immigration and Naturalization to running one's own consulting businesses or leading programs and teams as senior staff at the World Bank.

Our students seem to recognize the long-term possibilities that sociological training provides.

Students were eager to learn more about a variety of career paths, and could readily see how important undergraduate and graduate training in sociology is for many valuable lines of work. Perhaps that is why demand for undergraduate and graduate study in sociology has been on a steady growth curve since 1985! Based on their own accounts, Honors students came away from the Annual Meeting with an expanded sense of the range of career options.

The Honors students saw the richness of sociological training in many ways. One of their special moments was a "Conversation with William Sewell, Irwin Deutscher, and Neil Smelser." Each described his career in sociology, the many twists and turns, exciting opportunities, and points of pride and frustration. This rich texture of biography, told with humor and warmth, engaged the students' ambitions about what their careers might be. They were excited to see Deutscher receive the ASA Distinguished Career in Sociological Practice Award, and Sewell the Distinguished Scholarly Career Award, followed by President Smelser's imaginative and "ambivalent" address. These three individuals are accomplished researchers, teachers, mentors, administrators, and spokespersons for the discipline. None works within a singular path. All could receive awards for multi-faceted accomplishments.

The last issue of Footnotes described the career accomplishments of all whom the Association honored with major awards, including the new award for the Public Understanding of Sociology. I am pleased that our community recognizes the variety of venues in which our colleagues make contributions to the field. Seeing these awards through the students' eyes only underscores for me the accuracy of the perception that sociology provides a solid foundation across many domains of work. Our ASA-wide and section awards symbolize and make vivid the depth and quality of sociological contributions in scholarship, research, teaching, practice, service, and public understanding.

At ASA, we aim to give visibility to many types of sociological accomplishments and work. We encourage our departments across colleges and universities to do so too in the alumni/se and speakers they bring to their campuses, in the internships they provide, and in their own discussions of relevant career opportunities. Whether in the academy, the business world, or the non-profit or public sectors, our major social institutions would be enriched by a visible presence of our sociological talent pool.

In future years, as I meet with the Honors Program, I hope we will see students continue to be enlivened by our discipline and pursuing satisfying and diverse sociological lines of work. This is an endeavor worthy of our collective effort. —Felice J. Leiner
ASA Delegation Participates in Conference on Part-time Faculty

Seven sociologists represented the American Sociological Association at a working conference on the "Growing Use of Part-time and Adjunct Faculty," a practice that is creeping forward with serious ramifications for academia.

Coordinated by the American Historical Association, the Modern Language Association, and the American Association of University Professors, the conference was held in Washington, DC, on September 26-28. Ten associations, including ASA, sent delegations of individuals well versed on such issues as the increasing use of part-time faculty and the implications for undergraduate education, department life, the attractiveness of the profession, the careers of the part-time faculty, and the public trust in higher education.

ASA’s delegation included: Robert Hampton, University of Maryland-College Park; Toby Parcell, Ohio State University; Caroline Persell, New York University; Phyllis Raabe, University of New Orleans; Nancy Sacks, M.I. Holsyke Community College; and, Carla B. Howery and Roberta Spiker-Roth, ASA.

In anticipation of the event, the conference-planning group, which included ASA, commissioned a series of papers on the development and consequences of the growing use of part-time and adjunct faculty. The papers generated some very insightful discussion by the participants, and it is well worth pondering some of the points that were raised.

Jack Shuster, a leading commentator on trends in higher education and a faculty member at the Claremont Graduate School, reported that the proportion of part-time faculty has doubled since the early 1970s, from roughly 22% to about 44% in 1997. Although "reporting aggregate data in higher education masks many differences by field and by institutional type," he emphasized that this is a significant change in a relatively short period of time.

Most at the conference agreed that part-time or full-time faculty may be equally qualified as effective teachers. But many also cautioned that the lack of infrastructural support for part-time faculty poses problems for them, the department and institution, and students. Horror stories abound of part-time faculty who carry their office in their car; have no access to the telephone, computers, or copying equipment; or lack involvement in faculty governance, institutional service, or student advising. Conference participants noted that some part-time or adjunct arrangements benefit all parties, such as when persons with special expertise are brought in to share that wisdom with students. However, most agreed that the same of symphony orchestra players or legislators teaching courses was a small fraction of the growing part-time market.

Many of the academic administrators attending stressed the fiscal pressures that drive part-time and adjunct faculty recruitment. Other forces, however, were also cited as encouraging a shift to part-time arrangements, including, "the cost of labor and of the need for growing need for flexibility (especially given tenure and on some unionized cam
Mirovsky Brings Energy, Commitment to JHSB

John Mirovsky

At JHSB, Researchers Will Cultivate Their Science

by John Mirovsky, Ohio State University Center for Health, Education, and Social Behavior

The Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB) serves three functions for sociologists studying health, education, and social behavior: it serves as a forum for presenting new research, it provides a platform for communicating with other researchers, and it serves as a catalyst for fostering new directions in research. In recent years, the journal has been rapidly expanding its coverage of health and social issues, and this special section highlights some of the exciting new developments in this exciting field.

Scientific Communication

Some of my goals represent the usual efforts of editors to strengthen the base of readers, subscribers, reviewers, and authors. I want to maintain strong ties with the ASA's sections on medical sociology and the sociology of mental health, and I want to strengthen ties with the emerging field of health sociology. Other goals represent an expansion of the journal's content and scope. I want to encourage new research and new forms of communication, such as special issues, symposia, and workshop sessions.

Current Issues

Several topics may become central in JHSB over the coming years. For example, health care reform is an area of increasing interest among sociologists, and the journal will continue to publish papers on this topic.

Additionally, the journal will continue to focus on emerging issues in health and social behavior, such as the impact of globalization on health care systems, the role of technology in health care delivery, and the effects of political and economic changes on health outcomes.

John's current project, funded by the National Institute on Aging, is expected to influence health and social behavior research in the years to come. The project aims to investigate the relationships among aging, social status, and health, and to explore how these relationships are influenced by factors such as social support, economic resources, and health care access.

Editor's Note: In January 1997, based on recommendations from the Committee on Publications of the ASA, the editors of JHSB ceased publication of the journal, including Contemporary Sociology and the Journal of Health and Social Behavior. In this issue, Footnotes presents profiles of the new CSS and JHSB editors, as well as a vision statement by the new editors.

by Elizabeth G. Manger
Ohio State University

In assuming the editorship of this journal, John Mirovsky brings to the task an exceptional combination of knowledge, energy, and commitment. His interest in the linkages between social factors and physical and mental health outcomes is longstanding. John has been active in the field of sociology as an undergraduate at the University of South Florida's St. Petersburg campus. From there he moved to Yale University's graduate training program in psychiatric epidemiology on a Public Health Service fellowship. While at Yale he studied with Jerry Meyer, Blaine Haring, and Wendell Bell. He also became a regular contributor to Social Science, Medicine and the Journal of Health and Social Behavior, where he served as social editor for 3 years. He became a full professor of sociology at Ohio State University in 1980, and served as the director of research at Social Science, Medicine and the Journal of Health and Social Behavior, where he has been an active contributor to the journal's success.

John's current research continues his interest in the sociological factors influencing health and well-being. His recent work has focused on the role of social factors and the influence of social networks in health outcomes. He has published extensively on the topic of social support, and his work has been cited in numerous journals and books.

Throughout his career, John's research has focused on the importance of social factors in health outcomes, and he has made significant contributions to our understanding of the complex relationships between social factors and health. His work has been influential in shaping the field of health sociology, and he has been a leader in promoting the study of health and social behavior.

John Mirovsky
Contemporary Sociology: A “Great Choice” is Made

by Jeffrey Leiter
North Carolina State University

The ASA Council has made a great choice in entrusting the editorship of Contemporary Sociology to Barbara Risman and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey. Their joint tenure has been a success in terms of attracting a substantial number of papers, of which 80% are from new authors. The editorial team has worked hard to improve the journal’s submission and review processes, and the results are evident in the increased number of submissions and the quality of the papers published. The new editorial team has also focused on increasing diversity and inclusivity in the journal, with an emphasis on promoting the work of underrepresented authors and topics. The new format of the journal, with more frequent issues, has also been well received by the readership.

Barbara Risman and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey (photo by Michael Schlavove)

CS to be Central Forum for Thoughtful Discourse

Barbara Risman and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, North Carolina State University
Editors-Editing, Contemporary Sociology

We are extremely fortunate to be stepping up to the co-editorship of Contemporary Sociology after the creative and progressive editorships of Dan Clawson and R. J. Saint. We have inherited from Dan and previous editors a journal that is a critical resource for sociologists in their multiple roles as academic and applied researchers, teachers, and activists. Contemporary Sociology has evolved into one of the few forums for major debates that have consequences for the entire discipline. Contemporary Sociology is already the vanguard source of information on new books in Sociology and related disciplines, and we envision this basic service to the discipline as our major task. Our vision for Contemporary Sociology is to continue to complement this service by becoming a central discourse on sociology as a discipline. Recent symposiums and essays on most influential books, most neglected books, sociology in different countries, and mass market sociology are exciting models. Under our co-editorship, Contemporary Sociology will remain a journal of reviews—now explicitly, both of books and the discipline. This will be a broader mission, particularly important as we enter the next century. What role should sociology be in the 21st century and how to reach that potential are important and exciting issues. Contemporary Sociology has the leadership role of dealing with such issues. Our first issue, January 1997, will feature a series of essays to help make visible what constitutes the core of sociology and to explain to the readers who are interested in sociology what this journal is all about. We will also make some major changes in how the journal runs. Contemporary Sociology will be technologically on the cutting edge. Toward that end we expect most reviews to arrive in electronic format (disk or E-mail). When electronic transfer is impossible, we will make other arrangements, of course. We will use e-mail and faxes to solicit reviews and handle routine correspondence. Our Interim NIS software program tracks books, reviews, and essays, and also has email and small email capabilities. These changes should facilitate speed and accuracy in publishing the journal. Perhaps, if we are lucky, the next version of the software will breed cappuccino and pour wine for board meetings.

As the in the past, the day-to-day operations of Contemporary Sociology will remain the responsibility of the co-editors and a managing editor. Our managing editor will be familiar to many of you; have we had the extreme good fortune to convince Martha Davis, the managing editor of Contemporary Sociology. When the journal was at
Call for Help

Social Science Knowledge on Race, Racism, and Race Relations
An American Sociological Association Project

One of the central goals of President Clinton's Initiative on Race, One America, is to "help educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race." At the request of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), the American Sociological Association (ASA) is preparing a report on social science knowledge on race, racism, and race relations. The purpose of this project 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.

To fit within the time frame established by the Clinton Administration (a final report in summer 1998), ASA is working with challenging deadlines. By the end of January, ASA will provide OSTP with a detailed analysis and preliminary results for distribution to the President's Advisory Board for this Initiative. By May, ASA will publish a non-technical monograph and disseminate it widely to policymakers and organizations, public interest groups, private foundations, and professional societies as well as to the media.

In order to accomplish this challenging task in a brief time period, ASA needs your help! Our strategy is to cast the widest possible net across the social and behavioral sciences in mapping the domain of research and what is known about the causes and consequences of racism in society. We have set up a special electronic mail box named project@assoc.org solely for this purpose. Specifically, we need you to identify:

- Key research areas, studies, concepts, and findings in the social and behavioral sciences that add to our knowledge of race, racism, and race relations.
- Please include relevant research that is crucial to educating Americans about the issue of race.
- Suggestions for mapping social science knowledge on race, including ideas about the conceptual frameworks or genuine areas of research.
- Suggestions for key indicators (with appropriate citations) of racism and racial relations including measures of prejudice, tolerance, and costs.
- Summaries of and citations to salient social science findings (their own or others) that will help Americans to have a constructive dialogue about race, including in areas of economic opportunity, housing, education, crime, or justice.
- Suggestions of names of social scientists with particularly solid knowledge of and judgment about specific domains of research relating to race, racism, and race relations. If resources permit, we would like to convene a small research synthesis conference.

Please respond as soon as possible to this "call." To be maximally useful, we need to hear from you no later than December 15. If possible, send your response by e-mail or by regular mail. Contact Blackwell, 202-785-0146. Please also copy and share this call with appropriate colleagues. For more information on this project and updates on this call, refer to ASA's home page (http://www.asanet.org). For more information contact the White House Initiative, see http://www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/

Thank you in advance for assisting in this important opportunity to provide social science knowledge for the public good. This project is an initiative of ASA's Sydney S. Spivak Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy.

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Public Forum

Sociologist Says "Time Crunch" Can be Worse Than Suspected

I am responding to Annette Lareau's article on "The Gift of Obscurity." As a third-year professor at Cornell, I find I agree with much of her advice. But I am troubled that she emphasizes personal coping over the structural factors that are making it increasingly difficult to achieve the "balance" she recommends.

I am sympathetic with Lareau's observations about the "time crunch" as one's career progresses. I have less time to write, read, and think now than I did as a graduate student. I always give students (unsolicited and unpopular) advice not to rush out of graduate school. Faculty seldom have time to learn new methods or bone up on new areas. And, when they do, they must fit it in around myriad other obligations. Junior faculty on the tenure clock must come to grips with graduate school equipped to do research for six or seven years without major reinvestment of time to learn new skills or concepts.

This is even more true now than it was 10 years ago. Lareau describes the universal fear that early-career people have about their long-term success, forms which are part of the normal tenured process into professional and personal maturity. In addition, recent structural changes in the job market mean that PhDs also face particular dangers and fears that earlier generations did not. According to older professors in my graduate department (University of Chicago), having 300-400 applicants per job was unheard of before the 1990s.

Professor Lareau's happy assurance that she and all her friends "did not get tenure and perhaps most importantly we all got tenure" ignores this qualitative change in the risk level that new PhD's face in the current market.

To four hundred applicants for that initial job space plenty of available replacements at the third-year reviews as well as tenure time, and as a result, the requirements for publication, teaching, and service have ratcheted up. There is also a proliferation of publications and subfields that makes keeping up more time-consuming now for everyone, junior and senior alike. The comments that Lareau notes among senior colleagues—having no time for reading, research, thinking—now come from junior faculty as well.

Lareau's advice about protecting one's writing time becomes all the more important under these circumstances. But I doubt that those extra 14 hours a week that she talks about are there for some junior faculty, who are finding themselves less protected in terms of teaching and service and who may have been few before a year ago. It certainly is not there for the growing number of lecturers who spend their first few years out of graduate school teaching heavy loads and trying to publish enough to move into a tenure-track job. And if one has those extra hours (as I generally do), any time enough to make up for the extra book or several extra articles that junior faculty are expected to publish now over the expectations placed on a new professor 10 years ago? In short, the obscurity may not end after graduate school, but the time to think to write, to reflect often does.

That is if one is lucky enough to get a tenure-track job. Many of my friends from graduate school did not, despite coming out of top ten graduate departments, and despite, in some cases, publishing in the top three journals. A truth that Lareau neglects is that there are simply not enough jobs for all of the new PhDs— or even for the top candidates in the top departments, a much smaller pool. Moreover, our graduate departments are not churning out enough people in the specializations that are in demand from a teaching point of view. Our profession's collective silence on this is appalling in its disregard for the hazards that ailing faculty face. The present system of graduate training, I also question Lareau's working assumption that senior faculty must shoulder the cost of the extra obligations placed upon them. University service is important and must be done; one friend wrestled for months until tenured told me she is now on 27 committee as an assistant professor. However, some of the most senior faculty are not in a time crunch because of service, but because they spend three or four weekends a month at conferences, invited lectures, or consulting. Moreover, committee work in many places, unlike teaching load, is not subject to uniform requirements, and can be assigned unfairly. The bitumen that Lareau notes among senior colleagues may stem from skewed individual choices, or it may have structural determinants.

In short, Lareau's advice to seek balance and set one's own standards of success is excellent advice, appropriate in any career stage. But concentrating on how individuals cope with career stress is potentially quite harmful if it takes one's attention away from the structural factors that contribute to the time crunch at all levels of our profession. These include factors already mentioned, but also things like the difficulties faced by women, who must confront gender during their childbearing years, or the demands placed on more established people who are caught between the needs of younger children and aging parents at the same time that their careers are at their height. And what about the casual assumption that an 80-hour work week is normal and acceptable? Where does that come from, what gender roles and family forms does it privilege? Who has the resources and support to do that and still have "balance"?

Despite all this, much of Lareau's conclusion that time is true for me. I am getting a lot done and enjoying it immensely. But I know too many people for whom excellent jobs in graduate school did not lead to a tenure-track job. I know more for whom a junior faculty has all of the drawbacks of the time crunch without any reasonable hopes for addressing their concerns, any advice for emerging PhDs seems a bit out of touch with current reality.

Penny Edgell Becker, Cornell University

History of Sociology: New ASA Section-in-Formation

At the August Meeting in Toronto, the ASA Council approved the History of Sociology as a Section-in-Formation. The new section-in-formation for sociologists and other scholars of the historically specific processes shaping the development of sociology is an academic discipline, an organization, a community, and an intellectual endeavor. ASA members can join this section-in-formation as soon as they receive their 1998 dues notice. The section-in-formation is being coordinated by Patricia Lengermann and Jill Niebrugge-Beestley, as well as Susan Hoekstra-Drysdale, Helena Z. Lepata, Harold Orchab, Alan Ska and Stephen Turner. If 200 members join by December 1997, the section-in-formation will be eligible to host two program sessions at ASA 1998, if that number is not reached by December 1997, there will be an organizational meeting at the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting. For additional information, contact Lengermann at 613 Ulica Street, Ithaca, NY 14850; (607) 277-7296; e-mail pml@cornell.edu.
Moskos' Selection for ASA Award Stirs Give and Take

Groups Outraged by Selection
We, the undersigned, are concerned and dissatisfied to learn that the American Sociological Association had selected Charles Moskos as the first recipient of the Public Understanding of Sociology Award. This award was created to acknowledge a sociologist who has shown sociology can enhance the public understanding of social issues. Presumably one goal of such an award is to publicize the contributions that sociology makes to the public debate covering the consequences of sociological research. At the same time, we must avoid both reporting erroneous facts and conflating wishful thinking with reasoned argument.

On the facts, the Signatories are simply wrong that all of our European allies, except the United Kingdom, despise the gay community in their militaries. (The operative word is "some" of our allies have always been gay in the military including my own company commander a generation ago.) Germany screens gays and lesbians for entrance, it is ineligibility for regular promotion. France has a de facto gay ban, but it has no official ban. Even the Netherlands, the most liberal of the European militaries has a double standard, allowing gays who choose to be exempt from conscription, an option not available to a straight draftee. All this lies aside, of course, whether foreign militaries should be the model for us or the other way around. As for the wishful thinking, do the Signatories really think gay sexual privacy is a non-issue in the public posture of the data? Of course not. They do truly believe that most gays would not be uncomfortable embracing in front of open gays. (This fact was not missed by the episode of last spring on all television shows). Emotional analysis reveals that they believe that most white racist and fascist men posit such fantasies about the opposite sex. If the Signatories are not men do they believe that men's emotional analysis represents the men's actual sexual desires?

I didn't write to argue the point of the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy. I write to chide the Signatories for their wishful thinking. I am not sure that any sociologist who does not fair to fit into the public understanding and public policy agenda are, without affecting conflicting conceptions and misunderstanding. In fact, most members of the committee disagrees with some of Moskos' positions based on his professional contributions. But we do not feel that this overrules the judgment that, taking his career as a whole, he has made a significant contribution to the public understanding of sociology that is worthy of the ASA award.

As a final note, the committee recognizes and endorses the policy of the American Sociological Association which opposes the discrimination of gays and lesbians in the military. Therefore, we believe that the American Sociological Association should be given the award for Public Understanding of Sociology.

Moskos Defends Views On Gays in the Military

The committee on the status of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered sociologists and the Sociologies' lesbian, gay, trans, and transgendered Caucus (hereafter referred to as the Sig Awards) are to be commended for bringing attention to the propriety of my receiving the Public Understanding of Sociology Award. We must now engage in a public debate covering the consequences of sociological research. At the same time, we must avoid both reporting erroneous facts and conflating wishful thinking with reasoned argument.

The facts, the Signatories are simply wrong that all of our European allies, except the United Kingdom, despise the gay community in their militaries. (The operative word is "some" of our allies have always been gay in the military including my own company commander a generation ago.) Germany screens gays and lesbians for entrance, it is ineligibility for regular promotion. France has a de facto gay ban, but it has no official ban. Even the Netherlands, the most liberal of the European militaries has a double standard, allowing gays who choose to be exempt from conscription, an option not available to a straight draftee. All this lies aside, of course, whether foreign militaries should be the model for us or the other way around. As for the wishful thinking, do the Signatories really think gay sexual privacy is a non-issue in the public posture of the data? Of course not. They do truly believe that most gays would not be uncomfortable embracing in front of open gays. (This fact was not missed by the episode of last spring on all television shows). Emotional analysis reveals that they believe that most white racist and fascist men posit such fantasies about the opposite sex. If the Signatories are not men do they believe that men's emotional analysis represents the men's actual sexual desires?

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As a final note, the committee recognizes and endorses the policy of the American Sociological Association which opposes the discrimination of gays and lesbians in the military. Therefore, we believe that the American Sociological Association should be given the award for Public Understanding of Sociology.
Decision to Change Status of ASF is Discussed

Editor's Note: As reported in the July/August issue of Footnotes, the ASA Council voted in January 1997 to accept the terms set forth by the American Sociological Foundation (ASF) for the dissolution of ASF as a separate 501(c)(3) organization. Under the new arrangement, ASF's portfolio of funds will be replaced by two restricted funds that may be used solely for the purposes that had guided the ASF.

In the following June Demerath expresses concerns and raises several questions about that decision. The 1995-96 ASF Committee Chair Charles Ronan and ASA Secretary Teresa Sullivan respond to those concerns.

Demerath Says ASF Failed to Justify Decision

From 1984-1998, I served as prime instigator and chair-founder of the American Sociological Foundation (ASF). It was a capital way to alienate old friends and make new enemies. But at the end of the campaign, we had raised something like $200,000, which we hoped, might grow close to a million by the turn of the millennium if reasonably invested. Certainly, we felt confident that the money would continue to be protected as a long-term egg nest. After all, the Foundation was created to make sure that the money would not be blown off into yearly operation costs and would indeed be nurtured for special purposes under the guidance of a special Board of Trustees comprising the last five ASA Presidents. While some might complain that the money was just sitting there accumulating, that was precisely the objective for higher fluctuations (hence most hard earned and precious) endowment.

As the many others, then, I was taken aback by June 26, 1997, form letter from the current Chairs of the Board and its Advisory Committee. The letter announced that the Board had "voted in the fall of 1996... to dissolve the Foundation" and "agreed to receive the assets from ASF... with accompanying stipulations (see below).

The news was both vexing and perplexing. I had heard disturbing rumblings earlier, but was unsuccessful in seeking an explanation. I had missed the brief summary of the decision within a section on the Council's activities in the March 1997 Footnotes. The story, which appeared later in the July/August Footnotes, included even fewer details than the June 26th letter that had preceded it.

Because I was so much a party to the birth of the Foundation, I hope my concern about its demise is forgivable. Not insignificant, 117 individuals benefited so many of you into contributing to the Foundation in the first place, I feel duty bound to make these inquiries on your behalf. Of course, late June and July is always a good time to convey bold or controversial views, but many are away from home, and it is too late to write a

response for the Annual Meeting edition of Footnotes. I did prepare a notice that was passed at the Annual Business Meeting requesting a detailed account of the ASF. But here I would flesh out my overriding concern, first, the reasons for terminating the Foundation and, second, the conditions under which its assets have been turned over to the ASA.

(1) The Trustees and Advisory Committee "were concerned about the ASF's relatively high operating costs in relationship to its size relative to its revenue." About $3,460 in 1994, it was $8,547.

(2) In the last year market that characterized this period, a two-year return of little more than 1% suggests either a shoestring investment policy or a price decline in the market, or some combination of both.

(3) About the same time, the "Board of Directors... has been concerned that the ASF's endowment is "currently valued at about $400,000." In the last five years, the endowment has "declined from about $3,460 in 1994, it was $8,547.

(4) Yes, in the last year market that characterized this period, a two-year return of little more than 1% suggests... in the market, or some combination of both.

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Consult the Endowment Committee (see below).

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Public Forum, from page 8

$15,187. In short, for each dollar con-
tributed, about 88 cents was used for
administrative expenses and 9 cents for
building the endowment. This ob-
servation noted an obvious ques-
tion: When some want to contribute to ASF Knowledgeable donors expect 88 percent or more of the Charities dollars to be used for their intended purposes, and many contribu-
tors assume that their total donation will be used for such purposes. Looking at this from another equally important standpoint, it was clear that the high adminis-
trative expenses were a significant limi-
tation on the endowment's growth.

A study indicated that, if ASF's separate 501(c)(3) status were ter-
minated, if ASF were defined as a restricted fund within ASA, adminis-
trative costs could be reduced by about 70 percent since there would be no sepa-
rate audit fees, a much lower investment fee, and the need for less dedicated
ASA staff time. The additional example, had this arrangement been in place in 1997, administrative costs would have been approximately $7,500 and for every dollar contributed, only about 25 per-
cent would have been for administra-
tion.

After almost a year of conference calls, correspondence, and meetings, the ASF Board of Trustees then unanimously rec-
ommended that because of the high adminis-
trative costs, the small size of ASF, and the relatively low rate of building up ASF's endowment, that
(1) the ASF should be dissolved according to Article 9 of the Articles of Incorporation;
(2) the Board of Trustees should seek
organization for both the payment and discharge of all the li-
abilities of the Foundation, distribute all of the assets of the Foundation exclu-
sively for charitable, scientific, literary, and educational purposes to the Ameri-
can Sociological Association;
(3) the assets received form the Founda-
ion should be placed in a new restricted investment account as part of ASA's investment portfolio.

This recommendation was presented to the ASF Board of Trustees on August 19, 1996 and was approved with two clarifications:

(1) The function of American Sociolo-
gical Fund is to improve and promote scholarship, teaching, and public ser-
vice on a long-term basis. The fund will be used to respond to unusual opportu-
ities to advance discipline. It will not be used for routine operating pro-
grams at ASA.
(2) The American Sociological Fund will be administered under the aegis of the Committee on Executive Office and Budget (ECB), reporting to ASA Coun-
cil, as ECB does for all restricted ASF funds.

In reaching this decision, the ASF Board of Trustees recognized the simi-
larities between its own endowment (com-
prised of five past presidents of ASA and the ASA secretary) and EOB (com-
prised of ASA's current president, presi-
dent-elect, past president, secretary, and three at large members). The ASF Board concurred that this change was not a radical departure. Two related recom-
mandations were also endorsed by the ASF Board of Trustees for ASA Council consideration:

(1) that the ASF Executive Officers
look forward to the board and, with the advice of ECB, implement strategies for its enhancement, and
(2) that EOB on the Executive Office may seek ad hoc advice or form an ad hoc group to provide voluntary and/or paid counsel on development activities.

In making its final determination to dissolve the American Sociological Foundation, the Board of Trustees and its Advisory Committee believed that the proposed structure and adminis-
trative changes are advantageous to both ASF and ASA. These recommendations were approved by the ASA Council on January 26, 1997.

Appreciate the opportunity to respond to Professor Dennen's letter and that others will better understand the reasons for the Advisory Committee's recommendation to "dissolve" ASF's legal status, maintain its purpose, improve the efficiency of its operations, and make it a much more attractive charitable investment for previous and potential donors by making it a part of its parent organization. Now that the ASA Council has approved our recommendations, I am looking forward to returning to the ranks of ASA's donors.

Charles M. Bonjour, Chair, American Sociolo-
gical Foundation Committee, 1995-96

ASA's Sullivan Backs ASF Reorganization Decision

I am also a donor to the ASF, and so I under-
stand the interest that donors take in the re-
determination to change the endowment of the ASF from a separate 501(c)(3) organization to a restricted fund within ASA. I believe that this decision is consistent with good management of the funds and the preservation of the endowment for its intended use.

The future of the ASF had been raised by William Julius Wilson, ASF President, in August 1995 when he appointed an ad hoc subcommittee to examine the financial and legal status of ASF, and ASP's purpose and mission. A year later, this subcommittee reported. The ASF Trustees voted in August, 1996, to dis-
sovle ASF as a separate 501(c)(3) organi-

At its meeting in December 1995, the Committee on Executive Office and Budget (EOB) had received an update on ASF at the EOB meeting on December 18, 1996. The members discussed the ASF's recommendations to the ASA Council and endorsed it. The Trust-

(1) That the Council accept the assets in accordance with the restrictions as to its use.
(2) That the Council currently administers several restricted funds, the largest of which is the Spivack Fund. Restricted funds are separately reported in all budgets and audits, and can be used only for the purposes for which they were originally intended.
(3) That the ASF gift to the ASA those assets that it has provided to the Foundation for a Congressional Fellowship and that the Association provide these assets in a restricted account.
(4) The amount of assets placed in the restricted fund for the Congressional Fellowship was established by the gift originally earmarked for this purpose.
(5) That the ASF gift to the ASA all other remaining assets to be placed in restricted funds, used to respond to opportunities to advance the discipline.

This restriction prohibits the use of the restricted funds for regular operating expenses of the Association.

(6) That the ASF administrate the funds, of course, from EOB.

EOB routinely reviews all planned and actual expenditures, and regularly reviews investment results. At this same December meeting, the EOB had benchmarked our current long-term investment fund results against four other investment managers.

The Council considered the report of the ASF Trustees at its meeting on January 25-26, 1997, and accepted the funds, subject to the conditions listed above.

Professor Dennen raises the issue of why the administrative costs of a separate 501(c)(3) organization were so high. The principal reason was that: many routine functions had to be done: once for ASA, once for ASF. Both the auditor and the investment manager changed separate fees for services. There were separate tax returns, separate budgets, additional meetings to organize, separate mailings, and so on. It was not reasonable to hire a separate person, even part-time, to perform these tasks for ASF, and so a portion of the salary and fringe benefits for regular ASA employer was charged to ASF. The allocation of this staff time has been constant for many years. These services were not donated to the ASA, such as the time of the Secretary and Executive Officers in preparing a separate budget, but it would have been inappropriate for all ASA managers to understand the expenses of a separate organization. If, therefore, we would have been inappropriate for ASA to have omitted services such as an annual audit to which the donors to ASF were entitled.

The ASF can grow in two ways: by improving its endowment and by annual additions to the corpus. The investment portion grew well, for example, the ASF account grew from $259,000 in December 31, 1992, to $459,227 in May 30, 1997. The annualized return for the equity portion of the account over this period was 21.1 percent, as compared with the Standard & Poor Index growth of 19.2 percent. The annual additions to the corpus represent the surplus of donations over expenditures. The ASF Trustees judged the annual operating budget surplus to be too small a contribution. Consolidating the two organizations substantially cuts expenses, and that alone would improve the size of annual additions to the corpus.

ASA has a long history of banking

restricted funds responsibly. ASF is a good idea and the recent organizational changes will not change its objectives and purpose. There will, however, substantially reduce expenditures.

Teresa A. Sullivan, ASA Secretary

Irvs Sieve) Dank Wrong on Student-Faculty Relationships

I thank the ASA Committee on Pro-
essional Ethics for recognizing the pro-
iments inherent in student-faculty relationships. For advising policies that protect against exploitation in situations of unequal power. In the July-August issue of the Newsletter, I wrote of the Conference for Academics for Sexual Equality (CASE), formed in opposition to policies concerning inti-
mate relationships between students and faculty. Dank advocates an ethic of "mutual consent, respect, and affection," and he had hoped that the new Code of Ethics would do so as well. Dank's article was a revelation to me. Despite what I like to believe about sociologists, the realities of power still escape some among us.

Policies are not made to protect exceptions to the rule. Every depart-
ment has its student-faculty couples who lived happily ever after. More often, however, the less powerful part-
son loses, and usually that person is a woman. Consensual relationships between students and faculty are demonstrably discriminatory in their impact, they do not necessarily constitu-
tionally harm—this much Dank gets right—but they do represent sex-based discrimination. Pretending that they are not a problem denies all women equal access to education. How fair is a pro-
fessor's grading when he or she has a relationship with one of his or her students? What happens to a stu-
dent's self-confidence upon discovering that a professor he or she had always admired was not motivated by her intellec-
tual abilities? How many women qui-
etly withdraw from an interaction because they feel uncomfortable with the behavior of the man at the front of the room? How many women learn to mistrust male professors as a result of being sized up in a classroom or a faculty office? These are the problems that must confront the pursuit of advanced degrees.

Dank maintains that adults have the freedom to become intimate with whomever they choose. Since the early 1970s, however, courts have ruled that professional obligations sometimes require limitations on freedom. Because students have lesser power in the university setting, their ability to give consent is questionable. Within a relationship in which one partner con-
controls another's grades, earnings, or access to professional opportunities, the less powerful partner has little ability to refuse, and consent becomes irrelevant.

The Committee on Professional Ethics has recognized the special power of the pro-
lessor and has the ability to limit the freedom of faculty members. I applaud them for putting their sociol-
ology to work.

Leslie Irvin, Wesleyan University

Continued on next page
Public Forum, from page 9

Dank Responds

Leslie Levine implies that my position is faulty since "the subtleties of power still escape some among us [sociologists]" in reference to student-professor relationships. However, Professor Levine is not at all subtle in her willingness to take away the ability to consent of ALL students, no matter what the perspective may be of any individual student since she feels that all students must be instructed in her scenario, the individual subjectivity of the student becomes an irrelevancy. Of course, her perspective is not at all new. The demand for the protection of women has often functioned as a social control device to limit women's sexual agency. To argue that "no means no" is cor.

Part-Time Faculty, from page 3

In addition to the greater reliance on part-time faculty, institutions are employing more heavily on temporary replacement, appointments to fill full- or part-time faculty gaps. Even more than typically, 58% of all faculty appointments made in recent years are "temporary." These appointments are in the sense of being full-time and either tenured or tenure-track. "The end result is a three-tiered academic personnel system: the "tenured/tenure-track" faculty, the off-track full-time faculty, and the part-time/adjunct faculty," says Schuster. This "off track" group has the advantage of full-time employment and benefits. However, the very need for institutional changes that this produces these arrangements underscores the temporary nature of the jobs.

The mention of tenure and possible en
ter of its protections always strikes a chord with an academic audience. Some attenders argued that the increased use of part-time and term appointments was a way to undermine tenure and eventually eliminate tenure. Others felt that given the financial squeeze in higher education, and the last pace of institutional changes, the fear of "off track" appointments protected the tenure system. As colleagues shared stories about part-time faculty on their campuses, the many reality of the arrangements and informal treatment became apparent. Many of the unionized institutions include, or explicitly exclude, part-time and adjunct faculty.

The proposed legislature's "first-rate part-time work" index for assessing institutional policies and practices to support these faculty.

At the conference, the participating asso
ciations drafted a memorandum of under
standing, which could be taken to the organizations' respective boards and council. The ASI executive office plans to bring the document to the Council at its January 1998 meeting. Also, it cites the concerns that solutions and guidelines will be more effective if the higher education community can speak with consensus. The group recognized the significant pressure institutions face, some of which lead to the use of part-time faculty or full-time terms. But, it was also stressed that the reliance on part-time faculty far exceeds the number needed to provide either specialized experience or to provide institutional flexibility. There are indeed long-term consequences for "doing it on the cheap," such as undermining the academic enterprise, the attractiveness of academic careers, and the quality of educatior. The conference was a serious effort by disciplinary groups to speak constructively about how to stem the tide.


Contemporary Sociology, from page 5

Duke University and Ida Harper Simpson were the editor, to join our team. Matthews has a PhD in English and has been a professional editor for many years. We have also hired as assistant editors two small and energetic graduate students of Jokey and Kocia Johnson. The national and local boards will be the key to ensuring that the reviews of important books, and brainstorming exciting thematic topics. Dan Clawson insists that the only way to run this journal is to have once-a-month dinner meetings for board members who are in town, and we plan to follow his sage advice. We try to keep the board meeting to the stand
dards of excellence and service to the profession that we, as editors, have accomplished.

We were told by a former editor that Contemporary Sociology exists to provide a ser
tory to our readers. We intend to continue this tradition. We invite you to tell us what you like, dislike, and most important, what you would like to see Contemporary Sociology accomplish. What symposium would you like to read? What kinds of books in related fields do you want to see reviewed? What do you think should be in the core of the discipline? Send you to your ideas, and complaints. We can't wait to hear from you.

Barbara J. Remus and Donald Thomas. Diploma: North Carolina State University. Raleigh, NC 27695-4051. (919) 513-1200, Fax: (919) 513-2183, e-mail ContemprarySoc@ncsu.edu

Social Capital Belongs to Interdisciplinary Discipline

by Michael Woolcock, Brown University

Much has been made in recent years of the idea of "social capital," the spirit of which has a distinguished intellectual heritage in sociology but in its current manifestation coalesces among the themes of trust, norms, and networks. Whether we can claim to social capital's parentage, there is little doubt that its popularity and legitimacy in contemporary sociology can be attributed to Robert Putnam's analysis of the importance of civic groups in shaping institutional performance in Italy and more recently the United States.

Once an institution presided over by those indifferent at best to sociological input, the World Bank is currently embarking on a program of interdisciplinary research. The Bank was recently sponsored by the Danish government, in consortium with the World Bank to study the role of institutional cooperation in strengthening, educational outcomes. The idea of social capital has found its way into studies ranging from ethnic entrepreneurship and inner city living, to community participation, volunteering, and effective governance. Robert Putnam's analysis of the importance of civic groups in shaping institutional performance in Italy and more recently the United States.

In recent years, the concept has been extended to include trust and other social norms, such as property rights, economic growth, institutional performance, and state-society relationships.

World Bank, Conference

To this end, a group of fourteen social scientists were invited to Washington to join senior staff of the World Bank in April for a five-day meeting to address the following theme: "Social Capital: Integrating the Economists' and the Sociologist's Perspectives." Kenneth Arrow, MicozMosco, and Paolo Dangrius led the economists, while Seymour Martin Lipset, Richard Rose, andrew nunes, and myself carried the banner for team sociology. Norman Uphoff and Frances Fukuyama represented political science. A second conference, hosted and attended by younger scholars, was held at the Bank in early May. The discussions focused not just on the substantive content of the surveys, but on the process and methodology used to analyze the data, and on how to communicate the results to the non-expert audience.

In many other ways, however, the conference demonstrated that real interdisciplinary problem solving is possible when goals are clear and realistic, with a special emphasis on the need to integrate economic and social sciences. This was not the case at the previous conference, which was held in 1995.

No everyone welcomed those trends. Some fear that collapsing sociology into a "single vari
table" such as social capital in order to get it accepted beyond our discipline is too high a price to pay. Others claim that even within sociology the term lacks precision while others express mild amusement that repackaging foundational sociological ideas under new labels suddenly makes them acceptable to economists. Perhaps all of these sentiments are warranted. Whatever their merits, however, the fact is that sociologists and social scientists are being invited for the first time to participate as equals in deliberations at a level where outcomes have profound consequences for the poor, for the well-being of women and children, and for a host of other issues.

Fancy and practical and if not declared as a genuine concern, the "world system" is itself a true driving force for social development worldwide. While various worthy projects addressing specific aspects of social capital are not pana, and incorporating it into coherent development frameworks will be problematic, but thoughtful and carefully pursued has the potential to transform the way economic development is conceived and conducted.

Fancy and Puff of it! declared Ismail Serageldin, Vice President for Economically Susta
table Development at the World Bank, at the meeting's opening session. While various worthy projects addressing specific aspects of social capital are being launched with great enthusiasm and backed with impressive resources, the lack of coordination and coherence makes it difficult to assess their actual impact. To get things moving, Schatz is calling for a "learning process" among economists, sociologists, and other social scientists to develop a common understanding of what social capital is, and how it can be measured and monitored.
Congratulations to 1997 Section Award Winners!

Undergraduate Education
- Hans O. Mensehaker Award: Eduard L. Kain, Southwestern University

Methodology
- Lazearfield Award: Kenneth Land, Duke University

Medical Sociology
- Lee G. Hander Award for Distinguished Contributions to Medical Sociology: Howard Walitzer, University of New Mexico
- Robert L. Weinberg Outstanding Dissertation Award: Timothy J. Hef. State University of New York-Albany
- Bettye Ford Award in Quantitative Analysis in the Area of Medical Sociology: The 1997 award for a book was delayed last year, and thus is presented this year to Anne Asche, University of Michigan, for "Diagnosing Who Lives: Fate, J. H. Hoff, State University of New York-Albany
- The Phillips Award to a Popular Publication in the Area of Medical Sociology: The 1997 award for a book was delayed last year, and thus is presented this year to Anne Asche, University of Michigan, for "Diagnosing Who Lives: Fate.

Sex and Gender
- Sally Hacker Graduate Student Paper Award: Mary Blais, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."
- Distinction in the Study of Sex and Gender: Susan Downs Waller, Georgetown University, for "From Here to Quid: Radical Feminism, Postmodernism, and the Lesbian Menace (Or Why Can't a Woman Be More Like a Frog?"

Community and Urban Sociology
- Robert J. Reiner Jr. Distinguished Scholar Award: Carol S. Tolman, College of America, for "Beyond the Limits: An Exploratory Analysis of Social-Economic Consequences of Adolescent Victimization."

Sociology of Education
- Graduate Student Paper Award: Kent F. Cuilham, University of California, for "Suburban Under Segregation: Low Income Housing and Racial Con-

Social Psychology
- Croley-Mead Award: Robert E. Korn, University of California, for "Beyond the Limits: An Exploratory Analysis of Social-Economic Consequences of Adolescent Victimization."

Peace and War
- Elie Wiesel Student Paper Award: The Graduate Student Award to Naima K. Walsh, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, for "Lowering The Barriers to Nuclear Nonproliferation in the Middle East."
- The Undergraduate Student Award to Win-Lon Wang, Wesley College, for "Preventing the Reversal of the Trend of the Korean Conflict: A Reversal of Trends."

Environment and Technology
- Distinction in Environmental Studies: Peter H. B. H. K. Brown, University of California-Santa Cruz

Marcel E. E. Osim Student Graduate Paper Award: Zanzibar Garlic, University of California-Santa Cruz, for "A Cognitive Cartography in a Eurasian Wasteland."

Marxist Sociology

Sociology of Population
- Otto Dudley Dunn Award: Michael E. Mann, University of North Carolina, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."

Political Economy of the World-System
- Book Award for Distinguished Scholarship: Andre Gunder Frank, University of Toronto, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."

Aging and the Life Course
- Distinguished Scholar Award: I. K. C. Jansen, New Brunswick University, for "The Culture of Aging and the Life Course."

Sociology of Mental Health
- Award for Best Publication in Mental Health Sociology: Richard R. Turner, University of Miami, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."

Collective Behavior and Social Movements
- Award for Distinguished Scholarship: Mary J. Lowery, New York University, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."

Science, Knowledge, and Technology
- Sally Hacker-Nicholas Muller Award for Best Student Paper: Paul Barkokvold, Cornell University, for "The Mutual Shaping of User and Technologies and Through Computer-Mediated Communication: A Hypothesis of Nationalism in the Argentine Internet."
- Robert K. Merton Award (for books): Steven Epstein, University of California-Berkeley, for "Innovation and Organizations: the Sociology of Knowledge (University of California Press, 1996)

Sociology and Computers
- Student Award: Sandy L. Austin, Cornell University, for "The Mutual Shaping of User and Technologies and Through Computer-Mediated Communication: A Hypothesis of Nationalism in the Argentine Internet."
- Faculty Award: David E. Brown, Harvard University

Alcohol and Drugs
- Lifetime Achievement Award: Lawrence Rose, New York University, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."

Sociology of Law
- Best Article Prize: Donald Black, University of Virginia, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."

Sociology of Children
- Student Award: Laurie Schroeder, Northwestern University, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."

Sociology of Religion
- Distinguished Book Award: Paul Nunn, University of Chicago, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."

Sociology of Emotions
- Graduate Student Paper Award: Laura M. Stueart, University of California-San Francisco, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."

Sociology of Culture
- Book Award: Shana Hayes, University of Virginia, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."
- Book Award: Shana Hayes, University of Virginia, for "The Nature of C. B. Fahlman, Washington State University, for "The Cultural Construction of New Family Schemas: The Case of Female Pension Executive Gentlemen."
Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The ASA Section on Sociology of Aging, the American Aging Association, and the Seattle Gerontological Society will hold their annual meeting in Seattle, Washington, August 28-30, 1997. The meeting will feature a full program of plenary addresses, workshops, and panels. For more information, contact: ASA, 1200 17th St. NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 785-2133 (ext. 225); fax (202) 785-5449; e-mail: asa@worldnet.att.net.


The Western Psychological Association, April 24-26, 1997, at the Marriott Hotel, Phoenix, AZ. Contact: Laura Frawley, 4100 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012; (602) 995-8570; fax (602) 995-8571; e-mail: info@wpa.org.


Funding

The Center invites applications for grants to fund research fellowships and to support the work of selected scholars. Awards support the write-up stage of research. Applications are due by November 1.

The French-American Foundation is offering full one-year fellowships in 1998-99 to doctoral students in the social sciences who have completed their qualifying examinations and need a year in France to conduct research essential to the completion of their dissertations. The Fellowships carry a monthly stipend of $10,000 (French francs) for nine months, as well as a travel reimbursement of $1,000. Deadline for submission is February 1, 1998. For additional information, contact Yolande Léon, Academic Programs Associate, French-American Foundation, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021. (212) 724-4572; fax (212) 724-4567; e-mail french@f-american.org.

The Rockefeller Foundation has received a Rockefeller Foundation for the Humanities grant to endow a Center for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine in the United States. Scholars are invited to apply for resident fellowships funded by the grant. The objective of the Center is to examine the interaction of gender, ethnicity, and region with a primary goal of developing research that can pass multiple aspects of scrutiny. To be considered for a fellowship, you must have a doctorate or equivalent experience. Deadline for submission is September 30, 1998. For additional information or application materials, contact: Christopher McCord, Rockefeller Foundation, 1188 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. (212) 328-5564; e-mail infectious@rockfeller.org.

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ASA Teaching Resources Center

Call for Submissions

Do you have instructional materials that you'd like to see included in our publications?

The following products are under development or revision during 1998. Please do not write requesting these products; as materials are completed, they will be announced in Footnotes and distributed through the Teaching Resources Center. If you have pertinent materials, please contact the editors listed below. They are interested in course syllabi, class exercises and assignments, examination and evaluation instruments, computer software and film reviews, and essays on pedagogical challenges and opportunities involved in teaching these courses.

- Alcohol and Drugs: Sociology of Alcohol and Drugs: Sylvia and Instructional Material: Richard Dorego, Department of Sociology, University of South Florida, 4202 E Fairview Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620 and Paul Ritter, University of Georgia, 260 S. D. Book House, Athens, GA 30640-4611
- Chinese/Asian Studies: Chinese and Asian Studies: Sociology and Instructional Materials: Mary N. Saporu, School of Justice Studies, Pennsylvania State University, 151 South Street, University Park, PA 16802-5104
- Childhood: Sylvia and Instructional Material on the Sociology of Childhood. Sara Maricca Wright, Dept. of Sociology, 30 East Union Street, Champaign, IL 61820
- Demography: Sylvia for Demographers: Brian Bostrom, Department of Sociology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1915
- Disabilities: Sylvia and Instructional Materials for Teaching Sociology of Disability: Lynne Schmieding, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Potsdam, Potsdam, NY 13676
- Family Violence: Resource Material for Teaching about Family Violence: Barbara Keating, Department of Sociology & Criminal Justice, Western State University, MSU 49, PO Box 8040, Mankato, MN 56002-8040
- Formal Organizations: Sociology for Formal Organizations: Doug Utterback, Jr., Sociology, University of Rochester, NY 14627
- Juvenile Delinquency: Sylvia and Instructional Material for Courses in Juvenile Delinquency: Tim Feiler, Department of Sociology, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, IA 52314
- Mass Culture: Sociology and Instructional Material on the Sociology of Culture: Tim Feiler, Department of Sociology, 400 University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195
- Peace and Warfare: Sociology of Peace and War: John MacSorley, 59 Old Town Road, Westford, MA 01886
- Religion: Sylvia and Instructional Materials for the Sociology of Religion. Sylvia and essays on Alexander Commission, Department of Sociology, 147 Middletown, New Haven, CT 06519-3310, Annotated Bibliographies, Film Notes, and software Information to Dr. Helen A. Berger, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06519
- Rural Sociology: Sylvia and Instructional Material in Rural Sociology: Carol Jenkins, Department of Sociology, Gambling Community College, 1420 West Olive Ave, Glendale, AZ 85302
- Sociology Clubs and Student Involvement: The Sociology Student Tool Kit, Steve Hoffman, American Sociology Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
- Software and Sociology: Software for Sociology: Don Coss, 4206 Weimer Lane, Greensboro, NC 27406
- Undergraduate Learning: Undergraduate Learning: Sociology of Education, Jerome Raphel, 4035 West 7th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55401, and Ronald Showers, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202
- Work and Occupations: Integrating Issues of Gender Diversity in Courses in Work and Occupations: Alan Weisfeld, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, College of Charleston, 64 George Street, Charleston, SC 29424

ASA/AAAS Media Fellowship

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce a fellowship opportunity for sociologists to enhance their skills in and commitment to the presentation of social science in the media. The fellowship is a collaboration with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) which, for twenty years, has sponsored a summer fellowship called Mass Media Science and Engineering Fellows Program. The goal of the fellowship is to encourage better public communications among those continuing active careers as sociologists.

This initiative is an excellent opportunity for the Association to better prepare sociologists to emphasize public communication and public understanding in their professional work. The ASA Fellow will join colleagues from other fields of science in the AAAS-led orientation session at the beginning of the summer. Thereafter, all Fellows are placed in an internship site for ten weeks, followed by a regrouping for a final session back in Washington at the end of the summer. The summer placement dates are set by AAAS. The Fellow must be willing to relocate for the summer to the placement site. While the stipend does have input over preferred sites and opportunities, the final decision is made by AAAS for the mentorship and experience they provide.

Deadline: January 15, 1998

Stipend: $5000

Eligibility: Advanced student (ABD) or PhD or equivalent in sociology

December 31 Deadline

ASA Minority Fellowship Program Invites Applications

The ASA Minority Fellowship Program is accepting applications through December 31. For complete details on how to apply, see the full announcement in September/October 1997 Footnotes (page 8) or contact: ASA Minority Fellowship Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 833-3410 x322; e-mail minority-affairs@asa.com

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