1998 Annual Meeting...

Come to San Francisco and Experience a Postmodern Dream

Editor’s Note: This is the first in a series of articles in anticipation of the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

by Sherri Carter
San Francisco State University

San Francisco is a postmodern dream, every possible version of reality existing at the same time and in the same place. Little wonder that this was Foucault’s favorite American city. If you want to get a feel for the multiple realities that give San Francisco its special character, take off from the convention hotel one morning or afternoon. Go down the hill toward Market Street. If you do not meet a seller on the street, buy a copy of the Street Sheet from the Coalition of the Homeless at 126 Hyde Street. The Street Sheet has been published for a decade. During this time the number of homeless on the streets of San Francisco has more than doubled. Notoriously difficult to count, today’s estimate is 6,100,000 people sleeping in cars, parks, streets, culverts and doorways every night, some in the very shadows of the high-rise hotels that cater to visitors who can afford to stay in one of the nation’s most expensive cities. Newspaper in hand, catch an antiquated cable car car, or for a little encore, hike up the hill to Sutter Street. Sit in one of the small cafes that cluster around the San Francisco Art Institute. Savor the contradiction between the bohemian setting and the bourgeois boulevard it fronts and confines. You can drink an espresso or an imported tea while you read about the homeless, expressed in their own words. As you study the unending plight of the city’s most destitute, be mindful that a two-bedroom apartment in the building across the street rents for about $3,000 a month—considerably more if it commands a view.

Surely all cities consist of such dichotomies—wealth and poverty, beauty and sordidness, activism and neglect. Isn’t tension between opposites what gives the city its dynamic pulse? Even so, San Francisco is a special mosaic of realities that coexist at the interface of Asia to the west and Europe to the east. The quest for the sociological visitor: how many different realities can you discover radiating out from the convention hotels?

Part of the discovery process involves separating the image of San Francisco from the actualities, ideas and images and representations of the city are disseminated all over the world by music and film and the background shots in hundreds of television commercials and print advertisements. Mysteries,travel books, novels, poetry, and television series combine with picture post cards and magazine photographs to create an idealization of place. People come to San Francisco with a rich stock of knowledge that precedes any actual experience. They feel a sense of familiarity before they arrive. Although the ASA convention site at the Fair and Taylor is cast in a perpetual shadow of its own making, few who start their visit

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NSF Sociology Program Gets a Winner: Markovsky

Editor’s Note: In November, University of Iowa sociologist Barry Markovsky began serving as a visiting co-director of the Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation. Footnotes Managing Editor Ed Hatcher recently interviewed Markovsky about the new position. Footnotes: Barry, what made you accept the position?

Barry Markovsky

Markovsky: NSF has been instrumental to my career, beginning in 1978 when I received a pre-doctoral fellowship that supported my graduate education. Since then I’ve been working on NSF-sponsored projects more often than not. I’ve come to view this organization as an unparalleled resource for scientific research. So naturally I was thrilled about having an opportunity to contribute to its mission, and to help promote basic research and science education within Sociology.

Footnotes: Do you see the new position as compatible with the research you have been conducting at the University of Iowa or are you embarking on a wholly new direction in your career?

Markovsky: This is not a new career direction; just a temporary side-trip. My research activities will be reduced during my time here, but a number of collaborations with colleagues and students will continue as planned. In the Spring I’ll even be teaching a graduate course back at Iowa via the World Wide Web. NSF encourages visiting scientists to keep their research alive, allowing us time and providing resources for this purpose. I intend to take every advantage of this, including frequent trips back to Iowa.

Footnotes: Is it your sense that sociologists are fully communicating the funding opportunities at NSF?

Markovsky: No, not really. My sense is that many sociologists view the possibility of NSF funding as more remote than it actually is—especially newer PhDs. I mentioned that I consistently have received funding for projects. What I didn’t mention was that many, perhaps most, of my proposals were rejected initially, but that all of them eventually were funded after revision and resubmission. Moreover, the number of proposals to the sociology program has been down over the last several years. Although this means that a higher proportion of submissions has been funded of late, it also means that

See Markovsky, page 8

Candidates for ASA Offices, Council, Committees

The American Sociological Association wishes to announce the candidates for all ASA Offices, Council, the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Committees, and Committee on Nominations. Ballots will be mailed no later than May 15, 1998. Nominated candidates are as follows:

President-Elect
James E. Bchadue, Emeritus, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida

Vice President-Elect
Jay Demers, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Nan Lin, Duke University

Counselor
Richard Alls, State University of New York-Albany
Caroline White Berndt, Skidmore College
William T. Bigio, University of California-Santa Barbara
Richard Flace, University of California-Santa Barbara
Carol C. Marks, University of Delaware
Melvin L. Oliver, The Ford Foundation
C. Matt Snipp, Stanford University
San Serey, University of California-Los Angeles
Committee on Publications
Sippmorn Lee Blair, Arizona State University

Michael Bonner, University of California-Berkeley
Dan Hallin, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
John B. Logan, State University of New York-Albany
Committee on Nominations
District 1
Samuel R. Lucas, University of California-Berkeley
Belinda Robbitt, University of California-Davis
District 2
Samuel Cohn, Texas A&M University
Rodolfo Sanchez, Texas A&M University

District 3
Janet T. Mortimer, University of Minnesota
Frank Harold Wilson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

District 4
Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Lynn Weber, University of South Carolina

District 5
Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, University of Michigan
Toby L. Parcel, Ohio State University

District 6
Antonin MacDaniel, University of Pennsylvania

See Candidates, page 5

Published By The American Sociological Association
The Health of Our Data Infrastructure in Social Science

Over the past year the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic (SBE) at the National Science Foundation (NSF) has been grappling with how to think about investments in infrastructure and especially investments in data infrastructure. The catalyst for this reflection is a desire to ensure that investments in science continue to maximize our capacity to advance knowledge. At heart, it may also reflect concerns about the value of continued investments in long-term data series (such as the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the National Election Study) or about whether such allocations will limit resources for new ideas with potentially higher priority.

Since NSF raised the question ("How Should Federally Supported Databases Evolve Over Time?") one year ago, there has been wide-ranging discussion and debate about how to frame the issue and arrive at answers that serve our sciences well. Bill Butz, Director of the Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research, has led this rethinking internal to NSF, with Bennett Bennett, NSF Assistant Director who heads the SBE Directorate, also encouraging the development of new infrastructural ideas. Their core questions are whether current data projects are the highest priority, how can NSF best generate new ideas and compete against existing projects, how long should NSF continue to be the funding source for meritorious work, and what proportion of research dollars should support infrastructure.

Individuals, organizations, and institutions within the research community, including ASA, have sought to work with NSF social scientists to clarify the questions and to help think through the criteria and procedures that can optimize quality decisions and allocations. The Executive Committee of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) has been engaged in ongoing discussions with Butz and Bennett on these issues. In July, the Forum on Research Management (FORUM) convened a meeting on longitudinal databases. In November, the Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of the National Research Council held a conference on Decision-making for Research Infrastructure in the Behavioral and Social Sciences. Also, this November, the topic was a major issue at COSSA's Annual Meeting and at the SBE Advisory Committee meeting.

Several important themes emerge from the discussion of data infrastructure. First, efforts must be directed to enlarging the level of support for data infrastructure. The research "pie" for the social and behavioral sciences including in data infrastructure is minimal in comparison to other fields of science. Indeed, by 1996, the NSF investment in methods, measurement, and major data resources diminished by about 35 percent in 1980 dollars.

Second, quality science is often "seeded" by quality data resources, and quality science can also spawn interest in building such resources. Therefore, we need to transcend juxtaposing data infrastructure and individual-investigator research and to ferret out ways of promoting the interaction and integration of the two.

Third, long-term data series should enhance in value, and they can and do change over time. Therefore, we need to think more dynamically and creatively about data infrastructure (both those in place and those not yet created) and avoid simplified assumptions that "new" is "better" that "old" must be "preserved," or that "long-term" is necessarily "old."

Fourth, attention needs to be given to data resources with the capacity to stimulate work across fields and subfields of the social and behavioral sciences, recognizing that in some areas there is little or no history of building data infrastructure as part of research.

Fifth, we need to think carefully about the future infrastructure for the support of data infrastructure in the social and behavioral sciences and to ensure that the criteria for funding and the structures for planning and decision-making enable continuing and initiating the highest quality work.

All social and behavioral scientists have a stake and interest in whether issues like these are addressed and are addressed well. Whether we are active in planning or using such data resources for research or teaching, their presence enhances the capacity of our fields. We need to continue those series that are doing this job, and we need to initiate others that can add to our fertile base.

We have some principles that can serve as a basis for beginning this task. When NSF had a dedicated program responsible for data infrastructure, it devised criteria for guiding decisions and priority setting. These included: How likely is it that the data will stimulate research leading to important discoveries or generalizations within a field or in the most favorable case, extending to other fields? Are there clear advantages to concentrating diverse information within one body of data? What are the analytic foundations for establishing the periodicity of the data collection (such as those based on rates of change in the characteristics among structural variables)? What is the probability that the data will generate not just significant work but also a tradition of excellence in a field?

With criteria such as these and with a renewed interest at NSF in such science policy thinking, we in the social sciences have an important opportunity before us. The SBE Directorate soon will launch a year-long period of planning. Between now and May 1998 NSF is reaching out through meetings, funding workshops, and other such activities to identify infrastructural needs across fields of social science. By summer 1998, the input will be synthesized and coordinated by NSF into a set of recommendations and operating strategies. By fall 1998, NSF will announce plans for one or more infrastructure competitions, with proposal submissions in spring 1999 and support by the fall.

While questions remain about what will happen and by what process, we should engage in shaping the conversation and the outcomes. ASA will continue to be active on these issues, but we need the wisdom, experience, and knowledge of our community as we move ahead. –Peter J. Levine
Conference Held on Future of Scholarly Monograph

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

ARTICLES

A host of nettlesome issues affecting the scholarly monograph were discussed at a conference held in September at a special conference in Washington, DC.

Representatives from disciplinary associations, university administration, and university presses met on September 11-12, 1997, to discuss "The Specialized Scholarly Monograph in Crisis: Or, How Can I Get Tenure If You Won't Publish My Book?" The conference was organized by the American Council of Learned Societies (now the Coalition of Research Libraries), the Association of American University Presses, and the Association of Research Libraries. Central concerns were the rising costs of publishing monographs through university presses coupled with declining sales, and the importance of sustaining university presses as outlets for specialized scholarship.

The group considered a scholarly monograph a "specialized book" (selling, under 800 copies), written for an academic audience, and of central importance to scholars. The university presses cited rising production and editorial costs, the onset of electronic publishing, reduced library budgets, diminished subsidies by universities (or the legislature), and even changes in the tax code as reasons why the monograph is becoming less viable. From 1986 to 1996, the number of titles published in monographs went up 47 percent and the price of monographs rose 63 percent. Yet libraries showed a seven percent decline in purchasing and a 21 percent drop in monographs. In short, summarized a research librarian, libraries are paying more for less.

One issue raised was how to support scholarly work by making monographs available to those working in specialized areas. A research librarian spoke of borrowing from institutions which priced books at a lower rate, instead of "just in case." The latter model, currently in practice, has libraries buying books "just in case," a sentiment which would not work with them. When librarians examine "use data" (measured by what is checked out), many monographs are used two or three times a decade. The "just in time" model would allocate funds to access monographs when needed, and with electronic technology. CDVs and other options, to do so quickly and efficiently.

Presses are beginning to experiment with models of electronic delivery, including publishing hard copies, putting a book on line, and then later, printing a paperback edition. Some presses reported that having books on line was excellent advertising and increased sales of the print copies. With present technology, it is unlikely that scholars would read entire monographs of a screen, or download and print them. Therefore, seeing a new book, skimming it enough to find it valuable, might lead to a sale of a hard copy. Conference attendees discussed the importance of the scholarly monograph for promoting and tenure decisions. The university presses invest heavily in editorial staff and in the peer review process. These costs are difficult to reduce, even if monographs were published electronically. This review and editorial process, moreover, is critical to the "value" of the monograph for promotion and tenure. If individuals either reprint their dissertation or put their monograph on line (with no review), the quality of scholarship will suffer.

Several presenters discussed the "rissing bug," when more than one publisher competed for a manuscript. In one case, it took four years of negotiation before one publisher dropped its interest. The publication queue is exacerbated by more faculty required to write more monographs. How electronic materials will be evaluated by promotion and tenure committees remains to be seen. Rutgers University issued a committee report called "Electronic Publishing and Tenure" (http://arlib.rutgers.edu/texts/ reports.html) that argued for including electronic publishing as an "appropriate means of scholarly, artistic, and professional communication." Many monographs are rewritten dissertations. Several of the discussants discussed this problem and its costs and benefits. On the plus side, a dissertation is a major piece of new and original scholarship that is not shared, even to a very small community within that specialty. To create a solid monograph, however, usually requires substantial investment by the author and by the editorial staff of the press. On the other hand, most dissertations are on-line, so there enough "value added" to merit publishing revisions, one committee member observed.

Many institutions, associations, presses, and consortia have experimented and are trying to find ways to make the economic and scholarly equations work. For example, the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) consortium of Big Ten schools is sharing electronic monograph holdings. The American Historical Association and the Association of Research Libraries has begun the "Endangered Monograph Project" to offer an electronic series in history and area studies. Several university presses are embarking on "tear sharing," where they concentrate on a set of disciplines or area studies, hoping to encourage readers to look to their web sites for those materials.

The conference wrapped up with Teresa A. Sullivan, Dean at the University of Texas-Austin and the Secretary of the American Sociological Association, speaking on future directions. In addition to synthesizing what had been said over two days, Sullivan provided institutional and sociological insights about macro-level shifts in higher education, new definitions of scholarship, and new ways to evaluate and "credential" a faculty.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

- Deal Struck on Census Sampling Issue . . . The Administration and Congress have struck a deal on the use of sampling in the 2000 Census. The deal allows the U.S. Census Bureau to move forward with trials of scientific sampling for the 2000 count, but permits public funds to be used for a Republican court challenge of the precedent. Critics of the deal note that opponents are free to shop around for a friendly three-judge panel to get an injunction against sampling just at the time the Census Bureau has to make its final decisions.

- OMB Releases New Directive on Race and Ethnicity Standards . . . The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), meanwhile, has issued new Race and Ethnicity Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting (Revised Directive 130). The new designations for race are: White; Black; or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native. For ethnicity, the designations are: Hispanic or Latino; and Not Hispanic or Latino. OMB says more research is needed before a complete set of guidelines can be developed. Further review will take place in the next few months by statisticians and policy experts who will provide recommendations to OMB by Spring 1998. The new standards will be used by the Census Bureau in the 2000 Census and the 2000 Census Rebenchmark scheduled (proposed) that argued for including electronic publishing as an "appropriate means of scholarly, artistic, and professional communication." Many monographs are rewritten dissertations. Several of the discussants discussed this problem and its costs and benefits. On the plus side, a dissertation is a major piece of new and original scholarship that is not shared, even to a very small community within that specialty. To create a solid monograph, however, usually requires substantial investment by the author and by the editorial staff of the press. On the other hand, most dissertations are on-line, so there enough "value added" to merit publishing revisions, one committee member observed.

- Bill Briefed On Healing and the Mind . . . A House Appropriations Subcommittee sponsored a lively briefing on Healing and the Mind in October that saw researchers and policymakers call for a greater federal commitment to behavioral and social science research. The briefing focused on the role of the NIH in this area and ended up looking at the feasibility and cost of mental health and was convened by Rep. John Porter (R-Ill.), Chair of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies. NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSR) Director Norman Y. Anderson said good health demands more than the study of genetics. "Our beliefs, our emotions, our behavior, our thoughts, our family and cultural systems, as well as the environmental context in which we live, all are as relevant to our health as our genetic inheritance and physiology." He went on to explain that the interactions between these social, psychological, and behavioral variables and health. Herbert Benson, President of the Mind/Body Medical Institute at Harvard Medical School, said there is "ever increasing data that behavioral approaches deserve visits to the doctor's and urged that the NIH be given increased funding for social and behavioral research.

- NIH Gets New Acting Deputy Director . . . National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Director Steve Hyman has announced psychologist Richard Nakanuma as the Institute's new Acting Deputy Director, replacing Rex Cowdry. Nakanuma has recently served as Director of the NIMH Office of Science Policy.

Join ISA and Head North!

In 1998, sociologists will not need to cross an ocean to get the best of international sociological thinking. The reason, quite simply, is that the next meeting of the International Sociological Association's XIV World Congress will be held in Montreal.

The Congress is celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the ISA with the theme "Social: Knowledge: Heritage, Challenges, Perspectives."

Sociologists can still offer papers for the Congress but deadlines are approaching in almost all the Research Committees, which have up to 16 sessions each at the Congress. Now is a good time to join ISA. Membership rates are low and joining ISA entitles you to significant discounts on registration fees for the XIV World Congress, individual ISA membership entitles you to the ISA Bulletin, a subscription to its quarterly, International Sociology, and the opportunity to participate in the 50 different ISA Research Committees.

For more information on ISA and the XIV Congress, go to the ISA website at: www.ucsf.edu/ info/isa

Ford Approves ASA Grant Request for Initiative on Race

In early November, the Ford Foundation notified the American Sociological Association that it has approved funding for ASA's grant proposal to examine and report on social science knowledge on race, racism, and racial inequality. The ASA is seeking to help educate the nation about race in conjunction with the Clinton Administration's initiative, "One America." Melvin Oliver, the Foundation's Vice President for Asia and Institutions, congratulated ASA for its "comprehensive and far-reaching" proposal resulting from the call for help issued by ASA (see November Footnotes); flesh out connections between different domains of work; and provide guidance on promoting this knowledge to relevant communities.

Additional information about ASA's efforts can be found on its home page: http://www.asanet.org. Direct communication can be sent to race.project@ asanet.org.
Mark Becker and Michael Sobel

Sociological Methodology Gets a Winning Duo

Editor's Note: In January 1997, based on recommendations from the Committee on Professional Education and Certification, the Sociological Methodology Section of the ASA elected new editors for three journals, including Sociological Methodology (SM). In this issue, Features presents profiles of the new SM co-editors, as well as their vision statement.

By Ya Xie, University of Michigan

Michael Sobel, Professor of Sociology at the University of Arizona, and Mark Becker, Professor of Biostatistics at the University of Michigan, will co-edit Sociological Methodology. The long distance separating Arizona and Michigan would ordinarily make Sobel and Becker hard to be co-editors in a co-editorship. It was, however, an unusual event that brought them together to be co-editors of Sociological Methodology.

Michael Sobel graduated from Florida State University with a BS degree in Sociology in 1972. He went to the University of Wisconsin-Madison for graduate school, earning a MS degree in sociology in 1975 and another MS degree in statistics in 1978. He completed his PhD in 1983, with a dissertation on lifestyle and social structure. Sobel's academic career has been associated with the University of Arizona, as Assistant Professor in 1982-86, Associate Professor in 1986-91, and Professor since 1991.

Mark Becker obtained a BS in mathematics from Towson State University in 1980 and went to Pennsylvania State University for graduate education in statistics. He completed his PhD in 1985, with a dissertation on categorical data analysis, and immediately began his academic career at the University of Florida in the Department of Statistics as Assistant Professor. He later moved to the University of Michigan, where he was Assistant Professor of Biostatistics, as Assistant Professor in 1989 and Associate Professor in 1992. Sobel also has had an active affiliation as Faculty Associate with Michigan's Institute for Social Research (ISR).

Although Sobel and Becker have known each other for more than a decade due to their common interest in loglinear and related models, their collaboration was triggered by the unexpected death, on May 7, 1995, of their mutual friend and a former editor of Sociological Methodology, Clifford C. Clogg. As Clogg's first statistics doctoral student and former collaborator, Mark Becker had maintained a close relationship with Cliff Clogg and his family. Having just co-edited a book (published in 1995) with Cliff Clogg along with Michael Goodman, Michael Sobel saw himself as Clogg's closest professional and personal friend. Saddened and devastated by Clogg's untimely death, they both decided to pay tribute to Clogg's scholarly achievement and professional legacy by carrying on his legacy. In September 1996, Becker and Sobel successfully co-organized a conference on "Sociological Methodology and Statistics: Honors of the Late Clifford C. Clogg" at the Pennsylvania State University. Co-sponsored by the Methodology Section of the ASA, the conference drew attendance from many prominent scholars in sociological statistics and sociology all over the world. Based on papers presented at the conference, Becker and Sobel are currently co-editing two special issues of Sociological Methods and Research. This collaborative experience provides a solid basis for their forthcoming co-editorship of Sociological Methodology.

Sobel's contributions to sociological methodology are numerous, of which the most notable ones include analysis of mobility tables, structural equations, and causal inference. His 1985 AJS paper co-authored with Michael Hout and Brian Dugdale was the landmark piece that set the agenda for research in the ensuing years. Published in 1981, his diagonal model remains the standard tool for studying mobility or life-cycle effects. It should be mentioned that the influence of Sobel's work is not limited to the sociological circle, as he has also published extensively in related statistical journals, such as Psychometrika and the Journal of American Statistical Association (JASA).

Following in Clogg's footsteps, Becker has been an expert in categorical data analysis, straddling between statistics and sociology. Through a series of papers published in JASA and the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society (B), Becker's work on association models, particularly those with a multi-dimensional structure, has been highly influential. His computer software for these models found its way to the sociological community around 1990 and is still widely used, albeit in altered forms. His recent papers on marginal models were largely motivated by sociological problems and are bound to influence the way sociologists analyze contingency tables in the future. It is particularly noteworthy that two major papers out of his line of work on marginal models were published in Sociological Methodology (1994 and 1998). It is clear that Becker is deeply interested in and firmly committed to sociology. As a discipline, sociology is very fortunate to have his contributions and service.

There is no doubt that Sobel and Becker's scholarly credentials well qualify them to co-editors of Sociological Methodology. However, as consumers and contributors we often expect more than scholarly credentials in our editors. We also want to know whether or not they can process submissions in a timely and objective manner and exercise sound judgment in areas beyond their own expertise. Knowing them both, I am confident that Sobel and Becker will do a superb job on all fronts. For example, their vision of methodological innovation is very broad, as evidenced by their plan to include qualitative and historical methods in Sociological Methodology. Wherever they lack expertise, they will seek advice from experts. The co-editorship team should also benefit from Becker's experience in academic administration.

Given Sobel and Becker's broad and active networks outside sociology, I expect them to be proactive in bringing the latest new developments in other fields (such as spatial statistics and GIS) to the attention of the sociological community. The Publications Committee of the ASA made the right decision in selecting them to be next co-editors of Sociological Methodology. In the good hands of Sobel and Becker, we will see the continuation of Sociological Methodology as a flagship journal of sociology.

ASA Examines Self-Esteem Issues

Why do people have children? In agricultural societies, children contribute to the material well-being of their parents through their work on the farm. But in present-day urban societies, children are very costly. Why do individuals have children in urban society?

One popular answer is that children serve to enhance an adult's self-esteem. The enhancement of self-esteem through childbirth might be especially important for individuals who are not in a position to enhance their self-esteem through their careers. So if self-esteem enhancement is a significant factor in the decision to have children, we expect the self-esteem motivation to be especially strong among those having low education, low income, and a dead-end job.

In an article to appear in the December issue of the American Sociological Review ("Self-esteem Enhancement Through Fertility"), Gary Oates finds no evidence that childbirth enhances self-esteem in the United States. Using data from a nationally representative sample of young American adults (2002 women and 2208 men, ages 23-30), Oates finds that self-esteem is highest among those with greater education and more favorable career prospects. He also finds that a number of children has no effect on self-esteem for either women or men at any socio-economic level. If childbirth has any effect, it does not enhance self-esteem, then individuals who have children to enhance their self-esteem are likely to be disappointed.

Oates's data cannot tell us how often the desire to enhance self-esteem is a deciding factor in the decision to have children. The findings do suggest that, if the desire to enhance self-esteem increases the likelihood of having a baby, then childbirth decisions are often based on unrealistic expectations.
AAAS: Making Room for Sociological Research

What do research areas including aging, collective behavior, community, crime, demography, economy, family, education, environment, health, gender, race, and science and technology have in common? These represent just some of the focal areas of sociologists who belong to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), who attend and present papers at the AAAS annual meetings, and read and contribute to Science, the AAAS journal.

AAAS is an organization of and for a broad community of researchers, teachers, and practitioners in the social, behavioral, and economic, as well as natural and physical sciences. Receiving and perhaps publishing papers in Science, and attending and presenting papers at the AAAS meetings, offer terrific opportunities to obtain information, communicate with colleagues, and exchange knowledge and ideas within and between disciplinary areas. A sample of participating sociologists report:

"AAAS meetings are an important means for establishing the relevance of sociological work among researchers across fields."  

"AAAS is a two-way street: social scientists and natural scientists find they mutually inform each other."  

"Presenting research at AAAS has provided opportunities to collaborate with biological scientists on issues of health and society."  

"AAAS provides access to an extremely wide audience."  

AAAS annual meetings bring together not only large numbers of researchers but also the nation's (indeed the world's) largest assembly of science reporters—a media-group increasingly interested in the perspectives of sociologists on a broad range of topics. Press coverage of research results presented at AAAS meetings is typically more extensive than that for papers presented at any other association's meetings, thus affording a uniquely valuable mechanism for the dissemination of the findings of important sociological research. Similarly, sociologists who publish papers in Science (see the August 15 issue which contains an article by sociologist Robert J. Sampson on 'Neighborhoods and Violent Crime*') receive very wide distribution of their work. In short, the benefits for sociologists who belong to AAAS and take part in its activities are numerous, multi-faceted, and can be substantial.

Sociologists can experience the world of AAAS by attending its 1998 meeting on February 12-17 in Philadelphia, PA. As a member you will receive a registration fee to the meeting for sociologists and aligned social scientists. To join AAAS and its sections, including those on social, economic, and political science, and to receive full issues/year of Science, Science Online, reduced registration fees to annual meetings, and access to programs in science education, science policy, and international science, contact AAAS membership services at 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005; 1-800-731-4959; email: membershiptnp.org.

Frank Bunn is chair of the AAAS Committee on ASA-Related Activities and Mary Frank Fox is a member of that committee.

ASA Candidates, from page 1

Thomas LeVail, The Johns Hopkins University  
District 7  
Roy S. Breyer-Laporte, Colgate University  
Mauricio A. Font, City University of New York  
District 8  
Laurence D. Bobo, Harvard University  
Stephen Cutler, University of Vermont  
Committee on Committees

District 1  
Kathy Chism, Sonoma State University  
Judith Traw, University of California-Irvine  
District 2  
Peter Adler, University of Denver  
Ronald J. Angel, University of Texas-Austin  
District 3  
William Trent, University of Illinois  
Larry Wu, University of Wisconsin-Madison  
District 4  
Thomas C. Hood, University of Tennessee-Knoxville  
Xiangming Zhou, Duke University  
District 5  
Denis M. Rome, Indiana University

Symposium Part of Festivities to Celebrate Archives Opening

The American Sociological Association and the Sociology and Women's Studies programs at Pennsylvania State University are sponsoring a one-day symposium on February 28 to celebrate the opening of the ASA Archives at the Penn State Libraries and to honor the work of sociologist Jesse Bernard.

The symposium will be held at the Nittany Lion Inn on the Penn State's University Park campus. Through formal presentations and discussion, this event will focus on archives and the history and sociology of science.

The first of two substantive sessions will begin with a general paper by Maritza Laslett, University of Minnesota, on the uses of biography in the sociology of science, followed by presentations by Margareti Matson, Penn State, and Leslie Wolfe, President, Center for Women Policy Studies. Both Wolfe and Matson worked with Professor Bernard at Penn State.

The second session will begin with a paper by Daina Shenk, Head of Historical Collections and Data Archives at Penn State, on the role of archival collections in stimulating valuable scholarship. It will be followed by presentations by the co-chairs of ASA Committee on Archives, Stephen Turner and Lynn Zuckerman. University of South Florida, will address the place of research on individual and organizational papers in illuminating the development of a discipline. Zucker, UCLA, will focus her remarks on the place of organizational and institutional analysis in the sociology of science.

Professor Bernard was on the faculty of the Department of Sociology at Penn State from 1947 until her retirement in 1964. Her papers (along with those of her husband, L. L. Bernard, a former President of ASA) form the foundation of the papers of eminent sociologists.

Professor Bernard—later to be Vice President of ASA—presented her first paper to the American Sociological Society in 1924. After her retirement from Penn State, she published more than 60 articles and over a dozen books, including The Future of Motherhood, The Future of the Family, and The Female World from a Global Perspective. She worked actively in the policy world of Washington, and her influence on feminist thinking extended well beyond the boundaries of sociology. As stated in the New York Times after her death in 1996, Dr. Bernard became a central figure in the feminist revolution.

Although there is no conference fee, registration is required. For further information, please contact Melody Lane at the Penn State's Department of Sociology at (814) 863-6410 or by e-mail at: MQJ@PSU.EDU.

January 15 Deadline

NSF Sociology Program Welcomes Submissions

The Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation (NSF) welcomes the submission of quality proposals for the Spring review cycle. The Program supports research on problems of human social organization, demography, and processes of individual and institutional change. In addition, theoretically focused empirical investigations aimed at improving the explanation of fundamental social processes are encouraged. Included is research on organizations and organizational behavior, population dynamics, social movements, social groups, labor force participation, stratification and mobility, family social networks, socialization, gender roles, and the sociology of science and technology.

In assessing the intrinsic merit of a proposed piece of research, four components are key to securing support from the Sociology Program: (1) The issues investigated must be theoretically grounded. (2) The research should be based on empirical observation or be subject to empirical validation. (3) The research design must be appropriate to the questions asked. (4) The proposed research must advance our understanding of social processes or social structures.

Proposed submission target dates:

Regular proposals: January 15 and August 15

Proposals for: February 15 and October 15

Program directors:

William Sims Bainbridge, e-mail: wsbainbr@nsf.gov
http://www.nsf.gov/ate/abora/soccol/soccol1.htm

Bary Markovsky, e-mail: bm@nsf.gov

Patricia E. White (on leave at ASA), e-mail: pwwhite@nsf.gov

Program address:

Society Program, Suite 495
National Science Foundation
4801 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22230
Phone: (703) 306-3176
Fax: (703) 306-0485

If you have any comments or suggestions, please send e-mail to Barry Markovsky; bmarkosky@nsf.gov
Disability is Area Rich With Sociological Opportunity

by Gary L. Albrecht
University of Illinois at Chicago

Disability has recently captured the public's attention in American society, stimulating sociological inquiry, and emerged as an important priority for policy makers. This is due to the increased prevalence of functional limitations in society as a result of aging, technological advances, and changing lifestyles. The awareness of disability's impact has led to a redefinition of disability, broadening the scope of its study.

Disability studies and research provide a forum for the best sociological thinking on theory and conceptual development, measurement, social policy, and their application to human rights.

In practice, the U.S. government has 49 separate definitions of disability depending on the agency and intended use of the definition. The basis of disability determination is expressed in law and anchored in an individual's medical condition, rights, ability to work and generate income, and the status of a veteran of military service. For example, the ADA law states that "The term 'disability' means, with respect to an individual: (A) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such an individual; (B) a record of such impairment; or (C) being regarded as having such an impairment (42 U.S.C. 12102(f))." By contrast, the Internal Revenue code says that "An individual is permanently and totally disabled if he is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. An individual shall not be considered to be permanently and totally disabled unless he furnishes proof of the existence thereof in such form and manner, and at such times, as the Secretary may require (28 U.S.C. 622(e)(3))." Notice that these legal definitions typically rely on the clinical judgment of a physician and hence reinforce the medical model of disability. Members of the disability community point out that there are few instances where people with disabilities can express the insights learned from their own experience, participate in the definition and determination of disability or help identify what would be considered reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

In sum, disability is a vibrant area of sociological research and practice. Disability studies and research provide a forum for the best sociological thinking on theory and conceptual development, measurement, social policy and their application to human rights.

E-mail: garyl@uic.edu

San Francisco in 1998

The 25th Annual Honors Program

The American Sociological Association is now accepting applications from exceptional seniors and graduate students in sociology for admission into the 1998 Honors Program. The deadline to apply is February 15, 1998. Completing applications received after that date but before April 15, 1998, will be considered on a space-available basis. Applications are available via the World Wide Web at http://www.asanet.org/SOC25thopp.html. For further information, contact: Donna Dukes, Honors Program Director, Sociology Department, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403.

In the September/October issue of Footnotes, Glenn Firebaugh summarizes the American Sociological Review article by Rosenthal et al., "American Sociological Association Elections, 1975-1995." Firebaugh notes that women members of Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) had the highest election rate to ASA office and Council on ASA.

So, while SWS membership may not have been the decisive factor in the significant presence of women in the leadership of the American Sociological Association, the tenure work of SWS was a critical factor in making ASA, the much more diverse and representative organization it is today.

Judith Loverik Emerita, City University of New York-Brooklyn College and Graduate School
from this place see San Francisco as a cold and uninviting place.

Nor need they. Walk a few blocks north and the sky opens up. Shadow gives way to sunlight. Fresh air replaces the odor of automobile exhaust. Steps along the well-paved boulevard lead to the steep hills, trendy French and Indonesian restaurants at street level, expansive vistas above.

Known as " Nob Hill" , this part of the city once showcased the conspicuous consumption of 19 th century industrial barons, whose entrepreneurial foresight created fortunes out of the new technology of their time. The past endures into the present. Grand hotels of another era, a stately Cathedral, a small park, and airy condiments that sell for $ 800.00 create this picture postcard image of beauty and wealth. Here and there you can find a smoke-filled bar, providing both a reactionary and a rebellious note to this otherwise staid neighborhood, with its clean streets, carefully tended gardens, and avant-garde tourists. Even in this apparently pristine setting, a ready close observer can discover all that glorious graffiti scrawled away down narrow alleys or inscribed discreetly on the standards of street signs. The hint of another reality, another aesthetic.

At the crest of the hill is one of the city's most breathtaking views, expanding outward from the northern waterfront, past the prismatic greenery of Angel Island, to the affluent suburbs of Marin county. On a clear day you will see far as far as Vallejo, two bridges and fifty miles by car. Ferries, ferries, and ferries glide across the bay. Seagulls and wipers of late afternoon adorn the streets. The breeze is laden with the scent of ocean salt. It carries the incongruous back of sea lions who have established their own reality by colonizing the boat slip at Pier 29.

Such beauty is startling, no matter how familiar. But you only have to turn around and start down the hill to move to the geologic world of sandstone. Compared to the crest of the hill, the bottom is another world altogether. Known as the " Tenderloin, " this area is home to hard working immigrant families struggling to stay above the poverty line. Those who manage to prosper economically quickly leave the neighborhood. Those who do not live by the side with a homogeneous population. This area is one of the main gathering places for the city's transgender community. It is taut for concentrations of various genders, ages, and races, offering an extensive repertoire of sex trade specialties. Strip shows, massage parlors and " adult " shops line fifty streets, next door to liquor stores, convenience stores, check hotels and alimony apartments. Drug dealers, druggies, petty thieves and small time operators consort with pensioners, the disabled, the aged. Many on the streets are veterans, from Viet Nam to the Persian Gulf. Some are " gutter punks " who represent the conventional reality consists of being pierced, tattooed, shaved and branded. Dressed up like refugees from " Road Warriors " they sleep in the underbrush or abandoned spaces by night. By day they travel in packs, usually accompanied by a big, ugly dog.

On an ordinary day all these folk intermingle with locals from other parts of the city, taking care of business, and tourism from everywhere, waiting to board the cable cars or explore the shopping opportunities of upscale boutiques and department stores. Taking time to observe this urban panoply is like standing before a Berekial painting, examining the details of the scene for what they reveal about the dynamics of social life. These few blocks around the convention hotels are just a small sample of the kaleidoscopic diversity that exists and composes this city by the bay. Moving out in concentric circles from the convention site is an extensive array of cultural enclaves. The Financial District, the waterfront, Old Chinatown (on Grant Street), New Chinatown (on Clement Street), Newer Yet Chinatown (along Irving Street), the Castro, the Inner Mission, the Outer Mission, the Inner Mission, the Outer Mission, the Haight Ashbury, Lower Haight, North Beach, the Pacific Ocean are all accessible by public transportation. Noting money for the Muni ($ 1 trip), your walking shoes, and your spirit of adventure, you can see how many different versions of reality you can discover in this unique American city.

Shorter events can be reached by email at: scen@palo.edu

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**ASA Media Fellow Puts Sociology to Work in Newsroom**

by Anna Boyle

July 1997

ASA-AAAS Mass Media Science Fellow

I never expected to spend the summer of 1997 chasing bands, UFOs and boxing fans. But thanks to the ASA's Mass Media Science Fellowship I got the chance.

The fellowship, sponsored by the ASA and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), sends scholars to news organizations to promote mutual understanding between the academic world and the news media.

During my ten-week assignment as a science writer for the Albuquerque Tribune, I wrote newspaper articles on a range of scientific and general news topics. I wrote about laser weapons. I wrote about biological weapons. I wrote about UFOs and alien abductions. I wrote about Roswell and boxing fanatics in an Albuquerque sports bar. I ate breakfast with a greaseball who has obsessive compulsive disorder. I learned how butterflies figure out which way is north, how spiders attack and how DNA is preserved. I was on midnight wildlife observations and saw a meteorite from Mars. I had a 180 million-year-old dinosaur egg fossil and interviewed the four-year-old boy who found it. I talked with the governor about his new hairstyle. I tried to understand why a pristine mountain community didn't want a Wal-Mart store.

Needless to say, it was a great summer.

Every day was a field trip, and I enjoyed the work immensely. Beyond that, I came away from the experience with some insights about how the news-gathering process works—particularly the complexities of getting sociology into the paper. Although there is much interest in the social and behavioral sciences among editors, reporters and readers, I found it difficult to locate sociological research that I could turn into articles for general readers.

Most of the journalists I worked with expressed curiosity about the behavioral sciences. They thought the media should do a better job covering sociological research, and they seemed unsure how to begin reporting on it.

Several factors work against sociology in getting press coverage. The average story length for regional newpapers is a couple of dozen short paragraphs. This makes it difficult to tackle the sorts of questions sociologists address. Editors typically require that articles be on topics that are timely and immediate. They demand that the article be self-contained and understandable to general readers without a specialized background. Most journalists do not have the time or interest to read academic publications regularly.

Frequently, I encountered physical and biological scientists who acted as their own agents and contacted the papers about their current research. Their promotions made it easy to report on them comparatively less interesting work. Extremely technical, far-removed research in physics, biology and astronomy makes it into the news, I think, largely because of the media savvy of people behind the research. Here are some proposed strategies based on what I saw used by scientists, university press offices and laboratories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use press releases. Reporters rely heavily on tips. Science writers especially rely on them. A short fax or letter outlining your research findings can spark a journalist's interest and launch a story.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summarize your findings. Left to their own devices, most reporters would feel nervous about summarizing a dense sociological argument with which they have no background. Do it for them in a way that is concise, jargon-free and broad-stroked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially write the article. In the press release, give the journalist a vision of the compelling piece they could write. Include quotes from you and co-researchers to add flavor to the article—short statements explaining the research and its importance to lay persons' terms. Provide some context, explain the current debate going on and how your research fits in. Reporters like biographical information: Who are you? What made you want to study social behavior?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a &quot;news&quot; angle. If something public happens in connection with the work, it can be reported as a news event. Paper publications, conference presentations or official, stated announcements constitute news events. Intellectuals thinking, writing alone do not. It is not always that something being interesting to get press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeless. Newspapers favor breaking news. They love to report on interesting things that they think their competition will miss. Before your work is published or presented, notify a reporter or editor. Give them a few days to write the piece so that they can run it on day of publication. Three to five days seems to be the norm. Giving a longer window of writing time increases the story to get lost in the shuffle or be forgotten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make yourself available for phone interviews. If you can talk to the journalist, chances are you can inspire him or her to write a story. If you are excited about your research, your enthusiasm will probably be contagious. Interviewing in-person is also an option, but a reporter is more likely to put the story down if it can be done conveniently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide the names of other sources. Journalists often want to talk to someone on one angle to add depth to a story. Providing the names of other researchers in your field—particularly those who disagree with you—helps the reporter build a more comprehensive article.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The social sciences could provide an amazing gold mine for journalists, but they need help finding it. In turn, the popular press can provide an important outlet for sociologists who wish to share their work with broader audiences.

My sincerest thanks go to the ASA for extending me the opportunity to participate in the program. I believe that over time the Mass Media Science Fellowship will greatly improve sociologists' access to new audiences and improve the public's access to sociology. The fellowship provides excellent exposure to sociology in the well respected AAAS program which has traditionally been made up of physical and biological researchers. It offers a remarkable chance to promote sociology among these fellows, among journalists and editors, scientists and other professional sources, as well as the general public.

**Editor's Note:** For information about applying for the ASA-AAAS Mass Media Fellowship consult the ASA home page: [http://www.aase.org](http://www.aase.org)
Markovsky, from page 1

researchers who were inclined to submit proposals for whatever reason did not do so, may well have missed a great opportunity. We would be the greater to receive more proposals, and we especially want to encourage those who have not submitted proposals to do so. I'm afraid it's also the case that many sociologists are not aware of some of the NSF initiatives that involve our discipline, but whose funding sources are over and above the budget for sociology proper. Current information can be found on NSF's web sites. The Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences is a good place to look—http://www.nsf.gov/home/sbe/ - as is the Crosscutting Programs page—http://www.nst.gov/home/cgopgm/.

In particular, sociologists interested in computing and/or communication processes may have unique opportunities. 

Footnotes: What are the trend lines? Are sociologists being awarded a larger or smaller percentage of NSF research dollars than five and 10 years ago?

Markovsky: Among people who have been here for some time, the sense is that the proportion of funding specifically earmarked for sociology has been stable and will continue to be so despite rumors to the contrary that surface from time to time. However, opportunities exist for sociologists to garner larger pieces of the pie to the extent that they take advantage of recent and future cross-disciplinary funding initiatives. For instance, before signing on here as a Program Director, I participated in two of a series of four "Knowledge Networking Workshops." Their purpose was to develop agendas for innovative and integrative lines of research that capitalize on new technologies. For instance, there was a great deal of discussion about studying and capitalizing upon electronic communication systems such as the Internet and World Wide Web. That social scientists are in on the ground floor of such discussions should heighten the chances that the social sciences will benefit from such new sources of funding.

Footnotes: What are your key priorities for your tenure, both for yourself and for sociology?

Markovsky: I expect to broaden my knowledge base with respect to research in sociology and related disciplines. I'll become better versed in a wide range of theoretical and methodological approaches in the field, because most of my colleagues here are not sociologists, there is a lot of informal discussion and cross-fertilization of ideas among social and behavioral scientists of varying stripes. This makes for an intellectually engaging environment that's challenging, invigorating, and fun.

As for the discipline, I simply hope to continue promoting the ideal of some scientific values that I always have tried to incorporate in my teaching and writing. I will encourage reviewers and panelists to evaluate proposals in terms of the scientific import of the themes they address, the explicative and logical coherence of the theories they invoke, and the appropriateness of the empirical and analytic methods to be applied.

Footnotes: There seems to be a greater emphasis at NSF in employing interdisciplinary approaches in designing programs and in the awarding of research dollars. If that is an accurate statement, what specific suggestions do you have for sociologists seeking funding? For that matter, given the emphasis on interdisciplinary, can we be sure there will still be a NSF Sociology Program 10 or 20 years down the line?

Markovsky: It's true that opportunities for interdisciplinary projects appear to be on the rise. Happily, this doesn't appear to be at the expense of the sociology program, but rather an adjusted to funding opportunities already in existence. Sociology does appear to have a future at NSF.

The downside of the interdisciplinary trend—at least by one way of thinking—is that NSF "interdisciplinary" means "inter-directorate," and NSF's directorates do not necessarily organize disciplines in the way I would or the way Facetores wonders would. For instance, because political science and sociology both are in the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences, a collaboration across these fields generally would not benefit from any cross-disciplinary programs. On the other hand, collaborations with mathematicians, computer scientists, biologists, engineers, and so on would count as interdisciplinary.

Specific suggestions? That's not easy. I can say that those who submit proposals will enhance their funding chances by making a strong, well-written case for advancing scientific knowledge in their chosen research area, whatever that area happens to be. Such an orientation will serve them better than one that emphasizes topics or methodologies they perceive to be in vogue at a particular point in time. I also can say that emphasizing the potential significance of the research to society is more than mere window-dressing. NSF has to demonstrate to Congress that its budget is justified, and this task is facilitated by grant recipients who indicate the greater good their research will engender.

Footnotes: What are your initial impressions so far? Are you glad to be in the Washington, DC area?

Markovsky: Typical university administrations pale by comparison to the federal government, so diving in at NSF has been somewhat of a jolt. However, NSF has a large proportion of visiting scientists, and that does soften the bureaucratic edge. Between informal office visits and lunches, visiting panels, seminars and other forums, the intellectual environment here is very lively. Surprisingly so.

NSF is in Arlington, a stone's throw (and a short subway ride) from the District. It's exciting to live in a place where, as they like to say, the local news is the national news. The contrasts to Iowa are sharp, but having the advantages of both worlds is wonderful. My family is in Iowa, and seeing them monthly is going to take some adjustment. Still, there is a plus side even in this regard. My daughter Tess will get to visit her nation's capital several times a year; and, in staying in touch with me, she probably has become the only female grader on her block to use e-mail to any significant extent. I'm sure that after my stint at NSF I'll be more than ready to return to "normal" life, but for now I'm thoroughly enjoying the change of pace and the new challenges.

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Five Sociology Students Are Awarded Ford Fellowships

Five sociologists are among the one hundred minority scholars awarded Ford Foundation fellowships for 1997.

Among the sociologists is Lionel Castan, a member of ASA's Minority Fellowship Program and its Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) program.

Designed to increase the presence of minority groups on the nation's college and university faculties, fellowships are granted to beginning graduate students, students writing their dissertations, and recent PhD recipients.

The fellowships are administered by the National Research Council, which is the principal operating arm of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering.

More than 320 accomplished scholars in the sciences and humanities selected the award winners from about 1,000 applicants, based on merit and promise of future achievement. The evaluation panels are composed of faculty members from among the nation's institutions of higher education as well as from industry and private research institutions.

This year's award pool includes 38 African Americans, 30 Mexican Americans, 16 Puerto Ricans, nine Native American Indians, and seven Pacific Islanders. Of the fellows awarded this year, 24 are working in the social sciences, 15 are conducting research in the physical sciences, math, or engineering, 33 study the humanities, and 13 are working in the life sciences, and 13 are studying in the behavioral sciences.

Sociology 1997 Pre-Doctoral Fellows

Amanda Lee Criss, University of Arizona
Simone Eduardo Weiler, Stanford University

Sociology 1997 Dissertation Fellows

Lionel Castan, University of California-Irvine
Peggy Dee-Ann Southard, University of Oregon

Sociology 1997 Post-Doctoral Fellow

Connie LaVern McNee, Arizona State University

Information on the upcoming competition can be obtained by contacting the Fellowship Office of the National Research Council by e-mail at: info@nas.edu or on the world wide web at: fellowships.nas.edu.

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January 31 Deadline

Postdoctoral Fellowship in Demography of Aging Available at University of Wisconsin

The Center for Demography and Ecology (CDE) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison invites applications for a postdoctoral fellowship in the demography of aging and the life course, funded by the National Institute on Aging. The CDE program is intended to support and develop the research and professional skills of recent PhDs in sociology, economics, or complementary disciplines and to focus those skills on significant theoretical, methodological, and policy issues in the demography of aging and the life course. The NIH fellow will be encouraged to affiliate with one of the major research projects in the Center, for example, the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study or the National Survey of Families and Households. CDE provides a research and training environment that is strong in collaborative, data and library resources, computing, and administrative support. The fellowship will be for one year with likely renewal for a second year, and it carries a stipend of $20,300 to $21,300, depending on post-PhD experience.

Applications must be submitted by January 31, 1998. They should include a statement of research interests, samples of written work, and three letters of recommendation. Applications and requests for additional information should be addressed to Professor Robert M. Hauser, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 (office e-mail rhauser@wisc.edu). The University of Wisconsin-Madison is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.
Call Out for 1998 Section Nominations

ASA's 33 sections honor work in their specializations through awards made to articles, books, dissertations, career achievements and special contributions. The winners of the 1997 Section awards were featured in the November 1997 issue of the Award Committee's Call for Nominations for the next award cycle, with the presentations occurring at the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Please consider colleagues and students whose contributions you feel should be recognized in a similar manner.

Undergraduate Education

Hans O. Marshak Award

To place a name in nomination for this Award, please send a letter of recommendation to the Award Committee Chairpersons, indicating the name of the nominee, institutional affiliation, and a brief exploration reflecting the nature of their life or their distinguished contributions to undergraduate sociology. Please indicate the mailing address, email address, and telephone number where both nominator and the nominee may be contacted. At least one letter is required; two are desirable, if possible, but not more than two letters per nominee. The deadline for submissions is March 15, 1998. Address nominations to: Janet Huber Looney, Dean of Social Sciences, Austin College, 500 N. Grand Avenue, Sherman, TX 75090-4440; (903) 586-2467; e-mail: jhuberlooney@ac.edu

Medical Sociology

Robert G. Storrman Outstanding Dissertations Award

Eligible candidates must have been awarded a doctoral degree (not necessarily from a department of sociology) in the two years ending August 31, 1998, and be a member of the Section. Winner will receive travel support to the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting, where the winning paper will be delivered to the Section business meeting. Applicants should submit 5 copies of a self-authored published or unpublished paper, based on the dissertation, that is no more than 30 double-spaced typewritten or 12-point pages inclusive of text and references. The deadline is May 1, 1998. Send the 5 copies to: Debra Underwood, Committee Chairperson, Department of Sociology, 316 Burnfield, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1006; (512) 471-1212; e-mail: underwood@soc.utexas.edu

Elit Freedman Outstanding Publication Award

An award alternates between a book and an article. For 1998 it is a book in medical sociology published in 1997, which is pertinent to nomination for a prize that must be accompanied by one copy of the book. Deadline for submission is May 1, 1998. Send nomination materials to: Bernto Pecsonilo, Department of Sociology, Kent State University, 606/228, (330) 672-1239; e-mail: pecsonilo@kent.edu

Leo G. Brender Award for Distinguished Contribution to Medical Sociology

The winner of this award will have made an outstanding contribution to the field of medical sociology. The criteria for this award are: (1) contributions to the field of medical sociology, (2) contributions to the field of medical sociology, (3) contributions to the field of medical sociology, (4) contributions to the field of medical sociology, (5) contributions to the field of medical sociology.

Law, Crime, and Deviance

Student Paper Competition

Entries must cover subject matter that is a concern of the Section: crime, law, or deviance.

Society for Education

William J. Goode Best Book Award

Entries may be reports of original empirical or theoretical scholarship or evaluations of existing research or scholarship that are typed, double-spaced and are approximately 25 pages in length, not counting tables, appendixes, and references. Papers must be of a book in education published within the last two years in the sociology of the family. The deadline for submission is January 31, 1998. The winner will be announced at the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco, and the winner will receive a certificate and a year's membership in the ASA. This award is open to ASA members only. Applications should be sent to: William J. Goode Best Book Award Committee, c/o the American Sociological Association, 7327 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015-3281.

Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award

Applications (maximum 25 pages) must be submitted no later than January 31, 1998. The winner will be announced at the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco, and the winner will receive a certificate and a year's membership in the ASA. This award is open to ASA members only. Applications should be sent to: William J. Goode Best Book Award Committee, c/o the American Sociological Association, 7327 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015-3281.

Sex and Gender

Sex & Gender Book Award

The winner of the Sex & Gender Book Award is selected by a committee on the basis of a letter of nomination. The deadline for submission is March 1, 1998. The winner will be announced at the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco, and the winner will receive a certificate and a year's membership in the ASA. This award is open to ASA members only. Applications should be sent to: William J. Goode Best Book Award Committee, c/o the American Sociological Association, 7327 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015-3281.

Sex & Gender Section Article Award

The Sex & Gender Section Award for an Outstanding Article is given annually to an article that makes a significant contribution to the field of Sex and Gender, demonstrated by an analysis of the social, cultural, and biological aspects of sexuality. The award is open to ASA members only. Applications should be sent to: William J. Goode Best Book Award Committee, c/o the American Sociological Association, 7327 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015-3281.

Family Award for Distinguished Scholarship

This is intended to recognize the contributions of an individual whose scholarship is recognized by their peers in the field of sociology of the family. The winner will be announced at the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco, and the winner will receive a certificate and a year's membership in the ASA. This award is open to ASA members only. Applications should be sent to: William J. Goode Best Book Award Committee, c/o the American Sociological Association, 7327 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015-3281.

Theoretical

Theory Prize

The Theory Prize is given to recognize outstanding research in theory. The winner is selected by a committee on the basis of a letter of nomination. The deadline for submission is March 1, 1998. The winner will be announced at the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco, and the winner will receive a certificate and a year's membership in the ASA. This award is open to ASA members only. Applications should be sent to: William J. Goode Best Book Award Committee, c/o the American Sociological Association, 7327 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015-3281.
Section Awards, from page 3

Community and Urban Sociology
Robert and Helen Lynd Award
The Robert and Helen Lynd Award is given to a distinguished sociologist for lifetime contributions, through teaching and writing, to the discipline of sociology. The recipient should be someone who has contributed to the field through seminal research, teaching, and mentorship. The award is presented in April. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Environment and Technology
The Maurice E. Olsen Graduate Student Paper Award
The purpose of this award is to recognize outstanding paper presentations by doctoral students who are past 2008-2009 ASA Annual Meeting. The recipient is a graduate student who is a member of the American Sociological Association. The winner will be invited to present their paper at the conference. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Distinguished Service Award
The purpose of this award is to recognize individuals for outstanding contributions to the discipline of sociology. The recipient will be asked to give a talk at the annual meeting. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Best Graduate Student Paper Award
The winner is selected by the Graduate Student Section of the American Sociological Association. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Social Psychology
Graduate Student Paper Award
The deadline for submissions is April 15, 1998.

Peace and War
Ellis M. Boulding Student Award
The award is given to a student who has made significant contributions to the understanding of peace and war. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Sociology of Population
Otis Dudley Duncan Award
Nominees are being accepted for the 1998 Otis Dudley Duncan Award for Outstanding Scholarship in Demography. The award recognizes the author(s) of a research book that has made the most significant contribution to the discipline of sociology. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Political Economy of the World-System
Distinguished Scholarship Book Award
Any work on economic, institutional, or comparative sociology concerned with the relationship between domestic and global social, economic, and political processes is eligible. The book must be in English or must be available in English translation. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Distinguished Scholarship Article Award
Any scholarly article of global, institutional, or comparative sociology concerned with the relationship between domestic and global social, economic, and political processes is eligible. The article must be published in the preceding three calendar years. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities
Oliver Cromwell Cox Award
The awardee is selected for his or her contribution to the understanding of the sociological and political processes that underlie the experience of racial and ethnic minorities. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Comparative Historical
Religious Bendix Prize
The prize is awarded for an outstanding work on sociology of religion. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Collective Behavior and Social Movements
Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award
Nominees should deal with an important theoretical issue or significant empirical problem in the field of collective behavior and social movements. The deadline is April 15, 1998.

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Book Award
The award is given to a book that has made a significant contribution to the literature of sociology. The deadline is April 15, 1998.
Section Awards, from page 10

George Stelzner, Department of Sociology, 3712 SA Building, University of Kentucky, Aten Arbor, MI 48104; e-mail geor@gstelzner.
- ach; and Sandra Hertling, Acting Dean, Federal University of Itajuba, Brazil, Institute of Technology, GPO Box 3244, Brahoue QD.

- Australasian Association, Sydney, Australia; dinglestaq.edu.au. Please note that the books and nominating letter should be sent to all members of the committee.

The deadline is February 15, 1998.

Political

Political Sociological Graduate Student Paper Prize

All graduate student papers, published or unpublished, written in calendar years 1996 or 1997 are eligible. Papers, co-authored with faculty members and not sent in A thesis or dissertation chapter. Self-nominations are welcome, as are nominations by faculty members or other faculty members. Send five copies of the paper to: Robin Snyder, Graduate Student Prize Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, 1230 Stoughton Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242. The deadline is March 15, 1998.

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award

An award is offered in alternate years for an outstanding book and an outstanding article. The award will be for a book or article to be published between 1996 and 1997. A competition totaling 1996 or 1997 articles (as "pro" are not eligible). Articles may be published by persons other than the editors. Four copies of the article should be sent to Paul Burstein, Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Box 353400, Seattle, WA 98195-3430. The deadline is March 15, 1998; e-mail burstein@uwashington.edu.

Asia and Asian America

Outstanding Book Award

This award is designed to recognize outstanding books in two categories consistent with the mission of this Section: the outstanding book on Asia, and the outstanding book on Asia America. Awards will be given for each category in alternating years, beginning with Asia. In 1998, the award will be for the best book on Asia America. Books published between 1996 and 1997 are eligible. Nominations are invited by at least one formal letter of recommendation from a member of this Section.

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Sociology of Emotions

Graduate Student Paper Award

Graduate students working in the area of emotion are invited to apply for the Sociology of Emotions Section's Graduate Student Paper Award. Papers may be either theoretical or empirical. The paper should be a high-level qualitative or quantitative. They must be single-authored and about 25 pages long. Send your copy of your submission: to: Christy Andrichi, Department of Sociology, University of South Florida, 4202 L. A. Mitchell Ave, CTP 15, 1232222, 1525220-5250. The deadline is May 15, 1998.

Culture

Best Book

Books published in 1995, 1996, or 1997 are eligible for the Best Book Award. The prize will be awarded to the author(s) of the book. Books authors usually get their publishers to provide free copies for this prize (see below). Send three copies of the book to: The Association for Advance Research, Social Division of Social Science, New College of the University of South Florida, 5920 N. Baltimore Trail, Sarasota, FL 34231. Fax the book to infssnr@sas.edu. The Association will announce the winners at the Annual Meeting of the Association for Advance Research, Social Division of Social Science, New College of the University of South Florida, 5920 N. Baltimore Trail, Sarasota, FL 34231. The deadline is May 15, 1998.

Outstanding Contributions to Instruction

Outstanding Contributions to Instruction Award is for the development of a computing application that will have an outstanding contribution to the advancement of sociological theory or practice. Send three copies of the book to: Joan Sanchez, Department of Sociology, University of Columbia, MO 65203. The deadline is June 15, 1998.

Outstanding Contributions to Instruction

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Sociology of Religion

Book Section

Self-nominations, nominations by publishers, or Section members are welcome. Only one submission is allowed. Nominations and entries must be received by January 31, 1998. Nominations must be accompanied by a list of the author and the title of the book. The deadline is January 31, 1998.

Article Award

Nominations or self-nominations by Section members are welcome. Articles published between 1996 and 1997 are eligible. Nominations or self-nominations must be accompanied by a list of the author and the title of the article. The deadline is January 31, 1998.

Journal Article Award

Nominations or self-nominations by Section members are welcome. Articles published between 1996 and 1997 are eligible. Nominations or self-nominations must be accompanied by a list of the author and the title of the article. The deadline is January 31, 1998.

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International Migration

William I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki Distinguished Scholarship Award

The Award is given annually to the outstanding book or research monograph in the sociology of immigration. The award is for the book published in calendar years 1996 and 1997. Please send preliminary nominations to the Committee Chair by February 1, 1998. The final list of nominated books will be announced at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Los Angeles, 1997. The deadline for nominations is April 30, 1998. Please send your nominations to: William I. Thomas, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.
Official Reports and Proceedings
1996-97 Council Minutes
Tuesday, August 12, 1997
The meeting was convened at 2:40 p.m. in the meeting room.

President: Janet Abu-Lughod, Professor of History, Arizona State University. 
First Vice-President: John F. Rogers, Myra Marx Ferree, Cheryl Tofel, Maria de los Remedios, Julia Holsen, Corn B. Reuter, and Douglas S. Massey. 
Vice-President: Phyllis Morley, Aldon Morris, Silvia Preziosi, John J. McGraw, Joel A. Stein, David A. Snow, Teresa A. Sullivan, and Peter Wallace.

1. Approval of the Agenda

The agenda was approved.

2. President's Report

President Abu-Lughod gave her overview presentation on the 1997 Annual Meeting and its success. She thanked the Program Committee members and the meeting participants for doing such a good job, as well as our Canadian hosts.

3. Secretary's Report

Secretary Sullivan highlighted several items on the Council agenda. Regarding Jay Demers' resignation from the American Sociological Foundation, which was approved by the board of directors, the secretary noted that Council action took place on June 16th and that the new secretary was Bronson. She also noted that the board was generally involved in the approval process.

Highlights of the year: Levine named the year and that the Executive Office has sought to work more closely with the Council and the ASFA's directors. Levine and Snow discussed the importance of the Code of Ethics.

Staff changes: Levine noted another important staff change, that of Giselle Rodriquez, who will continue to work with Levine and Holzer. Levine and Snow discussed the strengths of the new Executive Office.

3.1. Fiscal Reports for 1996

Sullivan presented the 1996 audited financial statements for the American Sociological Association. Levine thanked the executive officer for his efforts in developing the financial picture of ASFA.

4.1. Approval of the Minutes of the Council Meeting of November 18, 1996

The minutes were approved.

5. International Sociological Association

President Abu-Lughod reported that Albert Martinelli of the IEA Program Committee chaired the meeting on behalf of the 1998 ISA in Montreal, Canada. The Program Committee has nominated up to 20 nations an appropriate opportunity to present the and the discussion of their programs. Martinelli met with Sullivan, President-elect Levine, and Executive Officer Levine and asked the Association to support the proposal for organizing a conference on the 'American' perspective of the meeting. Levine and Sullivan indicated that the meeting would be a substantive session that did not purport to represent a 'view from society.' Levine noted that the Council had already agreed to take responsibility for organizing the conference.

6. Report of the Executive Officer

Annual Meeting attendance: Levine noted that attendance at the 1996 Annual Meeting was 4,600, the highest attendance ever for a national meeting in Canada. Levine indicated that the success was due to the effort and commitment of the Program Committee and the staff. Levine also noted that the number of registrations was up and that the attendance was more balanced.

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Call for Papers

The National Social Science Association (NSSA) invites submissions for its annual conference, to be held April 3-5, 1997, in San Diego, CA. Contact: NSSA, 1011 16th Street NW, Suite 430, Washington, DC 20036. Deadline for submissions is January 31, 1997. Title of your paper should be included in the submission. 


Goodwill University imports subscription for its annual meeting, to be held October 5-7, 1997, at Congregators University, Washington, DC. Deadline for submissions is January 31, 1997. Contact: Dr. Tamar M. G. Chiri, 63 East 8th Street, New York, NY 10002 (212) 634-1311 or (212) 284-2900.

The 20th Western Anthropology/Geology Undergraduate Research Conference will be held April 9-10, 1997, at San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. Contact: Richard D. Kepple, 5200 Calle, San Diego, CA 92182 (619) 265-7201 or 548-2025 or (619) 548-2025.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Anthropology Research Conference will be held May 29-31, 1997, in Seattle, WA. Contact: Jeffrey A. Hahn, Department of Biology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Deadline for submission is January 31, 1997. Contact: Dr. Robert L. Drennan, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

American Ethnological Society invites paper submissions for its 1997 Annual Meeting, to be held May 30-31, 1997, at the Marriot Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: Istanbul at the Cosmos. The Most Humble, Contact: S. Mark M. Haskin, Montgomery College, Rockville, MD 20850-1210, (301) 270-5160 or (301) 579-3140 or e-mail sonk83@umd.edu.

The Seventh International Conference on Social Stress Research will be held May 27-29, 1997, at the Kursaal Hotel, Ostend, Belgium. Contact: Maria J. Deneulin, University of Leuven, Private University of Leuven, Belgium. 

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To order with a Visa or Mastercard, call (202) 833-2410 ext. 309. The first price listed is available only to current ASA members. The second price applies to non-members and institutions. All prices include shipping via first class mail or UPS ground.

Submission Deadline: January 31, 1998

1998 Call for Papers Update

The following updates and corrections have been received since the publication of the Call for Papers for the 1998 Annual Meeting.

Section on Leslie/Sociology: The entire Section's sessions-paper sessions and one roundtable session are open for submissions. Send papers to: (1-2) Paper Sessions, Hector L. Delgado, Department of Sociology, University of California-Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697-1006, (714) 824-1452, delgado@uci.edu. (3) Roundtable. Munich B. Tewosse, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Illinois State University, Schaller Hall, Normal, IL 61796-4660, USA; (309) 438-8290, mctewosse@ilstu.edu

Address/Email Correcction

Quantitative/Comparative Sociology, Mauricio Font, ffont@soc.ucsc.edu

Section on Sociology of Law, Lauren Edelman, ledelman@berkeley.edu

Future ESA

Annual Meetings

1998

August 21-25
San Francisco Hilton and
Piero Fifty Five Hotel
San Francisco, CA

1999

August 6-10
Chicago, Illinois

2000

August 12-16
Washington, DC