Council Approves New "Perspectives" Journal

Input and Nominations from Members Sought

At its August 1998 meeting, ASA Council approved the Association publishing a new "general perspectives" journal and called upon the Publications Committee to launch a search for the new editor. Also, Council passed a resolution seeking members' input on the content and nature of the new journal.

The goal of this new journal is to synthesize and make accessible important strands of knowledge, identify new developments and emerging issues, speak to questions significant to the discipline and beyond, and stimulate thinking across sociology and aligned fields. As the first "general perspectives" journal in sociology, the vision is broad in its reach and unique in its niche.

Articles

A hallmark of the articles for this new journal would be both their readability and general insights. Articles are expected to be engaging to a wide audience as well as specialists interested in research on a particular problem or issue. Emphasis will be placed on the power of the findings and the rigor of the argument or ideas. Beyond the intrinsic substantive value of the contribution, articles accepted for publication should be marked by the following:

- Generalist Appeal: The articles should be comprehensible to sociologists in all subfields. Articles that are integrative, that raise new questions or hold substantial promise of advancing knowledge, that have strong relevance to policy or public discourse, or that are incisive and even controversial (in ongoing areas or nascent ones) would be welcomed.

- Technically Accessible: All methodologies within the discipline will be welcome, but there will be a premium placed on presentations that are accessible to sociologists of diverse competencies and backgrounds. Articles should not focus on technical issues. New methods, if presented, will be accompanied by sufficient information to help most sociologists understand the method, its significance, and applicability.

- Lively Writing: The articles will be written in a lively and easy-to-read style. Authors and the Editor would aim to engage the reader in what the article is about; why the topic, issue, or problem is important; and the kind of contribution that the piece seeks to make.

Audience

The principal audience will be sociologists across subfields of interest and work sectors. The journal aims to be a "must read" for sociologists, irrespective of their primary professional roles, who wish to remain current and engaged in sociological knowledge and its potential developments or use (e.g., researchers, teachers).

The 1998 ASA Annual Meeting

Setting Records in San Francisco

The 1998 Annual Meeting was a huge success. With the theme of "Inequality and Social Policy," the meeting captured the imaginations of 5,000 sociologists who converged on San Francisco for five full days of sessions, workshops, meetings, and tours. Despite picture perfect weather, sessions were packed from dawn until dusk, and conversations continued late into the night at special events and receptions. Also this year, seven individuals and one department were honored with Association-wide awards (See story on this page).

President Jill S. Quadagno and her Program Committee prepared a bigger and better than ever program. The opening plenary was a town meeting on "The Dismantling of Affirmative Action," moderated by Quadagno. San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown made passionate remarks and a panel including Barbara Reskin, Jerome Karabel, Tony Duster, and William Coston provided considerable knowledge and sociological wisdom.

Major Award Recipients Honored in San Francisco

The 1998 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored on August 22 at the Awards Ceremony during the Annual Meeting in San Francisco. The ceremony, presided over by Robyn Staley, Chair of the Committee on Awards, was attended by Annual Meeting participants, friends, family, and colleagues of the award recipients. The following descriptions, edited for clarity and space considerations, are based on the introductions prepared by Selection Committee Chairs.

Dissertation Award

Douglas Guthrie, University of California-Berkeley, for "Strategy and Structure in Chinese Firms: Organizational Action and Institutional Change in Industrial Shanghai"

Jessie Bernard Award

Ruth A. Wallace, George Washington University

Ruth Wallace has spent her career working for the inclusion of women as subjects of sociological study as leaders in religious organizations, as scholars within the profession. A prolific scholar, with seven books and numerous research articles to her credit, Wallace's work has been foundational in transforming the way sociologists view religious institutions. She has been at the forefront of research incorporating women into the sociological study of religion, including the ways organized religious institutions exclude women or limit their participation and how those limits have been challenged in recent decades. Her pathbreaking book, They Call Her Pastor, was the first to explore the use of women as parish leaders as a solution to the shortage of parish priests within the American Catholic Church. She has brought to light issues of leadership, marginality, and struggle in traditional institutions, including the Catholic Church and the academy. Ruth Wallace is a gifted social theorist as well. Her widely recognized books and articles on sociological theory consistently identify pivotal and innovative insights by women theorists, incorporate information about women into the body of theoretical discourse that sociologists employ, and insist on the centrality of this work to social research and the teaching of sociology. The tremendous energy she has brought to mentoring others in the discipline and her service to professional organizations has been rewarded with the presidency of two scholarly associations (Society for the Scientific Study of Religion and the Association for the Sociology of Religion) and numerous elected offices (including chair of the ASA Sections on...
In This Issue . . .

2000 ASA Annual Meeting
The Program Committee announces the meeting theme and invites suggestions for sessions.

Presidential Profile
New ASA President Alejandro Portes is profiled by Viviana A. Zelizer.

The 1997 Audit
Review of the ASA reveals the Association’s continued financial stability.

Our Regular Features

Public Affairs .............................................. 3
Departments ............................................. 9
Obituaries .................................................. 14


Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline
ASA/NSF Small Grants Program

Supported by the ASA and the National Science Foundation, the goal of this fund is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by supporting small, groundbreaking research initiatives and other important scientific research activities. FAD awards provide scholars with venture capital for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration. Awards are intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds. Maximum award is $5,000.

Application Information:
  Web: http://www.asanet.org/Funding/fad.htm
  E-mail: research@asanet.org
  Telephone: (202) 633-3410 ext. 312
  Mail: FAD Awards, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981

The Executive Officer’s Column

Affirmative Action . . . Bringing Social Science to Bear

A scientific society like the American Sociological Association has a special opportunity to bring social science knowledge to bear on important issues of social concern and social policy. Consistent with our mission to promote scholarship and teaching, the ASA has an opportunity to contribute to public policy. Since the inception of the ASA’s Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy in 1991, the Association has been much more intentional in doing so.

In recent years, affirmative action has been one of those high-profile policy topics in need of rigorous empirical study. In 1994 and 1995, as indicators of the dissolving of affirmative action visibly surfaced in court cases, referenda, and proposed legislation, many in the social science community wondered about the alignment between the public debate and what we know and don’t know about the role and impact of affirmative action in society. At about the same time, discussions in our Spivack Program ensured about the topic, its breadth, and what programmatically we might do to assess social science knowledge and to foster greater attention to it.

I am proud of the Association for taking a lead among scientific societies. I am pleased too that the Spivack Program was able to attract Barbara Reskin, who has served as team leader and dedicated to that task two years in the making. The fruit of this effort can be seen in the book entitled The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment just published by the Association and released August 21 at the ASA Annual Meeting. The volume has already received considerable media attention. Along with the Bowen and Bok study on affirmative action made public on September 9, the Reskin volume provides the most comprehensive and accessible source of scientific research on affirmative action available.

While none of us involved in this ASA project could anticipate or forecast the strength of the result, "The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment" goes a long way to dispelling myths and misunderstandings. The project in its early phase started as many do in the Spivack Program—that is, by bringing together a diverse group of social science experts to a research workshop where they worked intensively for several days examining research, debating findings, and forming questions. The continued research assessment, synthesis, and analysis that Reskin produced for almost two years led to an irrefutable conclusion: that employment discrimination is alive, that affirmative action policies and programs are often not understood in popular depictions, and that more, not less, affirmative action is needed.

Study findings demonstrate how age-old recruitment practices such as informal networks and employee referrals result in discrimination, and how entrenched and often-well-intended hiring practices that create inequality keep the need for affirmative action alive. "A common misconception is that race and sex discrimination no longer exist," said Reskin. "Citing compelling studies and statistics, Reskin shows that "Discrimination in job assignment and promotion—whether the result of intentional acts or customary business practices—it still exists." The report shows that 30 percent of White workers held managerial or professional jobs in 1996, while only one in five African Americans and one in seven Hispanic workers did. Moreover, 58 percent of White women, 58 percent of Hispanic women, and 60 percent of African-American women would have to hold different occupations to be distributed across occupations in the same way as White men. "Discrimination is not simply the result of deliberate attempts to discriminate," said Reskin. "While some discrimination results from employers' active preference for one group over another, much of it stems from simply doing 'business as usual.'"

Word-of-mouth recruitment—identifying job candidates though referrals by current employees—is the most commonly used recruitment method because it is inexpensive, the report finds. But employee referrals maintain the race, ethnic, and sex composition of a firm's workforce because people's acquaintances tend to be of the same sex and race. "When employers fill jobs through informal networks, minorities and women don't learn about jobs for which they are qualified," said Reskin. "Even when those jobs are abundant and even in firms in their own neighborhoods."

The reality of affirmative action in employment is wide in its scope, taking into consideration the experiences and perspectives of employers who are the targets of affirmative action, other employees, all employers, and the public. Based on rigorous and extensive examination of studies, Reskin shows the positive impact of affirmative action in the workplace, both where it is formally required and where it is voluntary. While affirmative action is formally mandated for only a small proportion of employers and firms, Reskin scrutinizes research across employment sectors to identify its general effects on organizations and on the public more broadly.

Reskin finds that much of the rising anti-affirmative action sentiment is based on fallacies and misconceptions. She emphasizes that there are three central myths that discrimination no longer exists, that affirmative action reduces opportunities for minorities, and that minorities merit-based hiring.

"One of the misconceptions is that affirmative action has become a political posture," said Reskin. "When one looks beyond the rhetoric on both sides of the debate to the actual research, Reskin finds that the benefits of affirmative action are compelling. As she simply, but forthrightly concludes, "The choice is not between meritocracy and affirmative action, it is between discrimination and affirmative action."

However powerful this conclusion, the process that led to it is equally important. As Reskin put it, "The object of summarizing the realities of affirmative action is to provide a foundation for informed public discourse and social policy."

The Association undertook this study to provide this foundational knowledge and to encourage the use of sound science by diverse audiences engaged in intelligent discussion and debate. While we seek to bring social science knowledge on affirmative action in employment to non-specialists, we hope also that sociologists and other social scientists will read this work, use it in their teaching, and build upon it in their future research. Please do.—Evelyn L. Lerman


Suggestions Solicited for 2000 Annual Meeting Program

The 2000 Program Committee announces the theme of the 2000 Annual Meeting, to be held held in Washington, DC, on August 12-16: “Oppression, Domination, and Liberation: Challenges for the 21st Century.”

The Program Committee issued a call for papers on August 15. The submission deadline is October 15, and the Program Committee will announce the acceptance of papers in early November.

2000 Annual Meeting Theme
Oppression, Domination, and Liberation: Challenges for the 21st Century

A fundamental problem of the 21st century is the persistence and intensification of social oppression, domination, and inequality. We see not only the color line of racism, a century old by William E. Du Bois, as a continuing problem but also other manifestations of social inequality such as class exploitation and oppression on the basis of gender, ethnicity, national origin, social class, and age.

The Program Committee invites proposals for panels, workshops, and special sessions on all topics related to the social, economic, political, and cultural conditions and trends that contribute to and exacerbate social inequality in the 21st century. The Program Committee encourages proposals from all fields of sociology and related disciplines.

2000 Program Committee

Joe Fugang, President—Elect and Committee Chair, University of Colorado
Pamela VanLandingham, Vice President—Elect, American Sociological Association Florence Boren, Secretary, Howard University

Frances C. H. Carter, University of California-Irvine
Elleora M. Jimenez, University of Colorado-Boulder
John A. Scofield, Department of Educational and Urban Policy
Ruth Simmons, Hamilton, Michigan State University

Kenneth C. Land, Duke University
Nan Lin, Vice President-Elect, Duke University
Robert Newby, Central Michigan University
Gideon Stojtov, University of Texas at Austin.
Prologue

by Vitina A. Zeller
Princeton University

"Problems with which inquiry into social subject matter is concerned must, if they satisfy the requirements of scientific method, (1) go out of actual social situations, needs, Troubles; (2) have their subject-matter determined by hypothesis, and (3) have material means of bringing about a unified situation, and (2) be related to some hypothesis, which is a plan and policy for concretization of the conflicting social situation." (From The Philosophy of History edited by J. McDonald) Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981, p. 499)

Those words from John Dewey's The Quest for Certainty by cut Dewey's program for self-motion, talk in social science, Dewey is telling scientists, first, great stress on work in basic social problems; second, study causes and effects that can make a difference; third, proceed from hypotheses to the study of actual social problem, and through problems and their possible solutions. Unwittingly or otherwise, Alexis Portes, sociology for the Ford Foundation Professor at The Johns Hopkins University has fulfilled Dewey's program brilliantly. Portes, now Professor of Sociology at Princeton University and 1998-99 President of the American Sociological Association has systematically addressed problematic features of modern social life, especially those he has experienced at first hand. He has brought exceptional clarity to the explanation of social processes. And he has never abandoned the research for concrete paths to social improvement. Anyone who meets Portes in his office at Princeton immediately recognizes the richness, rigor, wisdom, and personal significance of his programme to commit to social science. Together with his wife, the effervescent Patricia Fernandez-Kelly (herself a formidable presence in the study of immigration, work, and family in Mexico and the United States), Portes has continued the path of Mexican American and Latin studies at Princeton.

A native of Havana, Cuba, Portes joined the Cuban exile movement to the revolutionary regime of 1959. After his expulsion from school and accompanying political persecution, Portes managed to escape to the United States. Thus in 1960, at age 16, he abandoned his hopes for a career in the Cuban foreign service. In Nebraska, Portes joined the exile opposition to the Castro government and authored a number of Latin American countries on behalf of the Cuban Christian Democratic Youth movement. Realizing that he would be away from his homeland for some time, Portes began a new course of study: sociology at the Catholic University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. "The choice of career," Portes reports, "was dictated by the traumatic experiences of my recent past and the need to understand how major social upheavals, like the Cuban Revolution, came about." 1

After a year and a half, he returned to the United States and joined his family in Iowa, where his father had found a job teaching French and Spanish at a junior college near Des Moines. Completing his B.A. in Sociology at Creighton University (Omaha, Nebraska) he enrolled in graduate school at the University of Minnesota, Madison. Like many other students at Wisconsin, Portes soon entered the technical world of research on social mobility and status attainment organized by Archibald Henderson and William Sewall. (Sewall's reports of his initial interview with the then twenty-year-old Portes: "Within the first minutes it was clear that he understood the field of sociology better than most full-fledged professors.") But Portes soon changed direction. "The weight of my own past came calling, and I decided not to pursue status attainment research for my dissertation after all. Instead, I followed two other lines of research in late graduate school. First, with the support of William Sewall and another of my Wisconsin mentors, David Mechanic, I conducted a study of the adaptation process of Cuban families that had resettled in the Milwaukee area. Second, with the support of my advisor, Archie Halsey, I traveled to Santiago, Chile, to conduct research on political orientations in the impoverished shanty towns surrounding the capital city. My study sought to examine the conditions of life among the urban poor and the factors that spurred militant political mobilizations and the diffusion of extremism ideologies in this population." Portes' two graduate research projects foreshadowed the themes that would animate his research throughout the next 25 years. On one side, he examined a wide variety of political processes, policies, and dilemmas with the experience of Cuban migrant families in the United States. On the other, he had examined population change, especially migration, across the Western world. More precisely, Portes has made major contributions in four areas: labelling the international system, informal economies, immigration and immigrant communities and, cities, and their policies. Portes has alternated among these three major sub-disciplines of sociology: first, the use of substantial survey research to carry out sustained comparisons; second, close participant observation in particular communities, and finally broad, accessible syntheses of the available literature. In each of these he has developed a theoretically rich, institutional approach to social life. 

While attaching great importance to economic organisation, he has paid close attention to the context of social relations within which economic activities take place. Portes is the best kind of theorist, one who reasons with systematic observation about the world. As his longtime collaborator Roberto G. Bumbuht put it: "He approaches truth deductively (like the world-class theoretician he is, not to mention the young man who in his turn in Buenos Aires married Madamita, the foremost exponent of Thomist-Aquinas)." Robert K. Merton (The Possible Impact of an Interactionist Paradigm: A Plea for Fulfilling by the Columbia University Press, 1979, p. 499)

"Having been privileged to observe Alexis Portes and his brilliant band of collaborators at work on their latest, their most research (Alexis Portes and his individualist view of the social world) and their sense of what is socially significant. Alejandro Portes is the grand master of the rapidly evolving sociology of immigration. He has a great talent for taking the labyrinthine, the deeply theoretical, empirically grounded
Awards, from page 1

Theory and Sociology of Religion. In recognition of her impact within the field, Ruth Wallace has been awarded distinguished lectureships at several host institutions. Ruth Wallace's life work has expanded our intellectual universe in ways belying the legacy of Jesse Bernard.

Jennifer Glass, Chair, Janis Bernard Award Selection Committee

Dulcis Johnson-Frazier Award
Howard F. Taylor, Princeton University

Howard F. Taylor (left) receives the Dulcis Johnson-Frazier Award from Rose Brewer.

Howard F. Taylor, "Howie," to his colleagues, has had a distinguished career in research, teaching and community and professional service addressing issues of race, ethnicity, and class in relation to how education and public policy affect equity and social justice. Taylor's work is an exemplar of scholarly excellence as well as an exemplar of the Dulcis Johnson-Frazier intellectual tradition and the contributions of W.E.B. Dubois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier.

Howard Taylor graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Hiram College in Ohio in 1941 and received his Ph.D. in sociology from Yale University in 1946. He has taught and conducted research at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago, Syracuse University, and Princeton University, where he directed the African American Studies Program and is currently a professor of Sociology.

In 1980, with the race and IQ debate raging, Taylor published his widely acclaimed book, "The IQ Game: A Methodological Inquiry into the Heredit-Environment Contradiction" (Burgers University Press). The significance of his work is expressed internationally with its publications in England by Harvester Press and its translation into Spanish by Alianza Publishing Company in Madrid. Along with this seminal work, Taylor has received numerous grants extending his work on the impact of ethnicity, race, class, intelligence, and education. Ever timely in his scholarship, Taylor is co-author with Margaret L. Anderson of Sociology: Understanding Diversity in American Society (Whitehurst, in press). He has also authored or co-authored over thirty articles and book chapters in major publications and has delivered over seventy presentations, lectures and addresses to college, professional, community, radio and TV audiences in the critical areas of race/ethnicity/class, intelligence, and education. His long history of that involvement has been recognized nationally and internationally.

Howard Taylor has been extremely active professionally, especially in the American Sociological Association and the Social Science Foundation. He serves on many editorial and governmental boards of both, private and community organizations. Most notably, from 1985-96 he served as Chair of the National Advisory Committee for the ASA Minority Opportunity Summer Training Program (MOSP), and in 1996-97 he was President of the Eastern Sociological Society. He is also listed in many directories of distinguished scholars and citizens.

In essence, Howard F. Taylor's scholarly career personifies the very core of the Dulcis Johnson-Frazier Award: academic excellence in the transformation of racial inequality. During his over thirty year career in sociology, Howard F. Taylor has maintained a prolific scholar with a deep commitment to racial justice.

Rose Brewer, Chair, Dulcis Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology
William Julius Wilson, Harvard University

William Julius Wilson

William Julius Wilson is recognized for his continuing scholarly contributions to improve society's understanding and appreciation of sociology by focusing public debates and social science research on urban inequality and macroeconomics policy. A prolific scholar, Wilson is best known for his widely read "The Declining Significance of Race, The Truly Disadvantaged, and When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor." Wilson's distinguished career and contributions to bringing sociology to the public are partly reflected in numerous honors and awards he received (such as, the MacArthur Prize fellow, the Goldman Award in Political Economy, the ASA Dulcis Johnson-Frazier Award, and 27 honorary degrees). In addition to serving as ASA President in 1990, Wilson has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Education, and the American Philosophical Society. Wilson is also a member of numerous national boards and commissions, including the President's Commission on White House Fellowships, the National Urban League, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and the Russell Sage Foundation. A 1991 Washington Post article named Wilson the "most influential sociologist of his generation." In June 1996, he was selected by Time magazine as one of America's 25 Most Influential People.

Frank H. Wills, Chair, Award for Public Understanding of Sociology Selection Committee

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology
Leonard P. Pearlin, University of Maryland, Baltimore

Leonard Pearlin has distinguished himself and our profession during his fifty years as a sociologist. From 1957 to 1981, Pearlin was a Research Sociologist and Chief of the Section on Social Process, Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies, Intramural Research Program at the National Institute of Mental Health. His most important work was the analysis of the varying effectiveness of coping mechanisms people use to reduce stress in their lives. In 1981 to 1994, Pearlin was a Professor at the Human Development and Aging Program at the University of California - San Francisco, where he directed the program from 1982-86. Along with co-workers, Pearlin painstakingly applied the stress and coping concepts to studies of AIDS care giving, in addition to more than seventy publications, Pearlin is widely known as a reviewer for sociological and social science journals and for governmental and foundation grants review activities such as W.T. Grant Foundation, National Institute of Aging, National Institute of Mental Health, National Science Foundation, and National Institutes for Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse. Among the many awards Pearlin received are the Leo G. Riesman Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Medical Sociology (ASA Section on Medical Sociology), the MERIT Award (NIMH), Award for Contributions to Psychiatric Sociology (SOSS), and Award for Lifetime Contributions to the Sociology of Mental Health (ASA Section on Sociology of Mental Health). Pearlin served as Chair of the ASA Section on Sociology of Mental Health in 1995.

Martin Hall, Chair, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Selection Committee

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award
Sociology Major Program, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, California

The Sociology Major Program at Santa Clara University integrates intellectual inquiry with application and service learning. Encouraged by the 1996 ASA call for curriculum reform, the Program implemented a model of developmental and sequential learning. Santa Clara's own program description is accurate and telling: "Combining a strong liberal arts orientation with well developed components in Applied Sociology (specifically business and human services), the Sociological curriculum at Santa Clara is successful in combining the benefits of a good liberal arts education with a comprehensive understanding of what sociology is, how it can be used, and why it is important." Sociology majors are encouraged to benefit a distinguished visiting lecturer series, an undergraduate research seminar series, and a yearly undergraduate research conference with an annual award for the best student research project.

The Program's reform effort was based primarily on faculty members' creativity, tenaciousness, individual strength, competencies, and consensus. The teaching culture at the Department of Anthropology and Sociology is extremely strong, as shown by John Markoff's efforts to improve the knowledge of their students' academic and professional training. From this is the outcome of a rich and comprehensive program, recognized it could well serve as a national model of a program curriculum design.

Anne W. Morris, Chair, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award

John Markoff

Suppose scholarship that combines the best of sociological method and theory applied to historical data and questions is the hallmark of John Markoff's groundbreaking account of the demise of feudalism in the French Revolution. The Abolition of Feudalism is the leading synthesis of sociology and history, the first major work to construct a definitive interpretation of the events and processes that resulted in the end of the old social order. By examining primary materials that enabled him to reconstruct the encounters of the center and the rural countryside, revolutionaries and rural peasants, Markoff was able to conclusively demonstrate the interactional nature and changing character of the Revolution. Using See Awards, page 6
grievance lists constructed by different groups, the phenomenon of incidents of rural insurrection, and the history of legislation debated in the national legislature. The authors trace the course of conflict over time and space and test hypotheses about the sources of rebellion that have been presented by social scientists and historians alike. He shows that the revolution unfolded in a process in which the goals and strategies of urban villagers changed in response to the actions of the authorities which was similarly influenced by peasant insurrections. Federalism's collegiate derived from the interplay of political, social, and economic forces is at the root of collective action and legislative mobilization. Creatively employing both quantita-
and qualitative analysis, he traced and explored the sources of social change and revolution, simultaneously enriching sociological understanding of politics, revolution, and social movements as well as the specific character of a major historical turning point.

The Committee also would like to recognize the significant accomplishments of three books in diverse fields: Kathryn Lodi, Rutgers University, and Laura Lisio, University of Texas at Austin, Melting Sands Meet (Russel Sage Foundation, 1997); Sharon Huyns, University of Virginia, The Cultural Contradictions of Motherhood (Yale University Press, 1989); Efrat Ovitt Wein, University of Wisconsin, Class Counts (Cambridge University Press, 1997).

Ann Tuckerman, Chair, Distinguished Scholarship Publication Award Selection Committee

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Howard S. Becker, University of Washington

For over four decades, Howard Becker has demonstrated in his research and teaching that the Golden Era of the Chicago School sociology lives on. As with his illustrious Chicago-School precursors, Becker has studied a wide array of settings—the worlds of medical schools and clinics, theaters, art galleries, dance companies, museums, students, and youth. His use of participa-
tional observational, ethnographic, interview, photographic, and other qualitative methods in these settings has always led a fascinating report on the social forces shaping the normal activities of individuals. From these efforts, new insights into human behavior and organization have emerged, adding significantly to the sociological canon.

Many of Becker's works are now classics in the field. For example, Becker's Boys in White (1961) was a founding document in the sociology of education and the professions. Through extensive fieldwork, a medical school, Becker and his co-authors showed how students' idealized concep-
tions of their professional roles are trans-
formed by the organizational setting and expectations of work. Outsiders (1963) gave the study of deviance a new direction by shifting the question of why people engage in devian
ty to the first place to questions of how these acts become defined as deviant and how these labels, once im-
posed, affected individuals' orientations and actions. Becker's Art Worlds (1982) established a new way to examine the world of art by showing the complex social, cultural, and institutional factors that shape the production of art. Thus, this volume has been a major contribution to the sociological literature of the past 30 years and Becker is now recognized as one of the leading sociologists of deviance.

Howard Becker (left) receives the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award from Jonathan Turner.

New Journal, from page 1

survey researchers, program officers, academic or private foundation administrators, graduate students). The journal seeks to gather an audience of social and behavioral scientists in aligned disciplines. Because of the intended melding of two broad appeal of the articles, the journal expects to focus on a reading audience among faculty, journalists, and others in the media, social critics, public intellectuals, and the "educated citizen." The Editor, at least at the outset, would be committed, but the overall goal is to consider unsolicited manu-
scripts. Especially during the early years of nurturing this journal, commissioning manuscripts will help to ensure a match between published articles and the new journal's vision. Over time, commissioning of particular pieces or features can also ensure that important questions are addressed and new opportunities or directions anticipated. Before embarking on the preparation of an article itself, sociolo-
gists will be encouraged to submit propos-
als for potential articles. While manuscripts will be peer reviewed for their merit and readiness for publication, those submitted without . . . may be judged to be out-of-ange by the editor and returned without full review.

The Editor will be encouraged to have multiple departments, including features, length and shorter articles (both commis-
sioned and contributed), point-counterpoint features, teaching notes, and review articles. The Editor may also contemplate whether or not the presence of different depart-
ments would be advantageous for interchange between them. For example, point-counterpoint articles and/or teaching notes should be considered to further the course of a feature article.

Submit Names and Ideas

Persons interested in the inaugural edition should send their name and address to Karen Gray Edward, Director of Publications, at the ASA Executive Office (e-mail: edward@asauo.st) to receive additional materials on the selection process. Also, ASA members are encouraged to provide their comments and/or submitting ideas to the same address.

Schedule

It is anticipated that 1999 will be a development year for the journal, with a full launch expected in 2000. The new journal would likely be a quarterly publication, with the first issue appearing in 2000. ASA Council approved the preliminary 10-year business plan for the journal.
The 1997 ASA Audit
A Sound Financial Picture at ASA

The following notes and tables from the 1997 audit of the Association provide a picture of current assets, liabilities, and fund balance, as well as income and expenditures. ASA's financial picture remains stable.

Overall, in 1997, ASA produced an excess of unrestricted revenues over expenses of $496,465. While $200,167 of this excess can be attributed to Gain on investments ($201,268) and Unrealized Appreciation ($281,218) from our long-term investments (in adopting SFAS 124 Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Non-profit Organizations, ASA is required to report investments in securities with readily determinable fair values at fair market value), the Association realized a net increase in unrestricted net assets of $296,478. This favorable financial position reflects continued efforts by the Executive Office to spend conservatively and to operate the Association in a cost-effective manner.

Members interested in the full audit report may receive a copy from the Executive Office. The Committee on Executive Office and Budget and the ASA Council have reviewed the full audit—Folice J. Lemke, Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report
Council
The American Sociological Association
Washington, D.C.

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of The American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1997 and 1996, and the statements of activities and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1997. These financial statements are the responsibility of The American Sociological Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the provisions of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Nonprofit Organizations. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1997 and 1996 and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1997 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated May 26, 1998 on our consideration of The American Sociological Association's internal control over financial reporting.
Audit, from page 7

logical Association's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants.

C.W. Amos & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
May 29, 1998

Note 1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization
The American Sociological Association (Association) is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia. The principal purpose of the Association is to advance and improve instruction, instruction, and to encourage cooperation among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.

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

Credit Risk
Due to temporary fluctuations in its available cash flow, the Association has deposited funds in institutions in excess of insured amounts. Management's policy is to limit the amount of uninsured deposits to the maximum extent possible.

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

Promises to Give
Contributions are recognized when the donor makes an unconditional promise to give to the Association. Donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in temporarily restricted net assets depending on the nature of the restrictions. When a restriction expires, unrestricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Investments
The Association carries its investments at fair value.

SCHEDULE OF UNRESTRICTED REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVENUES</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Council</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership and dues</td>
<td>$1,084,981</td>
<td>$33,079</td>
<td>$1,324,698</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>1,206,443</td>
<td>1,206,443</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual meeting</td>
<td>469,832</td>
<td>469,832</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>53,938</td>
<td>109,900</td>
<td>163,838</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership - nontaxable related</td>
<td>66,248</td>
<td>66,248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>310,263</td>
<td>310,263</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing and list rental</td>
<td>114,884</td>
<td>114,884</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative fees</td>
<td>33,517</td>
<td>33,517</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalty income</td>
<td>5,008</td>
<td>5,008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>30,425</td>
<td>30,425</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net received from restricted</td>
<td>470,402</td>
<td>470,402</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL REVENUES</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,854,772</strong></td>
<td><strong>$432,319</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,287,091</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Council</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>$1,152,281</td>
<td>$99,245</td>
<td>$1,251,526</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>622,893</td>
<td>622,893</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial office</td>
<td>621,396</td>
<td>621,396</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership and sections</td>
<td>106,578</td>
<td>29,017</td>
<td>135,595</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting services</td>
<td>260,812</td>
<td>260,812</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and governance</td>
<td>1,021,796</td>
<td>1,021,796</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,710,528</strong></td>
<td><strong>$114,318</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,824,847</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| CHANCE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS | 461,844 | 25,000 | 486,846 |

| NET ASSETS BEGINNING OF YEAR | 1,297,144 | 299,611 | 1,596,755 |
| NET ASSETS END OF YEAR | $1,859,028 | 324,641 | $2,183,669 |

Note 2. Investments
At December 31, 1997 and 1996, the fair value of investments is as follows:

- 1997: $22,000,000 (100%)
- 1996: $22,000,000 (100%)

Property and Equipment
Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 5 to 25 years.

Deferred Revenue
Deferred revenue represents amounts received in advance for membership dues, sections and subscriptions to journals which are applicable to subsequent periods.

Net Assets
Unrestricted net assets represent the excess of income over expenses for support of operations, and represents resources of unrestricted net assets that have been internally designated. Temporarily restricted net assets represent revenues on which the donor has placed certain conditions. Once these conditions have been met, these assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Permanently restricted net assets consist of restricted net assets which are to be used for providing an outstanding dissertation award in Medical Sociology.

Gifts in Kind
Gifts in kind are stated at their fair value at the date of the gift.

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

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

Comparative Financial Information
The financial statements include certain pro forma summation of comparative financial information in total but not by net asset class. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Note 3. Income Taxes
The Association is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) not to be a private foundation. However, the Association is required to report unrelated business income to the IRS and the District of Columbia.

Note 7. Temporarily and Permanently Restricted Net Assets
Temporarily restricted net assets are available for the following purposes:

- Ford Foundation (MOV) - to enhance diversity and excellence in sociology: $65,711, $90,741
- Peace Corps - to provide a tax credit in sociology: $83,769, $86,613
- New Fund to advance the use and contribution of sociology to society: $1,197,002
- Sections - APSA Eastern Regional Fund - special fund for dissertation fellowships: $59,591, $61,048
- American Sociological Fund (MOF) - to provide scholarship, teaching, and public service on the Harper's Fund: $1,531,000
- Congressional Fellowship Fund - Student Government Fellowship Program: $3,096

Note 8. Gift From American Sociological Foundation
The American Sociological Foundation (ASF), a related party through common management and some common officers, gifted all its net assets of approximately $560,000 to the Association. These assets were gifted with the restriction that they be used only for the purposes originally used by the Foundation.

Supplementary Financial Information
Council
The American Sociological Association - Washington, D.C.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary financial information on pages 18 through 19 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

C.W. Amos & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
May 29, 1998
Call for Papers, continuing
About Violence Against Women: “Women and Violence: Theories and Practice: “Women and Science” and “Women and Technology” “Women and Work” and “Women and Technology.” To re- quest general guidelines or to request a call for papers, please send an email to Women-in-Studies@berkeley.edu. 

Meetings
October 9-13, 1998, Association for Integrative Studies 23rd Annual Conference, DoubleTree Hotel Detroit, MI. Theme: "Theorizing the New Cities: Global City Cultures." Contact: Antonetta Johnson-Calvert, 1 Laboratory Place, Room 136, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, E-mail: anto@umich.edu.


November 4-6, 1998, National Multiethnic Institute Conference, The Westin City Center, Denver, CO. Theme: "Beyond Black, White, or Other: Confronting Whiteness in Everyday Life." Contact: Marinette Whiteman, 310 E. Main Street, Suite 1, Burlington, IA 52601.

November 6-7, 1998, National Conference on Whiteness, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Beyond ‘Whiteness’ as One of Them: Constructing Whiteness in the New Millennium." Contact: Emmie Bledsoe, President, NEAFA, Edgley College, 2921 7th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122.


October 11-12, 1998, Anthropological Society of North America, Annual Meeting, Washington, DC. Theme: "Theorizing the New Cities: Global City Cultures." Contact: Antonetta Johnson-Calvert, 1 Laboratory Place, Room 136, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, E-mail: anto@umich.edu.

October 31-November 1, 1998, ASA Annual Meeting, Washington, DC. Theme: "Theorizing the New Cities: Global City Cultures." Contact: Antonetta Johnson-Calvert, 1 Laboratory Place, Room 136, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, E-mail: anto@umich.edu.
Funding: continued

Support Programs offers grants of up to $1,000 to pre-doctoral investigators for research on child and family issues. Funds are provided to travel to the center, duplicating, computer time, and other expenses related to the research project. Application deadline is October 1, 1999. Contact: Humphrey Block Dissertation Award Program, 4417 West 16th St., Minneapolis, MN 55404; 612-625-7530.

National Institute on Aging (NIH) is accepting applications for the 1999-2000 NIA's Research Training Program for Pre-doctoral and Post-doctoral Fellows and other individuals with recent Ph.D. or M.D. degrees. The program is open to all racial/ethnic groups. Details and application forms are available from: NIA, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2580, Washington, DC 20250; 301-496-3511.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) is accepting applications for the NIEHS Postdoctoral Research Scholar Program. The program provides support for up to two years of research with an increase in salary awareness over time. Details and application forms are available from: NIEHS, 111 Research Triangle Park Blvd., Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; 919-541-6489.

National Science Foundation is offering a new program to encourage minority students to pursue a career in science and engineering. The program, called the Minority Research in Engineering and Science Program (MRESP), will provide up to $10,000 per year for each awardee to attend a minority-serving institution for up to four years. Details and application forms are available from: National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230; 703-292-5816.

National Institutes of Health (NIH) is accepting applications for the 1999-2000 NIH Traineeship Program. The program provides support for up to two years of research with an increase in salary awareness over time. Details and application forms are available from: NIH, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2580, Washington, DC 20250; 301-496-3511.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is accepting applications for the 1999-2000 NIDA Postdoctoral Research Training Program. The program provides support for up to two years of research with an increase in salary awareness over time. Details and application forms are available from: NIDA, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2580, Washington, DC 20250; 301-496-3511.

National Institute of Public Health Research Programs is accepting applications for the 1999-2000 NIH Traineeship Program. The program provides support for up to two years of research with an increase in salary awareness over time. Details and application forms are available from: NIH, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2580, Washington, DC 20250; 301-496-3511.

National Institute on Aging (NIA) is accepting applications for the 1999-2000 NIA's Research Training Program for Pre-doctoral and Post-doctoral Fellows and other individuals with recent Ph.D. or M.D. degrees. The program is open to all racial/ethnic groups. Details and application forms are available from: NIA, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2580, Washington, DC 20250; 301-496-3511.

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) is accepting applications for the 1999-2000 NIMH Postdoctoral Research Training Program. The program provides support for up to two years of research with an increase in salary awareness over time. Details and application forms are available from: NIMH, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2580, Washington, DC 20250; 301-496-3511.

National Institute on Aging (NIA) is accepting applications for the 1999-2000 NIA's Research Training Program for Pre-doctoral and Post-doctoral Fellows and other individuals with recent Ph.D. or M.D. degrees. The program is open to all racial/ethnic groups. Details and application forms are available from: NIA, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2580, Washington, DC 20250; 301-496-3511.

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Funding, continued

Social Science Research Council, New York, $5,000: "In search of absentmindedness and the impact of an early life trauma," for a project that will explore the relationship between early life trauma and the development of absentmindedness.

National Science Foundation, Washington, DC, $75,000: "Exploring the role of social networks in the diffusion of innovation among scientists," for a project that will examine how social networks influence the adoption of new scientific ideas.

National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, MD, $500,000: "Investigating the genetics of bipolar disorder," for a project that will use advanced genetic techniques to identify the genes responsible for bipolar disorder.

National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, $4,000,000: "Examining the role of diet in the development of obesity," for a project that will investigate the impact of diet on obesity at the cellular and molecular levels.

National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, DC, $20,000: "Creating a new dance piece that explores the theme of identity," for a project that will develop a new dance piece that explores the concept of identity through movement.

National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC, $30,000: "Preserving oral history," for a project that will collect and preserve oral histories from communities around the world.

Not Just Another Pretty Interface.
In the News, continued

Karen A. Chual, Rutgers University, was quoted in *Nature* on May 29, 1999, regarding computer that graphs and looks like a face. Her work was also quoted in *The Harvard Daily News* regarding her new book *Gorilla* (Virgin America) that she has written, and related research from family alone and gorilla families.

Peter Dierck, Occidental College, was quoted in a July 28, 1999, PRRI news story on California housing needs.

John Farley, Southern Illinois University-Earlville, was quoted in the *Burlington News* regarding his new book on earthquake awareness and preparedness to the people in the greater St. Louis, MO, regarding race relations in the greater St. Louis area.

Joshua Gannon, Yale University, in association with his book on TV talk shows and technology. His book was reviewed in numerous radio, television, and written media outlets nationwide.

Kathleen Gerson, New York University, provided an interview with NPR's Terry Gross for his show about women in the workforce.

Dick Hall, State University of New York-Albany, interviewed by WNYC, where he talks about the future of the world's most transcendent and noble calling.

Judi Kessel, doctoral student at the University of California-Santa Barbara, had her research on post-Piagetian cognitive stages of children for a story in *Science News*.

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, was quoted in *Reno Gazette Journal* as calling "Living and Losing and Liking." He questioned whether the desire of many mid-life students is to embrace a new stage of life or to live a restrainistic life.

Sharon Kopp, State University of New York, was featured in the July 22 issue of *The Argus* for a briefing on the issues she conducted in Washington D.C. and his involvement in the Congression Asian Pacific American Caucus.


Timothy J. Owens, Indiana University-Bloomington, was quoted in a May 9, 1999 *New York Times* editorial about "Self-Impression Through Self-Esteem." He argued that self-esteem is the best predictor of successful future achievements.

Barbara J. Riesman, North Carolina State University, was quoted in an article about her new book "Gorilla* (Virgin America) that she has written, and related research from family alone and gorilla families.

Richard Seibel, Berkman Center on Internet and Society, was quoted in the *Washington Post" about privacy.

William L. Thompson, Texas A&M University, was interviewed by *Wisconsin Public Radio* network on the topic of "Media Plantations of Violence on Schools." The story was published on May 25, 1999.

Gerry Heusser, University of Alicante, was an article about her book "The Life and Times of a Revolutionary" for the *New York Times*. The story was published on May 26, 1999.

Michael Heisler, Central Methodist College, was featured on the *Barker-Olson Blot Out* for his research on the topic of terrorism.

Katherine J. Van Andel, State University College-Oswego, was featured on July 11, 1999, article in *Syosset, NY* that focused on how she is using her research on decision making, by businesses and organizations.

Carol M. Witten, Kansas State College, was a guest on the June 11, 1999 Public Radio Program "The Exchange," discussing how politics, the media and the public define American families.

Charles W. Williams, Harvard University, was mentioned as a faculty speaker in an article about the "Encyclopedia of Commencement ceremonies at the Yale University, in late 1999. The story was published in the *Yale Daily News*.

Mindy Anderson, Drake College, was first prize in the Undergraduate Division of the American Mathematical Society Student Paper Competition for "Subservience and Control: The Effects of Marital Status and Satisfaction." The story was published on June 1, 1999.

Nina Bandell, Princeton University, won third prize in the Graduate Division of the Midwest Sociological Society's Student Paper Competition for "Self Subservience: Investigating the Complexities of Women's Experiences of Prominence." The story was published on June 1, 1999.

Michael Patman, City University of New York, received a prize in the Graduate Division of the Midwest Sociological Society's Student Paper Competition for "Studying the Complexity of Women's Experiences of Prominence." The story was published on June 1, 1999.

Nancy K. Burrows, Ohio State University, was interviewed by *Science News* on her "Cultural Innovation: The Evolution of Science." The story was published on June 1, 1999.

Kevin A. Butcher, State University of New York, was interviewed by *Science News* on his "Cultural Innovation: The Evolution of Science." The story was published on June 1, 1999.

Elizabeth J. Clark, received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Sociological Practice Association for her many contributions to the field of social science. The story was published on June 1, 1999.

Connie Elber, received an Outstanding Contributions Award from the Sociological Practice Association for her many contributions to the field of social science. The story was published on June 1, 1999.

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Policy and Practice
Richard Kazis, Senior Deputy Professor, with the Center for Social Services of the Central European University in Prague, wrote an article in the "Journal of Social Practice" in 2011. The article, titled "Social Practice: A Journal of Mixed Methods Research and Practice," focuses on the interdisciplinary work being conducted at the university. Kazis discussed the importance of mixed methods research in social practice and highlighted the role of the Center for Social Services in fostering innovative approaches to social problems. His work was previously published in "The Journal of Social Practice" in 2008 and has been widely cited in the field of social work.

New Publications
European Societies, developed by the European Sociological Association as an international platform for the exchange of ideas and research, will soon publish research on parenthood. The journal will cover all aspects of parenthood from the biological level to the social, political, and economic dimensions. It will provide a comprehensive view of the European context and contribute to the debate on parenthood, emphasizing the importance of the role of the family in shaping social and economic outcomes.

Obituaries
Ann Hill Boyd (1939-2009)
Dr. Ann Hill Boyd died in May 2009 at the age of 70. Dr. Boyd was a prominent figure in the field of social work, particularly in the areas of child welfare and social policy. She was a faculty member at the University of Pennsylvania and later at the University of Michigan, where she made significant contributions to the understanding of child welfare policy and practice. Her work was widely recognized and she received numerous awards for her contributions to the field.

Other

Continued on next page
OBSOLETE, continued

Clinical Professors of nursing at Harvard University School of Nursing, Mary A. Rockefeller, to the National Educational Association's Committee on the Psychological Status of Students in the Schools, of the American Psychological Association, and the American Vocational Association. She was active in many professional oc-

The Issue Series in Social Research and Policy

The Issue Series in Social Research and Policy is published by the American Sociological Association to link social science research to social policy. The Series is intended to make accessible to wide audiences the findings of a diverse workforce, The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment is worth reading and re-reading.

June 1998.

AS A Releases New Policy Publications...

The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment

A book that brings social science knowledge to bear on issues of affirmative action is long overdue. Just a cursory reading of any newspaper or television commentary makes clear that this is a public policy topic more frequently charged with "heat" than "light." The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment seeks to diffuse the rhetoric by asking the questions, What have been the benefits of a diverse workforce, What have been the benefits of a diverse workforce, The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment is worth reading and re-reading.

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New Product

Syndical and Instructional Materials for Teaching Sociology of Disability

$17.50/21.00

Edited by Lynne Schiedhelm and Grace E. Tsili. Sponsored by the ASA Committee on Sociology and Persons with Disabilities. Includes an array of essays and articles on disabilities studies that cover prevalence and accessibility issues, hiring practices, improving research by securing access and "broadcasting" the parameters of disability. Course descriptions and syllabi range from general disability to specific disability issues. Each includes an additional book, assignment, and additional resources. 336 pp., 1998. Stock #978159384.

Updated Editions


$20.00/31.00

Edited by Lynne Schiedhelm and Grace E. Tsili. Includes general survey course syllabi for Sociology and Labor Studies to more specific instructional materials ranging from gender and women's studies to a pedagogical handbook on Disability Studies.