

SOCIOLOGY

Fifth Edition



John J. Macionis

Sociology

fifth edition

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Kenyon College



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Preface

Across the United States, the number of students studying sociology is increasing rapidly: Almost 1 million men and women each year enroll in the introductory course alone. Why this groundswell of interest in sociology? History provides a clue: Just as the rapid changes linked to industrialization stimulated the development of sociology a century ago, the transformations wrought by the emerging postindustrial society are generating new currents of sociological thinking as this century draws to a close.

At home, the development of new information technology (coupled with the marked decline of traditional industries) is reshaping the workplace—changing the location and even our conception of work. And, around the world, a single global economy now connects nations the way the burgeoning national economy linked cities a century ago. Change brought on by this process of globalization is rippling through the world's political systems, challenging educators everywhere to rethink their curricula, and setting off waves of migration, especially to the United States. Even the stunning cultural diversity that has long fascinated and frustrated humankind may now be eroding as communications technology—from satellite transmissions to facsimile machines—draws members of thousands of world societies into a global conversation.

Against this backdrop of ongoing change, we are proud to offer the fifth edition of *Sociology*. As in the past, this new edition of *Sociology* is authoritative, comprehensive, thought-provoking, and, as daily electronic mail messages from students around the country testify, plain fun to read.

But much is new to *Sociology*, fifth edition, the most substantial revision yet to this book. Our goal has been ambitious—to achieve a still higher standard of excellence for sociology's most popular text while giving today's students a good grasp of both their diverse society and the changing world.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THIS TEXT

Part I introduces the foundations of sociology. Underlying the discipline is the *sociological perspective*—the

focus of Chapter 1, which explains how this invigorating point of view brings the world to life in a new and instructive way. Chapter 2 spotlights *sociological investigation*, or the “doing of sociology,” and explains how to use the logic of science to study human society. We demonstrate major research strategies in action through well-known examples of sociological work. By learning how sociologists see the world and carry out research, passive readers become active, critical participants in the issues, debates, and controversies that frame our discipline.

Part II targets the foundations of social life. Chapter 3 focuses on the central concept of *culture*, emphasizing the cultural diversity that makes up our society and our world. Chapter 4 links culture to the concept of *society*, presenting four time-honored models for understanding the structure and dynamics of social organization. Assigned in sequence, this unique chapter provides students with the background to comprehend more deeply the ideas of important thinkers—including Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Gerhard and Jean Lenski—that appear in subsequent chapters. Alternatively, instructors may assign any of the chapter's four parts at some later point in the course. Chapter 5 delves into *socialization*, explaining how our humanity blossoms as we learn to participate in society. Chapter 6 provides a micro-level look at the patterns of *social interaction* that make up our everyday lives. Chapter 7 gives full-chapter coverage of *groups and organizations*, two additional and vital elements of social structure. Chapter 8 completes the unit by investigating how the operation of society generates both *deviance* and *conformity*.

Part III offers an unparalleled treatment of social inequality, beginning with three chapters devoted to *social stratification*. Chapter 9 casts the spotlight on inequality, introducing major concepts and presenting theoretical explanations for the persistence of social stratification. This chapter is rich with illustrations of how stratification has changed historically, and how it varies around the world today. Chapter 10 investigates *social inequality in the United States*,

exploring our perceptions of inequality and assessing how well they square with research findings. Chapter 11 extends the analysis by taking *a global view of social stratification* and revealing the extent of differences in wealth and power between rich and poor societies. Both Chapters 10 and 11 point up how social stratification in the United States reflects trends in the rest of the world, just as they probe our society's role in sustaining global stratification. *Race and ethnicity*, specific dimensions of social inequality both in North America and the rest of the world, are detailed in Chapter 12. *Sex and gender*, which is the focus of Chapter 13, establishes the biological foundation of sex and sexuality, and then goes on to trace how societies crystallize the distinction of sex into systems of gender stratification. *Aging and the elderly*, a topic of increasing concern to "graying" societies such as ours, is addressed in Chapter 14.

Part IV dedicates a full chapter to each key social institution. In a change from previous editions, this part opens with *the economy and work*, Chapter 15, because most sociologists recognize that the economy has the greatest impact on all other institutions. This chapter highlights the processes of industrialization and postindustrialization, explains the emergence of a global economy, and suggests what such transformations mean for the U.S. labor force. Chapter 16, *politics and government*, investigates the roots of social power both in the United States and around the world. In addition, this chapter elucidates a number of key issues involving the U.S. military, war, and peace. Chapter 17, *the family*, reports on the central importance of families to social organization, and underscores the diversity of family life both here and in other societies. Chapter 18, *religion*, addresses the timeless human search for ultimate purpose and meaning, surveys world religions, and notes how religious beliefs are linked to other dimensions of social life. Chapter 19, *education*, chronicles the expansion of schooling in industrial societies. Here, again, educational patterns in the United States are contrasted with those of many other societies to add depth and global context. Chapter 20, *health and medicine*, explains why health is a social issue just as much as it is a matter of biological processes. Paralleling the discussions of other institutions, this chapter traces the historical emergence of scientific medicine, analyzes current medical issues (including the ongoing battle over health care reform) from various points of view, and compares health care in the United States to the pursuit of health and well-being in other societies.

Part V examines important dimensions of global social change. Chapter 21 focuses on the powerful impact of *population growth and urbanization* in the United States and throughout the world. Chapter 22—new chapter to this edition—highlights the connections between how we live and *the natural environment*. Chapter 23 probes how people seek or resist social change through various forms of *collective behavior and social movements*. Chapter 24 concludes the text with an overview of *social change* that highlights *traditional, modern, and postmodern* societies. This chapter rounds out the text by explaining how and why world societies change, and critically analyzing the benefits and liabilities of traditional, modern, and postmodern ways of life.

CONTINUITY: ESTABLISHED FEATURES OF SOCIOLOGY

Although introductory sociology texts have much in common, they are not all the same. The extraordinary success of *Sociology* stems from a combination of a dozen distinctive features.

Unsurpassed writing style. Most important, this text offers a lively writing style widely praised by students and faculty alike as elegant and inviting. *Sociology* is an enjoyable text that gives students incentive to read—even beyond their assignments.

Engaging and instructive chapter openings. Engaging chapter-opening vignettes, which spark readers' interest as they introduce important themes, are one of the most popular features of *Sociology*. In a snappy, compelling style, readers discover, for example, how the Titanic tragedy illustrates the life and death consequences of social inequality, how the success of McDonald's exemplifies the proliferation of bureaucracy, and how the wrenching conflict that has torn apart the former Yugoslavia reflects the power of ethnicity. This revision retains the best chapter-opening vignettes from earlier editions and offers eleven new ones as well.

A celebration of social diversity. *Sociology* invites students from all social backgrounds to discover a fresh and exciting way to see their world and understand themselves. Readers will navigate the diverse currents of U.S. society, coming face to face with people of African, Asian, European, and Latino ancestry, as well as women and men of various class positions and at all points in the life course. Just as important, without flinching from the problems that people on society's

margins confront, this text does not view these individuals as social problems but rather takes note of their achievements.

Inclusive focus on women and men. Beyond devoting a full chapter to the important concepts of sex and gender, *Sociology* “mainstreams” gender into every chapter, showing how the topic at hand affects women and men differently, and citing how gender operates as a basic dimension of social organization.

Instructive and varied examples. Sociologist George Herbert Mead once described an effective teacher as a person who can transform simple information into real knowledge. Mead’s insight applies to books as well as teachers; on virtually every page of *Sociology*, therefore, illuminating examples bring concepts to life and demonstrate to students the value of applying sociology to our everyday world.

A global perspective. *Sociology* has taken a leading role in expanding the horizons of our discipline beyond the United States. Each chapter of this text encompasses comparative material that explores the social diversity of the entire world. Just as important, this text explains that social trends in the United States—from musical tastes, to the price of wheat, to the growing disparity between rich and poor—are influenced by what happens elsewhere. Conversely, students will see how social patterns and policies in the United States and other rich societies affect poor societies around the world. In short, more than ever before, to understand our own society we must comprehend this nation’s place in the larger world.

Theoretically clear and balanced. *Sociology* puts theory within easy reach. The discipline’s major theoretical approaches are introduced in Chapter 1 and then are systematically reapplied in later chapters. Woven throughout the text are threads of the social-conflict, structural-functional, and symbolic-interaction paradigms. Individual chapters also incorporate key concepts of social-exchange analysis, ethnomethodology, cultural ecology, and sociobiology.

Chapter 4—unique to this text—gives students an easy-to-grasp introduction to important social theorists *before* they encounter their work in later chapters. The ideas of Gerhard and Jean Lenski, Max Weber, Karl Marx, and Emile Durkheim appear in distinct sections that instructors may assign together or separately at different points in the course.

Emphasis on critical thinking. Critical-thinking skills include the ability to challenge widely held assumptions, formulate probing questions, identify and weigh

relevant evidence, and reach reasoned conclusions. This text encourages students to gain new sociological insights, to seek out contradictions as well as to formulate consistent arguments, and to make connections among the various dimensions of social life.

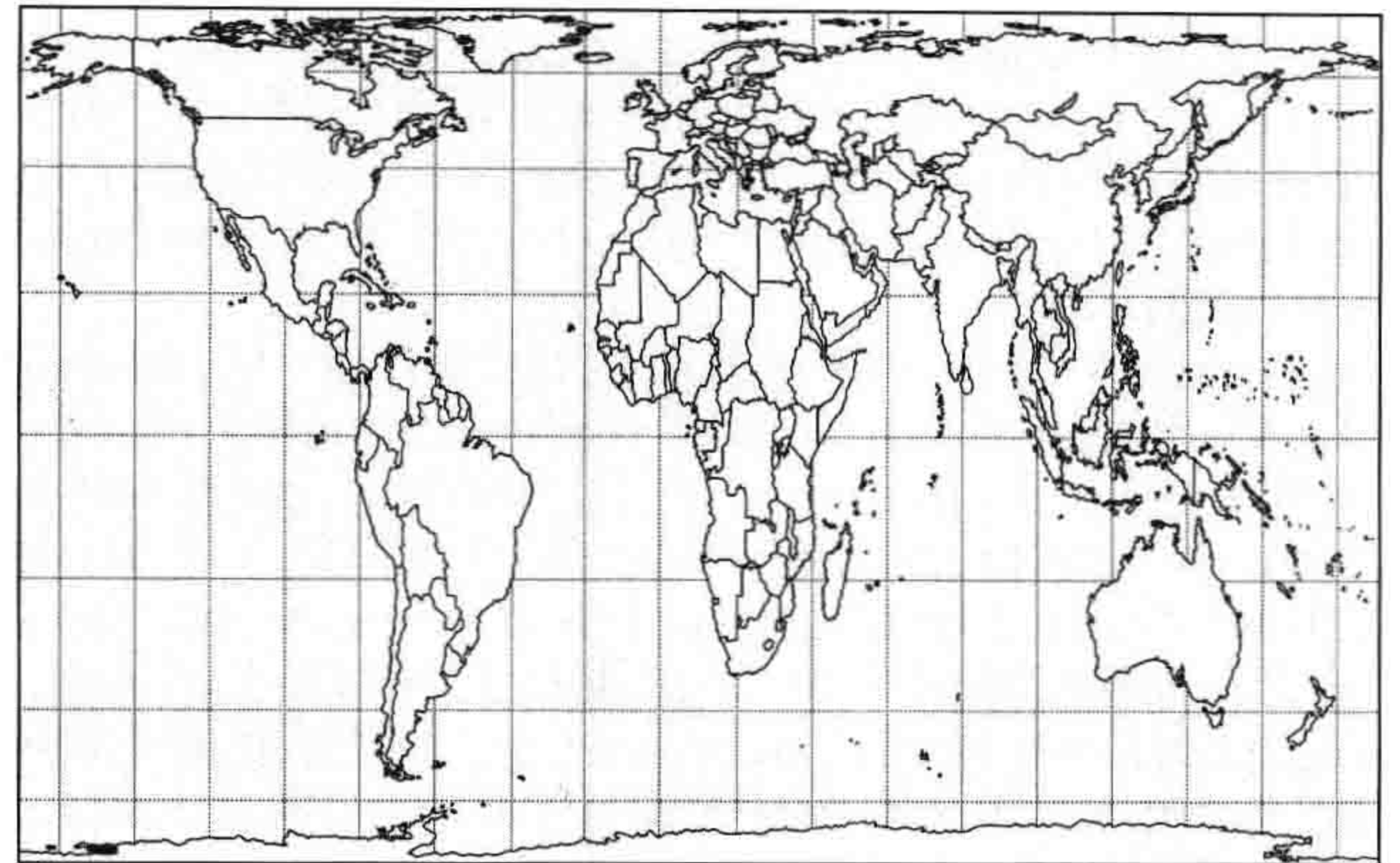
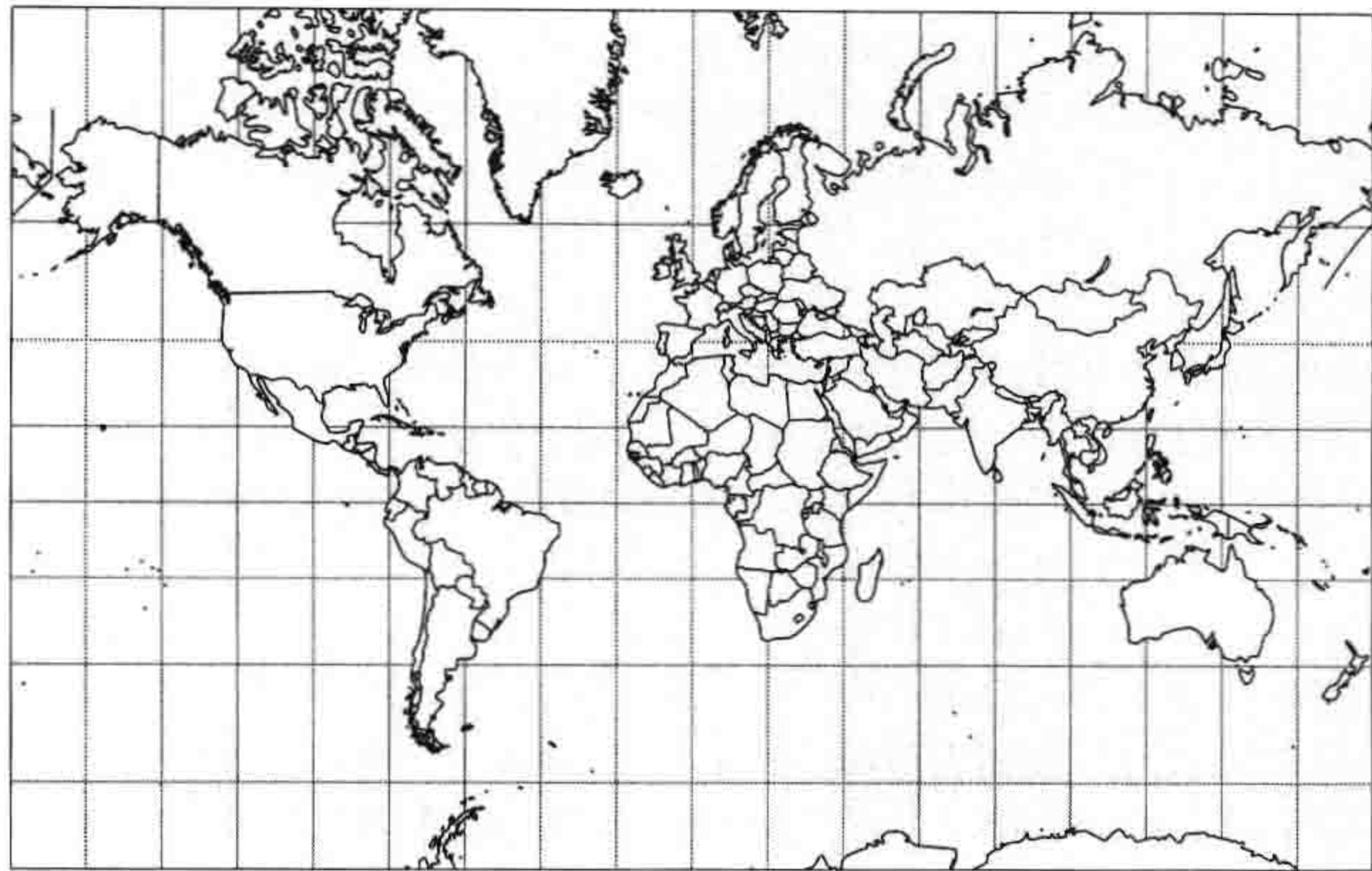
Recent sociological research. *Sociology* blends classic sociological tenets with the latest research, as reported in the leading publications in the field. Several hundred new studies inform this revision and the vast majority of research cited in the text has been published since 1980. In addition, the statistical data found throughout are the most recent available.

Learning aids. This text incorporates several specific features to help students learn. In each chapter, **key concepts**, identified by boldface type, are followed by *precise, italicized definitions*. An alphabetical listing of key concepts, together with their definitions, appears at the end of each chapter; a complete **Glossary** is found at the end of the book.

Each chapter also contains a numbered **Summary** and four **Critical-Thinking Questions** that help students to review material and assess their understanding. Chapters end with lists of **Suggested Readings**, which identify classic texts of enduring value, note examples of topical contemporary U.S. research, and point up global studies that allow for international comparisons.

Outstanding images: photography and fine art. The author has developed the finest program of photography and artwork available in any sociology textbook. This edition of *Sociology* has more than one hundred examples of fine art as well as hundreds more color photographs. Each of these captioned images complements the text in a visually appealing way. Moreover, dovetailing with *Sociology*’s emphasis on diversity, the images are the creation of artists of various social backgrounds and historical periods. In addition to art by Europeans such as Vincent Van Gogh and U.S. artists like George Tooker, this edition showcases paintings by African-American artists Jacob Lawrence and Henry Ossawa Tanner, Latino artists Frank Romero and Diego Rivera, folk artists including Grandma Moses, and the Australian painter and feminist Sally Swain.

Thought-provoking theme boxes. Although boxes highlight most introductory texts, *Sociology* provides a wealth of uncommonly good ones—generally three per chapter. Boxes fall into six types that amplify central themes of the text: *Social Policy* boxes, new to this edition, apply sociological theory and research to today’s political debates. *Social Diversity* boxes focus on



All maps distort reality, since they portray a three-dimensional world in two dimensions. Most of us are familiar with the Mercator projection (devised by the Flemish mapmaker Gerhardus Mercator, 1512-1594), which accurately presents the shape of countries (a vital concern to early seafaring navigators). But Mercator maps like the one at left distort the size of land masses (more so the farther they lie from the equator), thereby exaggerating the dimensions of Europe and North America. The Peters projection, at right, is used in this text because it accurately displays the size of all nations.

multicultural issues and enhance the voices of people of color and women. *Global Sociology* boxes prompt readers to think about their own way of life by examining the fascinating cultural diversity found in our world. *Critical Thinking* boxes teach students to ask sociological questions about their surroundings, and help them to evaluate important, controversial issues. *Sociology of Everyday Life* boxes examine sociological insights in light of familiar, everyday experiences. Finally, *Profile* boxes introduce many of the men and women who have shaped the discipline of sociology.

Sociology, fifth edition, contains seventy-one boxes in all, most of which have been updated or are entirely new to this edition. A complete listing of this text's boxes appears after the Table of Contents.

“Windows on the World” global maps. Another popular feature of *Sociology* is **Windows on the World** maps. This series of twenty-five global maps—many updated for this edition—are truly sociological maps that present, in global perspective, important patterns such as income disparity, favored languages and religions, the extent of prostitution, permitted marriage forms, the degree of political freedom, the incidence of HIV infection, the extent of the world's rain forests, and a host of other issues. **Windows on the World** use a new, non-Eurocentric projection, devised by cartographer Arno Peters, that accurately portrays the relative size of all the continents. A complete listing of **Windows on the World** maps follows the Table of Contents.

INNOVATION: CHANGES IN THE FIFTH EDITION

Each new edition of *Sociology* has broken new ground, one reason that more than 1 million students have learned from this sociological bestseller. A revision raises high expectations, but, after two years of work guided by the generous suggestions of faculty and students, we are confident that no one will be disappointed. Here is a summary of the innovations that define *Sociology*, fifth edition.

“Seeing Ourselves” national maps. We follow the introduction of global maps in the last edition with a series of twenty-three U.S. maps in this revision. These maps graphically present data for the roughly 3,100 counties in the United States, highlighting suicide rates, median household income, labor force participation, college attendance, divorce rates, most widespread religious affiliation, availability of doctors, air quality, and, as a measure of popular culture, where most of the Elvis fans live.

Each **Seeing Ourselves** map includes an explanatory caption plus several questions to awaken students' understanding of social forces. A complete listing of the new **Seeing Ourselves** maps follows the Table of Contents.

A new chapter: “The Natural Environment.” The last two decades have witnessed a steadily building interest in the state of the natural environment. As sociologists

have long recognized, environmental quality has much to do with how we organize social life. Therefore, *Sociology*, fifth edition, offers the first full chapter on the natural environment to be found in an introductory textbook.

Chapter 22 (“The Natural Environment”) takes a decidedly sociological look at environmental issues, delving into how changing technology, population increase, and popular notions about the desirability of “growth” affect humanity’s consumption of resources and generate problems of pollution. While highlighting issues of special concern in the United States, this new chapter also shows how and why environmental patterns are necessarily global in scope.

A new ordering of institutional chapters. While sociologists appreciate the importance of all the social institutions, most of today’s practitioners hold that the economy has particular importance for shaping other dimensions of social life. Therefore, this revision places “The Economy and Work” (Chapter 15) first, and then proceeds to investigate “Politics and Government” (Chapter 16), “Family” (Chapter 17), “Religion” (Chapter 18), “Education” (Chapter 19), and “Health and Medicine” (Chapter 20).

The reordering of chapters in this new edition traces how the Industrial Revolution, launched two centuries ago, reshaped all aspects of social organization. This sequence also underscores how today’s Information Revolution (and the emergence of a postindustrial economy) is once again recasting all facets of social life.

New topics. The fifth edition of *Sociology* also offers dozens of new or expanded discussions. Here is a partial listing, by chapter: *Chapter 1*: How and why suicide rates vary across the United States; *Chapter 2*: The emergence of feminist research methods, and recent research on the experience of racism by affluent African Americans; *Chapter 3*: A clarification of the subtle differences between culture, nation, and society, and contrasts between “high culture” and “popular culture”; *Chapter 4*: A major new section on postindustrial societies; *Chapter 5*: An examination of developmental research by Carol Gilligan; *Chapter 6*: New material on gender and interpersonal communication; *Chapter 7*: What is the “McDonaldization of society”? *Chapter 8*: A probing look at hate crimes; *Chapter 9*: South Africa’s bold steps toward black majority rule; *Chapter 10*: New data on the distribution of U.S. income and wealth; new coverage of the problem of child poverty; *Chapter 11*: The most recent data on and analysis of global income distribution;

Chapter 12: An expanded discussion of Asian Americans that highlights people of Korean and Filipino descent; *Chapter 13*: New material on bisexuality; *Chapter 14*: What is the “aging mystique”?; *Chapter 15*: New sections spotlighting the trend toward employing temporary workers in the United States and the emerging global economy; *Chapter 16*: New assessment of the possibilities of a global political system plus coverage of Singapore’s “soft authoritarianism,” war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, and recent developments in the debate surrounding gays in the military; *Chapter 17*: A new look at child care, grandparenting, and gay parenting; *Chapter 18*: New research probing the true extent of religiosity in the United States; *Chapter 19*: An expanded examination of school choice and adult education; *Chapter 20*: New sections on eating disorders, genetic medicine, and the Clinton health care reforms; *Chapter 21*: Expanded analysis of demographic transition theory and investigation of where today’s baby boomers live; *Chapter 22*: An entirely new chapter on the natural environment; *Chapter 23*: New material on gender and social movements; *Chapter 24*: New sections on the alleged cultural decline of the United States and postmodernity.

The latest statistical data. No text has more current statistical data than this one. The author, in collaboration with Carol Singer, a professional government documents librarian employed by the District of Columbia Reference Center, has ensured that each chapter of *Sociology*, fifth edition, has the most up-to-date statistics available—in many cases, for 1992 and even 1993. In addition, this revision is filled with hundreds of new research findings.

A WORD ABOUT LANGUAGE

This text’s commitment to presenting the social diversity of the United States and the world carries with it the responsibility to use language thoughtfully. In most cases, we prefer the terms *African American* and *person of color* to the word *black*. We use the terms *Hispanic* or *Latino* to refer to people of Spanish descent. Most tables and figures refer to “Hispanics” because the Census Bureau employs this term in collecting statistical data about our population.

Students should realize, however, that many individuals do not describe themselves in these terms. Although the term “Hispanic” is commonly used in the eastern part of the United States, and “Latino” and the feminine form “Latina” are widely heard in the West,

across the United States, people of Spanish descent generally identify with a particular ancestral nation, whether it be Argentina, Mexico, some other Latin American country, or Spain or Portugal in Europe.

The same holds true for Asian Americans. Although *Asian American* is a useful shorthand in sociological analysis, most people of Asian descent think of themselves in terms of a specific country of origin (say, Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan, or Vietnam).

In this text, the term “Native American” refers to all people who trace their ancestry to the inhabitants of the Americas (including the Hawaiian Islands) prior to contact with Europeans. Here again, however, most people in this broad category identify with their historical society (for example, Cherokee, Hopi, or Zuni). The term “American Indian” designates only those Native Americans who live in the continental United States, not including Native peoples living in Alaska or Hawaii.

Learning to think globally also leads us to use more language more carefully. This text avoids the word “American”—which literally designates two continents—to refer to just the United States. Thus, for example, the “American economy” is more correctly called the “U.S. economy.” This convention may seem a small point, but it implies the significant recognition that we in this country represent only one society (albeit a very important one) in the Americas.

SUPPLEMENTS

Sociology, fifth edition, is the heart of an unparalleled learning package that includes a wide range of proven instructional aids as well as several new ones. As the author of the text, I maintain a keen interest in all the supplements to ensure their quality and integration with the text. The supplements for this revision have been thoroughly updated, improved, and expanded.

The Annotated Instructor’s Edition. Faculty can request *Sociology* in an annotated instructor’s edition (AIE). The AIE is a complete student text annotated by the author on every page. Annotations have won praise from instructors because of how well they enrich class presentations. Margin notes include summaries of research findings, statistics from the United States or other nations, insightful quotations, information illustrating patterns of social diversity in the United States, and high-quality survey data from the National Opinion Research Center’s (NORC) General Social Survey.

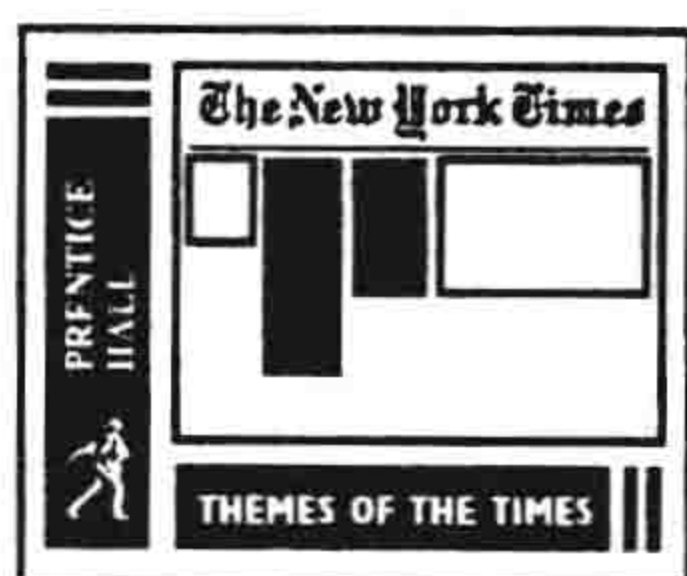
Data File. This is the “instructor’s manual” that is of interest even to those who have never used one before. The *Data File* provides far more than detailed chapter outlines and discussion questions; it contains statistical profiles of the United States and other nations, summaries of important developments and significant research, and supplemental lecture material for every chapter of the text. The *Data File* has been prepared by Stephen W. Beach (Kentucky Wesleyan College) with the assistance of John J. Macionis, and is also available in DOS formats.

Test Item File. A revised test item file for this edition has been prepared by Edward Kick, University of Utah. This file is available in both printed and computerized forms. The file contains 2400 items—100 per chapter—in multiple choice, true-false, and essay formats. Questions are identified as more simple “recall” items or more complex “inferential” issues; the answers to all questions are page-referenced to the text. *Prentice Hall TestManager 2.0* is a test generator and classroom management system designed to provide maximum flexibility in producing and grading tests and quizzes. It is available in both DOS and Macintosh formats. Prentice Hall also provides a test preparation service to users of this text that is as easy as one call to our toll-free 800 number.

Core Test Item File. This general test item file consists of over 350 additional test questions appropriate for introductory sociology courses. All of the questions have been class tested, and an item analysis is available for every question.

Social Survey Software. This is the supplement that is changing the way instructors teach and students learn. *STUDENT CHIP Social Survey Software* is an easy yet powerful program that allows users to investigate U.S. society and other nations of the world by calling on the best source of survey data available, the General Social Survey. John J. Macionis and Jere Bruner (Oberlin College) have transformed 260 GSS items into CHIP data sets and linked them to the chapters of *Sociology*, fifth edition. Jere W. Bruner and Karen Lynch Frederick (Saint Anselm College) have written a helpful *Instructor’s Manual* as well as an easy-to-understand *Social Survey Software Student Manual* that leads students through multivariate analysis of attitudes and reported behavior by sex, race, occupation, level of income and education, and a host of other variables. *Social Survey Software*, which investigators can now manipulate either by keyboard or mouse, also has a new graphing feature. The *STUDENT CHIP*

microcomputer program was developed by James A. Davis (Harvard University) and is available in both IBM and MacIntosh formats.



The New York Times Supplement

Themes of the Times. *The New York Times* and Prentice Hall are sponsoring *Themes of the Times*, a program designed to enhance student access to cur-

rent information relevant to the classroom.

Through this program, the core subject matter provided in the text is supplemented by a collection of timely articles from one of the world's most distinguished newspapers, *The New York Times*. These articles demonstrate the vital, ongoing connection between what is learned in the classroom and what is happening in the world around us.

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Prentice Hall and *The New York Times* are proud to co-sponsor *Themes of the Times*. We hope it will make the reading of both textbooks and newspapers a more dynamic, involving process.

Seeing Ourselves: Classic, Contemporary, and Cross-Cultural Readings in Sociology, 3/E. Create a powerful teaching package by combining this text with the new, third edition of the best-selling anthology, *Seeing Ourselves*, edited by John J. Macionis and Nijole V. Benokraitis (University of Baltimore). Better than ever, *Seeing Ourselves*, third edition, now has seventy-five selections, thirty-one new to this edition. Instructors relish this reader's unique format: Clusters of readings—from classic works to well-rounded looks at contemporary issues and cross-cultural comparisons—correspond to each chapter in *Sociology*, fifth edition. The classics (twenty-nine in all) now include selections by Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, George Herbert Mead, Max Weber, Georg Simmel, Ferdinand Toennies, Margaret Mead, C. Wright Mills, W. E. B. DuBois, Mirra Komarovsky, Jessie Bernard and others.

The contemporary readings (twenty-four) range from Shulamit Reinharz on feminist research and Dianne Herman pointing out the cultural roots of sexual violence to William Bennett's contention that the United States is entering a period of cultural decline, Deborah Tannen's insights on why the two sexes often talk past each other, Sally Helgeson on the competitive edge women bring to the corporate world, Robert Reich's investigation of the domestic

consequences of the global economy, William Julius Wilson's account of the ghetto underclass, William O'Hare's profile of affluent Latinos, Naomi Wolf on the "beauty myth," Betty Friedan's views on aging, James Woods on homosexuality in the workplace, Catharine MacKinnon's analysis of pornography as a power issue, Lester Brown's survey of the state of the world's environment, and Robert Bellah's thoughts on the difficulty of finding a sense of meaningful participation in modern society.

Cross-cultural selections (twenty-two) include well-known works such as "The Nacirema" by Horace Miner, "India's Sacred Cow" by Marvin Harris, and "The Amish: A Small Society" by John Hostetler. Other cross-cultural articles explore particular issues and problems: how race and class affect socialization, ways in which advertising depicts people of various backgrounds, differences between Japanese corporations and their U.S. counterparts, global patterns of crime, the staggering burden of African poverty, varying cultural attitudes toward homosexuality, traditional arranged marriage in India, Islam's view of women, academic achievement among Southeast Asian immigrants, how the AIDS epidemic is ravaging other continents, and the plight of indigenous peoples worldwide. *Seeing Ourselves* is a low-cost resource that provides exceptional quality and flexibility for instructors seeking to supplement reading assignments in the text with primary sources.

Media Supplements



ABC News/Prentice Hall Video Library for Sociology Series I, II, III (Issues in Sociology), IV (Global Culturalism) and V (Issues in Diversity). Video is the most dynamic supplement you can use to

enhance a class. But the quality of the video material and how well it relates to your course still makes all the difference. Prentice Hall and ABC News are now working together to bring you the best and most comprehensive video ancillaries available in the college market.

Through its wide variety of award-winning programs—*Nightline*, *Business World*, *On Business*, *This Week with David Brinkley*, *World New Tonight*, and *The Health Show*—ABC offers a resource for feature and documentary-style videos related to the chapters in *Sociology*, 5/e. The programs have extremely high production quality, present substantial content, and are hosted by well-versed, well-known anchors.

Prentice Hall and its authors and editors provide the benefit of having selected videos and topics that will work well with this course and text and include notes on how to use them in the classroom. An excellent video guide in the *Data File* carefully and completely integrates the videos into your lecture. The guide has a synopsis of each video showing its relation to the chapter and discussion questions to help students focus on how concepts and theories apply to real-life situations.

Prentice Hall Images in Sociology: Laser Videodisc, Series II Using the latest technology, *Images in Sociology* presents illustrations both from within the text and from outside sources in an integrated framework appropriate for classroom use. These images include maps, graphs, diagrams, and other illustrations, as well as video segments taken from the ABC News/Prentice Hall Video Library for Sociology. See your local Prentice Hall representative for details on how to preview this videodisc.

Multimedia Presentation Manager: MM Presentation Manager is an Authorware application for instructors who wish to use multimedia but who do not yet wish to develop their own applications. The program provides an extremely friendly environment in which an instructor can control a variety of content types (video, laserdisc, text, audio, graphic, animation, and programs) to create multimedia lectures and presentations. Please see your Prentice Hall representative for more details.

PowerPoint Presentation Manager for Introductory Sociology. This easy to use Windows-based program provides 23 units of material that coincide with a typical introductory sociology table of contents. Within each unit, the instructor will have two 40-minute self-contained lectures suitable for classroom presentation. Please see your Prentice Hall representative for more details.

Other supplements available to aid in classroom teaching are:

Prentice Hall Color Transparencies: Sociology Series III

Instructor's Guide to Prentice Hall Color Transparencies: Sociology Series III

Film/Video Guide: Prentice Hall Introductory Sociology, Revised Edition

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Critical Thinking Audiocassette Tape

IN APPRECIATION

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Jacob Lawrence, *Nigerian Series: Street to Mbari*, 1964. Gouache on paper, 20 1/4 x 30 3/8 inches. Courtesy of Terry Dintenfass Gallery, New York.

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