

# Footnotes



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## Mirra Komarovsky Receives Common Wealth Award

Mirra Komarovsky, Professor of Sociology at Barnard College of Columbia University, is the recipient of the Common Wealth Award in Sociology. She was cited for her career as an innovator in sociological scholarship, as well as for her many contributions to the sociology of the family, gender studies and the sociology of education. Komarovsky was President of the ASA in 1973, at that time only the second woman so honored during the first 70 years of the Association.



Mirra Komarovsky

Her innovative bent also appears in the edited volumes *Common Frontiers of the Social Sciences* (1957) and *Sociology and Public Policy* (1975).

Even before she obtained her PhD, Professor Komarovsky was already moving sociology into new areas, as a participant in one of the first systematic studies of the role of leisure in American society—a study that was incidentally also one of the first to be done in the suburbs (co-authored, *Leisure: A Suburban Study*, 1934). Her second book was on the effect of Depression era unemployment on families and family life, and represents one of the handful of sociological researches on the Depression (*The Unemployed Man and His Family*, 1940). And her

In the early 1960s, Professor Komarovsky returned to family research and in 1964, published the book for which she is still best known all over the world, *Blue Collar Marriage* (1964). This landmark study deals with all of the economic, social, psychological and cultural aspects of blue collar marriage and family life and helped lead off the revival of sociological interest in the working class in the 1960s.

Returning to issues of gender, Komarovsky wrote *Dilemmas of Masculinity: A Study of College Youth* (1976) and a parallel book, *Women in College: Shaping New Feminine Identities*. The books analyzed how young people coped with college, careers, each other, and new identities. She is currently at work on a new book analyzing the feminist scholarship of the last generation, examining its achievements, possibilities and its limitations as well as its values, methods and conclusions. Still teaching at Barnard College where she began in 1934, Professor Komarovsky has been the recipient of

numerous honors and awards.

The Common Wealth Awards were established under the will of Ralph Hayes, and are administered by the Bank of Delaware. Winners are selected for their outstanding achievements in the fields of sociology, literature, mass communication, government and public service, science and invention, and dramatic arts. Each recipient will receive a cash award and an engraved trophy at the Awards banquet on April 7 in Wilmington, Delaware. Previous winners in sociology were Kingsley Davis and Robert Merton (1979), James Coleman and Otis Duncan (1980), Howard S. Becker and Peter Blau (1981), Charles Tilley (1982), William Sewell, Sr. (1983), Matilda White Riley (1984), Peter H. Rossi (1985), John A. Clausen (1986), Robin M. Williams, Jr. (1987), and Alice S. Rossi (1988). □

## 1990 Petition Candidates Announced

James S. Coleman, University of Chicago, and Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland, have been nominated by petition as candidates for President-Elect in the 1990 ASA election. Nominated by petition as a candidate for Council is Earl R. Babbie, Chapman College. These three candidates will join those nominated by the Committee on Nominations, as listed in the December 1989 issue of *Footnotes*. □

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## 1991 Annual Meeting Theme:

### "The World of Ethnic Relations"

Stanley Lieberson, President-Elect

Race and ethnic relations is one of the most durable topics in the history of American sociology. Our discipline's concern and interest (indeed, fascination) remains unabated—unlike many other subjects, whose allure comes and goes. Through the years many scholars have devoted a considerable part of their careers to work on this topic. Among past Presidents of the ASA, for example, this includes: Robert E. Park, W.I. Thomas, Edward B. Reuter, Louis Wirth, E. Franklin Frazier, Florian Znaniecki, Robin M. Williams, Jr., Everett C. Hughes, Arnold M. Rose, J. Milton Yinger, and William Julius Wilson. This list would be far longer if it were expanded to include those Presidents who have done at least some significant work on the topic (for example, Bogardus, Merton, Blalock, Gans), to say nothing of the enormous number of other sociologists who have made important contributions. One can be confident that the subject will remain of vital interest in future decades—although the emphasis, theoretical perspectives, terminology, and specific problems are likely to change as relations change.

But we can do better. Although race and ethnicity is certainly one of the most important features of American society—both presently and in the past—our society is hardly unique in this respect. The wide sweep of ethnic relations throughout the world and through the centuries, even if not entirely ignored, is given relatively scant attention. If we think about how "The Peoples Meet Everywhere" (the title of a chapter in a

1952 book by Everett C. and Helen M. Hughes, *Where Peoples Meet*), then many of the events that we take for granted in the United States are open to empirical and theoretical examination in terms of their occurrence elsewhere and their causes. For example, most groups experienced a massive shift to a single new language after only a few generations of residence in the United States. It is safe to guess that well over half of those attending the annual meetings in Cincinnati will be the descendants—in part or whole—of people whose mother tongue was not English only a few hundred years ago. This linguistic process is by no means distinctive to the United States, but it is certainly radically different from the experiences of ethnic groups in many nations of the world.

There are a wide variety of other subjects that would be greatly enhanced by examining their features in this broader context; consider, for example, residential segregation, prejudice, discrimination, governmental policies, politics, stereotypes, separatist movements, institutional organizations, citizenship laws, immigration policies, economic inequality, cultural pluralism, assimilation, and schooling.

Not the least of our tasks is to reconsider the concepts we use in describing the relations between these groups. To a certain degree, they are derived from popular usage and bound to a given time and place—rather than an intellectual and theoretically generated product.

What precisely do we mean by such terms as *ethnic*, *race*, *racism*, *minority*, *prejudice*, *institutionalized racism*, *exploitation*, and *assimilation*? And, if we know what we

mean by them, how are they to be gauged? Perhaps it is inevitable that these terms be ambiguous, but if so we should find out why. In any case, just to keep everything open for examination, the theme's title excludes the term *race*, not because groups popularly known as such are to be left out—far from it—but rather because we must determine if this widely used term should be part of the vocabulary of a scientific study. Given the definition of the term, are whites and blacks races? If not, what is gained by perpetuating a falsehood? What would be lost? The actual classification system used in a society is itself a fascinating subject, since it varies widely over time and place, and in turn raises questions about the societal and historical factors that drive such differences.

Thanks to an inspired Program Committee, I hope to have thematic sessions help us re-examine and question these issues in ways that we normally neglect. Moreover, it will also be an opportunity for all of us to learn about ethnic relations throughout the world. □

## Corrections

■ The date for the North Central Sociological Association's 1990 meeting was listed incorrectly in the December 1989 issue of *Footnotes*. The NCSA will meet jointly with the Southern Sociological Society March 22-25, 1990, in Louisville, KY.

■ The headline for the lead article on page 1 of the January 1990 issue was misspelled. It should have read, "In Memoriam." □

## Observing

### Monitoring Ourselves: The ASA Election Process; Considering Accreditation

This month's "Open Forum" contains a letter strongly questioning the new policy of not publishing in *Footnotes* the vote totals for ASA elections. A couple of other members had expressed surprise at the new policy, having missed the Council minutes in which the matter was discussed and voted on. This is the first letter that actually questions the policy. For the benefit of those who may not recall, the new policy is that vote totals are distributed to all candidates as part of the official announcement of results. Further, vote totals are available to members on request.

The new policy is designed to encourage more members who are less well known to run for office without having to face the public embarrassment of being defeated by overwhelming numbers. That such a policy could be seen as a serious threat to ASA's efforts to foster democratic elections was certainly not foreseen by Council. Council has been concerned about the comparatively low turnout of voters in recent elections. In the past ten years actual voters have ranged between 34% and 46% of those eligible. And in recent years, even the presence of multiple petition candidates has not been sufficient to attract more than 39% of the eligible voters.

Nor is ASA alone in suffering from low voter turnouts. Most of the social science associations report turnouts of between 35% and 40%, and regardless of whether the electoral slate includes one or two candidates for the presidency. The turnout for other offices is even lower. It will be interesting to see whether the new policy has any impact on voter turnout. A study by D'Antonio and Tuch, soon to be completed, will show



William V. D'Antonio, ASA Executive Officer

that voter turnout is related to structural features like organizational participation, e.g., membership in sections or SWS, and demographic characteristics, e.g., senior status, age, sex. Further, high turnover from year to year suggests that members having the above characteristics vote when they have a strong feeling for or against particular candidates.

Still, the concern expressed in the "Open Forum" letter suggests that the decision not to announce the election results in *Footnotes* will further erode the democratic structure of the Association. I look forward to your comments.

□ □ □

Accreditation is an issue that may be looming on the horizon. During their annual meeting in Baton Rouge last October, the Mid-South Sociological Association addressed the pros and cons of accreditation during a special session. The legislatures and boards of regents of several states (Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee) are imposing "performance criteria"

at state colleges and universities as a prerequisite for funding. According to one department chair in the region, this "performance funding, is based partly on a university's ability to receive accreditation for its creditable programs . . . . An creditable program in sociology would give me a good deal more bargaining power with the administration for such items as travel, equipment and new positions."

In many state colleges and universities, social work and criminal justice programs are part of the sociology department and may be subject to state accreditation agencies. One department chair remarked on the accreditation visit for the social work program in his department as follows: "The site team received generous allotments of administrative time (1 to 2 hours with department chair, dean, veep for academic affairs, and half an hour with the president). Question: When did sociology ever receive such a concentrated time of review and consideration?"

Those supporting accreditation see it as an opportunity to develop quality control, to make programs more rigorous, and to make them more marketable. The latter is seen as vital in situations where administrations are seeking to cut programs that seem esoteric or are poorly run or weak academically, or where there is stiff competition for scarce resources.

Those opposing accreditation see many dangers. First is the fact that sociology is a core part of the liberal arts, and to seek accreditation for sociology is to professionalize it and thus diminish its intellectual content as well as departmental autonomy. There is also the concern about standardization across states and regions. And even more importantly, there is the concern about the formal apparatus needed to implement accreditation. Accreditation is expensive to the colleges and universities, and requires a large number of qualified persons to carry out accreditation visits.

Sociology and the other social sciences are enjoying a new boomlet as we enter the 1990s. The boomlet includes burgeoning undergraduate enrollments and growing numbers of majors. How, if at all, would accreditation affect these trends? It may well be time for the Association to lead a series of formal conferences and workshops about the undergraduate major, and the role of undergraduate sociology in the undergraduate curriculum, regardless of whether or not accreditation is to be taken seriously as a possible response to state and regional funding pressures.

The Association devoted several years and much energy to the development of a broadly based Certification Program, which has to date not been widely supported by the individual members it was intended to serve. It is understandable that Council will be very slow to react to calls for accreditation, albeit that the focus here would be on the collective security of the discipline or subsets thereof. Still, my own sense is that we ought to give the matter a fair hearing. Is the problem localized to just a few states in one region of the country? Or is there a growing

national problem of funding that is centered increasingly around the idea of accreditation?

I look forward to some correspondence about accreditation.—WVD/A □

### John Hagan Wins Criminology Award



John Hagan

The American Sociological Association's Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance presented its Distinguished Scholar Award for 1989 to John Hagan of the University of Toronto. The award is presented annually to the author(s) of a book or series of articles published in the past five years that constitutes a major contribution to the study of crime, law, and deviance. Hagan was chosen from among a large number of nominees for his book, *Structural Criminology* (Rutgers University Press, 1989). The book is a collection of articles published previously but put together now in a manner that draws attention to the need for a structural criminology and advances a methodology by which to achieve such a criminology. The author argues that a structural approach involves social relations organized along horizontal and vertical lines of power. Structural criminology is distinguished by efforts to measure, analyze, and otherwise bring these power relationships directly into the development of criminological theory. Hagan's book focuses on the concepts of power, class, and social change as fundamental to an understanding of crime and reactions to it. These concepts are threaded through analyses of white collar crime, racism within the criminal justice system, gender and crime, and family structure and crime. The research described in the book is methodologically strong and can be expected to promote considerable research and debate within the discipline.

This year's Distinguished Scholar Award committee consisted of Meda Chesney-Lind (University of Hawaii-Manoa), Ruth Peterson (Ohio State University), Lauren Snider (Queen's University), Charles Wellford (University of Maryland), and Joseph Sheley (Tulane University).

Joseph F. Sheley, Chair, Distinguished Scholar Award Committee □

### ASA Has TDD Machine

The ASA Executive Office now has a TDD machine to communicate with our hearing impaired members.

Please note the phone number:  
(202) 872-0486

## Inside 1722

A series of articles on the ASA Executive Office staff

### "Here's what I'm doing with a BA in Sociology"

Maru Corrada joined the ASA less than a year ago, but she's a "quick study." Her original job title was as administrative assistant to the Teaching Services and Professional Development Programs. But when she let on that she'd taken some computer courses in college, she was in for new assignments. Maru helped get BITNET up and running in the office so ASA is electronically linked with many of its members (ASA@GWUVM, for your information). She has worked to train ASA to become more computer literate, beyond their own work functions, and has a knack for getting computers and people together. To know Maru is to recognize she is anything but a "computer nerd."

A native of Puerto Rico, Maru came to the mainland to attend Catholic University, where she majored in sociology. Her work in the department office there won raves from the faculty. When the ASA was looking for a new staff person, she was recommended for her organizational skills and talent in sociology. The office has benefitted from her bilingualism, too. After graduation, Maru worked as a paralegal in a law firm, but responded to ASA's job offer to come on board as an administrative assistant.

The Burroughs computer in the ASA office is quite a beast to tame. Maru has



Maru Corrada

doggedly read the manuals and by trial and error seems to have learned how to make it do most of the functions the office needs. She's also working on a network of stand alone PCs to aid the sociologists' hunger to do data analysis and to set up inventories for ASA publications. ASA has revised her job title to include System Manager responsibilities as well as continuing her work with the Teaching Services Program.

ASA always talks up the BA student and Maru embodies the talents of the best of them.—CBH □

# A Peace Movement Has Emerged Against the War on Drugs

by Craig Reinman, University of California-Santa Cruz; and Harry Gene Levine, Queens College, City University of New York

Almost from the moment of his appointment as the Bush Administration's "Drug Czar," William Bennett began to mobilize the citizenry for America's latest "war on drugs." He spoke passionately to audiences across America to rally support for what he plainly sees as a crucial moral crusade. In a March 1989 speech he urged a "war on yuppies," whose recreational use of criminalized substances, he claimed, was responsible for "the murder and mayhem" in our cities. While he did not propose prison for yuppie users, he did urge that their BMW's be confiscated.<sup>1</sup> A few weeks later Bennett implored school children to report their drug-using peers to officials. "It isn't snitching," he argued, but rather "an act of true loyalty—of true friendship."<sup>2</sup>

After months of planning, Mr. Bennett unveiled his master plan for a drug-free America in September. It included nearly \$8 billion in new spending, over two-thirds of which was targeted for more police and prisons. President Bush gave the plan a high-profile launching in a major televised address during which he held up a bag of crack—the stuff he said was "sapping our strength as a nation." To demonstrate the ubiquity of the problem and the urgent need for war, the President noted that the bag of crack had been confiscated only days before in Lafayette Park just across the street from the White House.<sup>3</sup> To follow up on the speech, Mr. Bennett then spent three days in a "tornado of salesmanship" in Senate and House hearings and on the news-talk shows of CBS, ABC, NBC AND CNN.<sup>4</sup>

Despite such a high-profile start and Mr. Bennett's best marketing efforts, however, the war on drugs strategy has not sold particularly well. First, journalists angered the President by reporting that his bag of crack turned out to be a prop dreamed up by his media advisors, and that the Drug Enforcement Agency and local police had been forced to go to great lengths to lure a crack dealer to the park near the White House (the location of which he had not known before) so as to make the "buy" accord with the script.<sup>5</sup>

Then Milton Friedman, conservative economist and Nobel Prize winner, wrote an op-ed piece in the *Wall Street Journal* entitled "An Open Letter to Bill Bennett." While agreeing with his friend that "drugs are a scourge," Friedman urged Bennett (from "the bottom of my heart") to consider the possibility that the basic premises of the war were "mistaken": "The path you propose of more police, more jails, use of the military in foreign countries, harsh penalties for drug users, and a whole panoply of repressive measures can only make a bad situation worse. The drug war cannot be won by those tactics without undermining the human liberty and individual freedom that you and I cherish." Friedman argued against "turning the United States into an armed camp" in which "shooting down unidentified planes 'on suspicion' can be seriously considered as a drug war tactic."<sup>6</sup> In any event, Friedman concluded, such tactics historically have only made drug problems worse.

Others who have been sympathetic to Republican policies joined Friedman in dissent. Editorial writers for *The Economist*, *Financial World*, *The New Republic*, and William F. Buckley, Jr. in *National Review* all came out against the new plan and in favor of at least examining legalization options. They pointed to the lessons of

alcohol Prohibition and previous drug scares and concluded that repression has never worked. They also noted that the war strategy did nothing to address underlying economic problems or shorten the long waiting lists for drug treatment. Even sympathetic experts warned that the plan's goals for reduced drug use were overly optimistic.<sup>7</sup>

Mr. Bennett has encountered more and more resistance to the war on drugs and more calls for what might be termed *glasnost* in public policy discourse and *perestroika* in drug law. Ethan Nadelmann, a professor at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public Policy at Princeton who has published widely-read articles advocating drug de-criminalization in *Foreign Policy* and *The Public Interest*, came out with a similar and even stronger piece in the prestigious journal, *Science*.<sup>8</sup>

Shortly thereafter a wealthy Chicago investor, Richard J. Dennis, donated \$2 million to the Drug Policy Foundation in Washington, DC, the most significant institutional voice against the drug war. Started by American University professor Arnold Tebach some three years ago, the Foundation has used its new financial clout to reward scholars, police chiefs, judges, and politicians who have opposed repressive drug policies. At its Third Annual International Conference on Drug Policy Reform last November the Foundation Board gave an award to Kurt Schmoke, former prosecutor and now Mayor of Baltimore, for his courage in being the first elected official to come out in favor of broadening the debate about drug policy to include de-criminalization.

Faced with an increasing number of such conscientious objectors, Mr. Bennett began to vent his frustration. In a November speech, he admitted "I'm mad; I'm frustrated; I'm worried; I'm concerned" that the crusade is losing steam and that our leaders "lack the will; the patience—and maybe the stomach" to wage the war. According to one account, Bennett "accused Congress of dallying, state legislators of posturing, educators of hypocrisy" and "bad faith."

He was particularly distressed that his crusade was being undermined by what he called the "defection" of more well-known Republicans, such as former Reagan Administration Secretary of State George Schultz. Mr. Schultz upset both Bennett and Bush with a speech published in the *Wall Street Journal* in which he urged that we at least "consider and examine forms of controlled legalization" in order to "take the criminality out of the drug business." Such ideas, according to Mr. Bennett, are "going around intellectual salons and the academy, libertarians, [sic] and its getting currency with people who want more than anything else to be *au courant*."<sup>9</sup>

In December, Mr. Bennett's venom sprayed closer to social scientists. He used the occasion of a speech at Harvard to lash out at scholars who have not gotten behind his crusade. He asserted that we are not doing any research on these important topics and that "intellectuals" who advocate legalization were "scandalous" and lacked "civic courage." He demanded that we "get with the program."<sup>10</sup>

Unfortunately for Mr. Bennett, the next day he was faced with another "defection" from someone who was not one of the usual suspects. Former prosecutor and U.S. District Judge Robert Sweet shocked Bennett and other Bush Administration officials when he proclaimed in a speech in New York that his years on the front lines had convinced him that "the war on

drugs is bankrupt." Judge Sweet observed that "More money, more prisoners, more addicts—these numbers demonstrate to me our present prohibitive policy has failed, flatly and without serious question . . . Drugs have become an escape for those without a stake in society . . . Let's face that honestly and recognize that we must alter our society to eliminate, or at least substantially reduce, poverty." Judge Sweet, the first federal judge to come out publicly in favor of legalization, admitted that the lawful availability of drugs might risk an increase in drug use and abuse. But, he added, "the gamble would have to be that addressing the underlying causes, providing safe narcotics and treating the users would ultimately result in a healthier America." Mr. Bennett called the judge's position "morally scandalous."<sup>11</sup>

Recent developments suggest that Mr. Bennett and his colleagues in the Bush Administration are protesting so vehemently precisely because they no longer have a hegemonic lock on truth, morality, or the best public policy. They have been confronted with a growing chorus of knowledgeable people from all professions and ideological camps who are making compelling cases for alternatives to the drug war.

To the list of names already mentioned can be added Ira Glasser, head of the American Civil Liberties Union, the late Professor Norman Zinberg and Professor Lester Grinspoon of the Harvard Medical School, Eric Sterling, formerly a lawyer for the House Judiciary Committee and now president of the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation, former Carter Administration State Department official Hodding Carter III, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Congressman George Crockett of Michigan, lawyer and former head of the joint American Bar Association/American Medical Association commission on drug problems Rufus King, University of Chicago economist Gary Becker, and Dr. Kildare Clarke, Associate Medical Director of the Emergency Department at Kings County Hospital in New York. There surely will be many others who come forward as the social and financial costs of an unsuccessful war mount.

It seems to us that sociologists have some stake in all this. Bennett's moral entrepreneurship has an authoritarian cast which more and more appears to be an attack on the very craft of social science. He has used his position to cast aspersions on the integrity of a huge range of scholars whose only sins are to have dared to disagree with the Bush party line or to have suggested that a public health strategy may have some demonstrable advantages over a punishment strategy. These are, as we like to say, empirical questions, not ideological ones—questions that are answerable only when we have used all of the best tools we have at our disposal.

Mr. Bennett has repeatedly claimed that those of us who do not force our scholarship through his ideological sieve and come up with the "good" answers are "bad" scientists and citizens. We think he has it backwards. For to assume *a priori* answers to all the complex questions involved in our drug problems is not only a slap at science; it debases the democratic discourse needed for effective public policy.

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>"Drug Czar Wants War on Yuppies," *Los Angeles Times*, March 19, 1989.

<sup>2</sup>"Drug Czar Asks Students to Tell on Friends," *New York Times*, May 18, 1989.

<sup>3</sup>"President Offers Strategy for U.S. on Drug Control," *New York Times*, September 6, 1989.

<sup>4</sup>"Bennett's New Weapon in War on Drugs Is Tact," *New York Times*, September 10, 1989.

<sup>5</sup>"White House Set Up Drug Buy in the Park for Bush TV Speech," *New York Times*, September 23, 1989. The most detailed investigation of how the "bust" was arranged may be found in Jefferson Morley's "The Kid Who Sold Crack to the President," (*Washington City Paper*, Volume 9, Number 50, December 15-21, 1989).

<sup>6</sup>Milton Friedman, "An Open Letter to Bill Bennett," *Wall Street Journal*, September 7, 1989.

<sup>7</sup>"Mission Impossible," *The Economist*, September 2, 1989; "The Case for Legalization," *Financial World*, October 3, 1989; "On Battleground of the Street, Few See a Victory Over Drugs," *New York Times*, September 7, 1989; "Bush's Drug Plan: Scorn on Besieged Streets," *New York Times*, September 8, 1989; "President's 'Victory Over Drugs' Is Decades Away, Officials

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## To The Editor

### Rossi Apologizes

The purpose of this letter is to set the record straight concerning certain statements I made in the course of a recorded interview with Barnard Barber concerning the Transitional Aid to Release Prisoners (TARP) experiments in Georgia and Texas, financed by the Department of Labor. A lightly edited transcript of this interview appears in Barber's book *Effective Social Science* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1987). I take this step because some of those statements may be construed as critical of Kenneth Lenihan, John Jay College, and Howard Rosen, former Director of Research of the Employment and Training Division of the Department.

The interview contained several statements which are simply untrue. Specifically, I was not called in by Howard Rosen to serve as a "study doctor" to a research project that was in difficulty. Nor did I negotiate with Senator Proxmire's staff to avoid TARP receiving a "Golden Fleece" award. I also made statements that implied that Howard Rosen's office undertook the study because experiments were "fashionable." I also made untrue statements that might be interpreted as claiming non-professional behavior on Kenneth Lenihan's part during the conduct of the data collection on either TARP or its predecessor Baltimore LIFE experiment.

My opinion of Howard Rosen and his professional abilities remains unchanged from the time I dedicated the monograph on the TARP experiment, *Money, Work and Crime* (Academic Press, 1980) to him and his qualities of devotion, perseverance and innovativeness. I have always held (and continue to do so) the highest regard for Kenneth Lenihan's handling both of the Baltimore and TARP experiments. Indeed, Lenihan is one of the co-authors of the TARP monograph (along with Richard A. Berk).

The interview took place a few days after I had undergone serious surgery. I believe that the stress I was under at the time led me to exaggerate my role in the experiment and to downplay the role of my colleagues. This is an explanation, but not an excuse. (Of course, Barnard Barber is in no way responsible for my errors).

I regret exceedingly any harm I may have inflicted on Howard Rosen and Kenneth Lenihan.

Peter H. Rossi, Stuart A. Rice Professor of Sociology, and SADR Acting Director, University of Massachusetts-Amherst □

## Teaching

### Making the Evaluation Process More Credible

by Carla B. Howery

Faculty have heard all the arguments about student evaluation: students can't evaluate content, students are suckers for showpersons, popular teachers or easy graders are rated more highly. Departments and college wide committees argue about the validity of the rating systems, and how to "count" the numbers in promotion, tenure, and merit pay decisions. (See Roberts' article in January *Footnotes* as one way to evaluate teaching more comprehensively.)

Sociologists can elevate the debate by using their skills to make reasonable interpretations of the numbers. Our knowledge of group processes, of organizational culture, of attributional processes, and of methodology puts us in an ideal position to *interpret* and use the educational research on student evaluations.

Consider the standard end-of-the-course evaluation: students are preoccupied with the pending final exam, grades, and "getting out." Those students who thoughtfully make suggestions for improvement will not see the fruits of their suggestions. Standardized forms foster careless reading of items (especially when worded in the negative) and random markings. Although students have filled out quite a few course evaluation forms, they probably have not been

briefed on simple methodology, how the results are used (and possibly misused), the importance of "clean" data, and a notion of the importance of an evaluation process for program design.

A short presentation on evaluation procedures, using the form you use and several other examples, is valuable. In addition, consider using a midterm evaluation and possibly mini-evaluations of specific aspects of the course. Whether these are counted in personnel decisions or not, the information can be useful to the instructor in modifying the course and strengthening it. Students deserve feedback on their comments and to the extent that their comments are taken seriously and result in changes, the feedback process will be reinforcing to a more careful approach to evaluation.

#### The Mid-Term Evaluation

Mid-term evaluations give students a chance to make comments in a less pressured context and with the expectation that their feedback could result in changes in the course. It is important to be clear about the procedure and the possible outcomes. If you are not going to change a book midstream, make it clear that the evaluation of that reading is information that most directly affect future students. However, if considerable feedback shows a book that is difficult or unclear, the pro-

fessor can change lectures, offer review sessions, or do a number of other efforts to ameliorate the problems.

The midterm evaluation can take several forms. A simple check off rating, possibly mirroring the end-of-term form is easy to administer. Include some space for open ended comments directed at specific aspects of the course: the use of class sessions, material that is unclear, effective and ineffective behaviors of the professor (and TAs, if any). It's appropriate to ask for feedback on *effective* aspects of the course, as well as those that may merit tinkering.

Share the results with the students. Show them that 10% of the class rates the discussion sessions very negatively, but 60% say they are the strongest part of the class. Maria and her lunch clique may make up most of that 10% and wonder why the discussions aren't dropped. Show people the results and they can understand the extent to which their views prevail. Use the data as an exercise in methodology. What might be flawed questions? What are alternative explanations?

Indicate what changes will and will not be made and why. Faculty must use their professional judgment to make decisions about the courses they teach. A simple majority vote of concern about the use of guest speakers doesn't mean that no more should be scheduled. Explore the reasons

for the feedback (in this case, it may be a spurious concern about how that material is graded) and explain to students why you set the course up this way in the first place, and why you may proceed as planned. Nonetheless, consistent critical feedback should be attended to. Faculty can use colleagues, the professional development center, or other resources to discuss the results and come up with possible options.

Evaluate the evaluators: Thank students for their careful responses and show where their suggestions have made a difference. Such cause-effect links are very reinforcing to students and should contribute to constructive, mature judgments in the future. In a like manner, show where data were "dirty" by off hand comments, misplaced humor, personal attacks, etc.

#### Instant Feedback on Particular Features of a Course

One frustration about end-of-term evaluation forms is that they are not sufficiently specific to help the instructor. The mean score on "how effective were the instructor's lectures?" may be high, but the instructor "knows" that the three lectures on demographic changes were weak, but the other lectures in the course were stellar. No course needs complete overhaul. One way for a professor to pinpoint areas for change is to ask specific questions about specific instructional moments in the course.

Especially with large lecture courses, a simple form can be developed to ask about the lecture on a particular day. The form can be distributed to a few different discussion groups each time, or it can be randomly distributed at the door. The respondents fill out the form immediately and place the forms in a box as they exit. The form asks specifically about which concepts and ideas were clear or unclear, as well as about the manner of presentation and related readings. These responses can be filed with the lecture notes for that day and review as the course is updated for the next semester.

Rick Karas at Sonoma State distributes index cards and asks students to write comments on what is working well and not so well in the course to date. His colleague, Red Thomas, periodically distributes a page that asks:

- (1) "What's working for you in this course?"
- (2) "What isn't working for you in this course?"
- (3) "What do you propose to do about it?" (The third question is deliberately phrased to get students to take active responsibility for their own learning in the course.)

Faculty can take a few minutes at the start of a class session to reflect on the comments.

The academic culture re: student evaluations of teaching is poisoned with an adversarial, "blow off" quality to the way courses and faculty are now evaluated. The norms and values need to be changed, as slowly and deliberately as a small group of sociology faculty can. Sociologists who: (1) show the importance of evaluations; (2) train students to make careful judgments; (3) reinforce students for their feedback; (4) ask for feedback at times conducive to careful responses; and (5) get information on specific practices that can be improved will find the process more respectful and helpful. □

## New Research Institute Named to Honor Sociologist

by Susan Frensilii

Michigan State University formally established the Julian Samora Research Institute on November 16, 1989, "for the purpose of extending the University's land grant philosophy and its resources to the Latino community of Michigan and the Midwest via a program of interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary public policy research and outreach."

The mission of the institute will be oriented toward an applied policy as well as providing research in Latino issues. A policy research institute with a strong outreach focus (that means developing policy with community leaders) is a major goal of this institute.

Julian Samora is a pioneer in Mexican-American studies in the Midwest. During his career at Michigan State University and the University of Notre Dame, he was instrumental in establishing the field of Mexican-American Studies as a discipline.

Samora, now Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Notre Dame, is the first Mexican-American known to have received a PhD in Sociology, which he earned from Washington University (St. Louis) in 1953.

As a result of his experience and expertise, Samora has been invited to serve on a number of government and private boards and commissions, including the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the National Institute of Mental Health and the President's Commission on Rural Poverty. He also has served as an editor of many journals including *International Migration Review* and *Nuestro*.

Included among his publications are: *Los Mojados: The Wetback Story* (1971), *La Raza: Forgotten Americans* (1966), *Mexican-Americans in a Midwest Metropolis* (1967), and *Gunpowder Justice: A Reassessment of the Texas Rangers* (1979). He is currently working on

a historical account of four families living in the Southwest from the sixteenth century to the present.

At Notre Dame, he directed the Mexico Boarder Studies Project, sponsored by the Ford Foundation. He has been a visiting professor at a number of universities including the Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

Samora has had a major impact on the discipline as well as all social sciences in general because of the number of students he has mentored. Not only is he a pioneer in Mexican-American studies, he was one of the cofounders of the National Council of La Raza (an umbrella policy organization representing Latino interests). Samora is a social activist and this is what the institute wants to reflect—his activism with policy making and community outreach.

Following Professor Samora's example and Michigan State University's land grant tradition, the goal of research at the institute will be to "bring tradition back to the people." The central focus of the Institute's research agenda encompasses both policy and outreach in the following areas: Industry—the recession in the industrial economy, its recent diversification and recovery, and other effects of these structural changes on the Latino migrant; Agriculture—the decline of the family farm, the rise of corporate agriculture and the productive participation of Latino migrant and seasonal farm workers; and Adaptive Strategies—the impact of structural change on Latino families and the quality of life in urban and rural communities where they are concentrated.

Samora took part in the planning conference which set up the research agenda for the institute. The first product from the institute was a statewide perspective of farm labor in the state of Michigan. The study provided an up-to-date analysis of

the demand for and supply of migrant and seasonal farm workers in the state, a directory of service agencies, new estimates of the number of farm workers, a prioritization of farm worker's needs, an assessment of the issues facing service providers and an agenda for further research.

This project directs the attention of practitioners and service agencies to the problems and concerns of the workers. The product provides a benchmark for researchers studying this labor.

The Institute will be housed in the College of Education and will be directed by Richard A. Navarro, Associate Professor of teacher education. Navarro joined the MSU faculty in 1983. He earned a PhD at Stanford University in International Development Education and recently was named a fellow in the Committee on Institutional Cooperation's Academic Leadership Program.

Navarro states that this institute is unique in that it has a nontraditional focus not just on Latino research and scholarship but also on policy discussion and decision making.

He also feels that because of the Midwest's heterogeneous Latino population, it is important that this type of institute be located in the region. "Latinos came to the Midwest for economic interests and with those interests failing, the decline of the metal bending industries for instance, this is a good place to study the economic implications on the Latino laborers."

The Institute has working papers available as well as postdoctoral fellowships.

Navarro, who never studied with Samora but has always been an admirer, says, "The way he [Samora] has represented the unity between intellectual life and commitment to the community and its social problems has set an example as to how important an impact scholarship can have on addressing problems." □

## Sociologists Receive Honors and Awards

### Udry Receives MERIT Award

Dr. J. Richard Udry has received a MERIT award from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to pursue his research on biosocial models of adolescent behavior. Udry is the Director of the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at and Child Health there. NICHD officials saw this prestigious award is given to a very select number of scholars with distinguished records. Of NICHD-funded research, merit awards free these outstanding researchers from the need to submit repeated renewal applications by providing up to ten years of research support. Udry's award was only the third to be made in the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences program at NICHD.

Udry's research program on biosocial models of adolescent behavior has been funded by NICHD since 1978. It is based on a ground-breaking theoretical factors such as pubertal development and steroid hormone effects into sociological models to explain the development of sexual behavior in adolescents. As Udry reported in two recent articles in the *American Sociological Review*, he has found that the incor-

poration of biological factors transforms the pictures of how sociological factors influence adolescent behavior. The MERIT award allows him to study new samples of adolescents intensively over several years to pursue further implications of his findings.

When asked to comment on the award, Udry said, "Sociologists have a difficult time accommodating their theories to consider biological effects because it requires transcending the disciplinary boundaries of their training. It is deeply gratifying to receive this kind of recognition of the importance of my theoretical approach. And, of course, I appreciate having secure funding for the project for several years."

### Arlene Kaplan Daniels Named Miller Lecturer

Arlene Kaplan Daniels has been named Cheryl Miller Lecturer for 1990. The Cheryl Miller Lectureship on Women and Social Change was established by SWS, Sociologists for Women in Society, in memory of Cheryl Miller.

Arlene Kaplan Daniels received her PhD from University of California-Berkeley in

1960. Presently she teaches at Northwestern University where she is a professor in the Department of Sociology. She has published several articles on the military, military psychiatry, psychiatry and the ethics of professions including "The Social Function of the Career Fool" with Richard R. Daniels, "The Low Caste Stranger in Social Research," "The Social Construction of Military Psychiatric Diagnoses," and "Normal Mental Illness and Understandable Excuses: The Philosophy of Combat Psychiatry." Her edited books include *Academics on the Line* (with Rachel Kahn-Hut and Richard Colvard), *Hearth and Home: Images of Women in the Mass Media* (with Gaye Tuchman and James Benet), *Women and Work* (with Rachel Kahn-Hut and Richard Colvard), and *Women and Trade Unions in Eleven Industrialized Countries* (with Alice Cook and Val Lorwin). Her most recent book is titled *Invisible Careers: Women Civic Leaders in the Volunteer World*. Her professional activities include service as Editor of *Social Problems*, President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), and member of the Board of Trustees of the SSSP and the Council of the American Sociological Association.

As the Cheryl Miller Lecturer, Arlene will give an initial lecture at Loyola University in the spring and then two more lectures at colleges and universities to be selected. The Lectureship carries an honorarium of the \$500. Previous Lecturers include Barbara Reskin, Barrie Thorne, Janet Chafetz, Barbara Katz Rothman and Maxine Baca Zinn.

Campuses and groups wishing to be considered as one of the two sites which Dr. Daniels will visit after the Loyola lecture should contact Dr. Kathleen McCourt, Department of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626.

### Pastore Honored by University of Wisconsin

The Brazil Projects group of the University of Wisconsin's Department of Rural Sociology is pleased to announce the awarding by the University of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science to the distinguished sociologist, Dr. Jose Pastore, Professor Titular of the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, in recognition of his brilliant career as a teacher, author, researcher, and public servant.

Dr. Pastore completed his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Wisconsin in 1968. His dozen books and over fifty research articles cover a wide range of topics—science policy, educational policy, agricultural policy, rural poverty, industrial relations, crime, poverty among urban children, among others. His book, *Inequality and Social Mobility in Brazil* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1982) changed the terms of discussion of social mobility in developing nations, showing that upward and downward "circulation" mobility and upward rural-to-urban "structural" mobility are characteristic of Brazil despite its high degree to inequality and low average income. Besides Dr. Pastore's academic and policy activities, he is also an occasional columnist for Brazilian newspapers. In the early 1970s he served as the chief Architect of EMBRAPA and EMBRATER, Brazil's famed national agricultural research and extension organizations. In the early 1980s, forward-looking labor legislation designed by him helped to facilitate the nation's return to democracy. For these and other services to his nation, he has been decorated twice, receiving the order of Merit of labor in 1985 and the Order of Rio Branco in 1982. □

## AAAS Program Takes Journals to African Researchers

Researchers everywhere turn to technical journals to keep abreast of advances in their field. However, the cost of these journals frequently causes a problem even for U.S. research institutions. For universities and research institutes in developing countries, the cost of scientific journals is prohibitive and researchers often must work without access to the latest data.

To help solve this problem in sub-Saharan Africa, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) is working with several of its affiliates in a unique journal distribution effort. Member organizations of the American Council of Learned Societies also are involved in the project, broadening the base of social sciences represented and holding in the humanities.

Some 50 AAAS affiliated scientific and engineering societies currently donate subscriptions to many of their journals. These journals are distributed to libraries at universities and research institutions in 35 sub-Saharan African countries. ASA is a participating association, donating fifty subscriptions of *Contemporary Sociology* and the *American Sociological Review*.

The Committee on World Sociology is extending this project by reviewing journal subscriptions in all countries. The Committee will advise the ASA where to donate additional complimentary copies so that they will be of greatest use to the most people. In addition, ASA hopes to supply a copy of *Footnotes* to every country to keep foreign scholars informed about the Annual Meeting and other opportunities for collaboration.

For more information on ASA's Committee on World Sociology, contact its chair, Craig Calhoun, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, or Carla Howery in the ASA Executive Office. □

## ASF Receives First Will Bequest

The American Sociological Foundation has received official notification from the Estate of Dr. Hanan C. Selvin that he has left a bequest to the Foundation in his Will. This is the first such bequest received by the Foundation since it was established in 1984.

Dr. Selvin, who received his doctorate from Columbia University in 1956, taught at Berkeley and Rochester, before moving to SUNY Stony Brook in 1967 as Department Chair. He retired from Stony Brook in 1985. He died of lung cancer in July, 1989. His obituary appeared in the November 1989 issue of *Footnotes*.

The Foundation completed a major fund drive in 1988, and is now about one fourth of the way toward its goal of a \$1 million endowment. In 1988 it made its first award, a grant of \$10,000 to help initiate the new Minority Opportunity Summer Training Program. Meanwhile, member contributions as part of the 1990 Dues Renewal total about \$4,000 so far this year. The Trustees are currently in negotiations that may lead to a second challenge grant. Details should be forthcoming this spring. Persons interested in making special contributions to the Foundation may contact its President, Dr. Kai Erikson, or this office. □

## Open Forum

### Publishing Vote Totals: A Loss for Democracy?

At first I was appalled by the announcement of the decision not to publish the vote totals of elections in our Association, but on thinking it over I realize the decision is correct.

My first reaction, I now realize, was that of a naive democrat. In the past I believed that publishing vote totals was an integral part of a democratic process that called for open nominations, elections whose integrity could be monitored by any voter; a process culminating in publication of the totals so the preferences of the voters would be known, reinforcing the democratic processes. And, of course, in the event of any suspicion of shenanigans any voter would have the right to question the totals.

After careful thought I realize I was wrong. What is essential to democratic processes is not essential to sociologists. We are all of such integrity that only a foul minded person might think that any voting irregularities are possible, or even conceivable. Also, democracy is unnecessarily harsh. Those who lose a democratic election should be protected from embarrassment. Think, if presidential vote totals were not published Barry Goldwater and George McGovern would have been spared the embarrassment of their ignominious defeats. Our democratic processes are so fragile that they need all the help they can get. If we aren't able to find people to fill all the positions then we must do whatever is necessary to fill those positions. Why, who knows what would happen if a position in our Association remained vacant until someone came along to fill it. Disaster, disaster.

Since we are all of such integrity and probity, and our Council knows best, it is probably wise to dispense with all elections. In that way there will be no losers and the amount of sociological embarrassment will be nil. In lieu of our current embarrassing democratic procedures why don't we just dispense with all future elections. The present Council can just devise some method of perpetuating itself. Perhaps, the current members can serve for some term—10, 15, or 20 years.

At the end of each member's term the then current members of the Council can appoint a new member. The members of the Council can select qualified members for the various positions that are now filled by those embarrassing elections. The whole governance process will be streamlined, the trains will run on time, and quite a bit of money will be saved. Democratic processes are crude, painful, inefficient, expensive, and have many disadvantages. Those of us of unquestioned integrity and true democratic spirit really don't need the safeguards such processes supply at such great expense and with such inconvenience and pain. I have been an observer of elections in departments of sociology in American colleges and universities for more than thirty years and I know that sociologists are of such integrity that publishing vote totals is completely unnecessary. Every election I have ever witnessed has conformed to the highest ideals of democracy. Shame on anyone who wants to know how the election came out. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are revelling in the prospect of democratic elections. But I'll bet it won't take them long before they realize that the election of leaders by the population is filled with confusion, traps, and embarrassments. It won't be long, I'm sure, before they opt for their former system, the ballot with the single list. Only a pathological attachment to democratic procedures insists on embarrassing the losers of elections.

Please see that this letter gets to the members of the Council, and if space permits please publish it in *Footnotes* so the poor misguided advocates of elections and the publication of vote totals will be set straight, once and for all.

Bernhardt Lieberman, University of Pittsburgh □

# ASA Committees and Representatives

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(Elected by Council with rotating membership)

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### Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee

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# IIS 29th International Congress In Rome

The theme of the IIS International Congress held in Rome from June 12-16 was "The Status of Sociology as a Science and Social Policy Formation." Plenary sessions were held each morning directly on the theme. Working sessions in the afternoons focused on more restricted topics related to the theme but also on conventional coverages of sociological topics. The meetings were held at the CNR (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche) which has a large meeting hall equipped with simultaneous translation facilities, as well as other fine meeting rooms. There were over 250 pre-registrations for the Congress, but the actual attendance including partial and late registrations and guests was over 400 persons, somewhat less than the last time the IIS Congress was held in Rome in 1969.

Outgoing officers from the U.S. included: Edgar F. Borgatta, President, Otto N. Larsen, Vice-President, and Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Conseiller. The newly elected President is Paolo Ammassari from Italy. Other officers

include Vice-Presidents William D'Antonio, U.S., Karl van Meter, France, and Erwin K. Scheuch, West Germany; Con seillers Shogo Koyano, Japan, Gioacchino Santanche, Italy, Pablo Suarez, Sweden, Massamichi Sasaki, Japan, and Yoship Knebayashi, Japan; Censeur Alberto Gasperini, Italy; Secretary General/Treasurer Alan Hedley, Canada.

A major event during the meetings was a special session in honor of Vittorio Castellano's 80th birthday. Professor Castellano, a major force supporting the activities of the IIS, has been a dean and a professor at the University of Rome, "La Sapienza," with a distinguished career first as a statistician and then as a sociologist. At the session he was awarded a gold medal of the Comune di Roma, "Natale di Roma." A second medal was presented to Edgar F. Borgatta as the President of the IIS.

Two major social events were the reception buffet on the first evening of the Congress at the Gardens of "Villa Cafferelli" at the Campidoglio, and on

Wednesday evening a social dinner was held in the splendor of the Barberini Palace. These extraordinary affairs suggest strong support that was generated for the IIS Congress from the CNR, the University of Rome, "La Sapienza," and many other contributing Italian organizations. The work of the local Organizing Committee and the Coordinating Committee, Paolo Ammassari, Roberto Cipriani, Marisa Ferrari Occhionei, and Stefano Petilli, was certainly appreciated by all who participated in the well organized meetings.

The 30th International Congress will occur in 1991, with Japan, West Germany, and Canada the locations currently under consideration. Final decision on the location will be announced shortly. Persons interested in receiving information on the Congress or on membership should contact: Professor Alan Hedley, Department of Sociology, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 2Y2. □

## Transaction to Reissue *Social Psychology* Volume

Social psychology is an interdisciplinary field that commands the interest of both sociologists and psychologists. Over the years, however, many social psychologists have come to wonder whether there is something distinctive about, or at least characteristic of, the sociological approach to the field. In 1981, in an effort to set forth the sociological approach, the ASA Section on Social Psychology published a volume entitled *Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives*. A distinguished editorial board selected Morris Rosenberg and Ralph H. Turner to serve as editors.

This work has been a valuable resource for sociological social psychologists since the time of its publication. In 1989, however, the publisher allowed the volume to go out of print. Fortunately, Transaction Books is in process of reissuing the books, and copies will be available by March 1990. A new Preface has been prepared by the editors describing the major new developments in sociological social psychology since the time of the original publication and discussing some of the critical issues in the field today. □

# Increasing Committee Participation by Members Employed at 2/4 Year Institutions and Practitioners

The primary mission of the Task Force on Participation is to increase the involvement of ASA members employed in two and four year institutions and practitioners in the infrastructure of the Association. Especially important is committee involvement. What follows should clarify the procedures and provide a means for all members to express interest in serving on ASA committees.

The Committee on Committees (COC), with eight of its 16 members elected each year, nominates people to fill committee vacancies. Council then reviews these suggestions and makes final appointments. This procedure is followed for all standing committees, except the Program committee, which is appointed by the President-Elect. To serve on an ASA committee you must be a full Member of the Association. Associate members may be asked to serve on committees, but are required to become Full Members before accepting the appointment.

Faced with the long list of committee appointments that must be made each year, the people involved must call upon the full array of their acquaintances in making appointments. These include colleagues known personally or through their professional activities and written work. It is worthwhile, therefore, to tell anyone you know on Council or COC of your interest in serving on a particular committee and your qualifications for doing so. Those responsible for making committee appointments are glad to know of willing volunteers.

Another way of becoming "known" to those making appointments is through activity in other arenas. This can include your own department, a regional association, ASA sections, or related associations (e.g., Society for the Study of Social Problems, Sociologists for Women in Society, Association of Black Sociologists, etc.).

In an effort to broaden the pool of candidates for committee service, volunteers are being sought more formally than in the past. If you are

interested in serving on an ASA committee, please fill out the form below and send it to Caroline Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Completed forms will be made available to members of

COC prior to their meeting in late August during the Annual Meeting.

The COC, currently chaired by Sara McLanahan of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, welcomes your self nomination. □

## Committees, from page 6

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□

**ASA Committee on Committees**  
**Application Form for Committee Service**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Title of current position (include institution) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Committees you might serve on (or type of activity you would like to work on):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Brief description of specialties or interests \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Experience and/or publications \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

Highest degree, year received, and degree-granting institution \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Demographics: The Committee on Committees seeks to take into account sex, race/ethnicity, and other characteristics in making committee appointments. If you wish, please provide the relevant information. It is *not* required for nomination to or service on committees.

Race/Ethnicity \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

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# The Trouble with Feminist Theory

by Michael A. Faia, College of William and Mary

When Susan Bordo (1987:261) argues that Western intellectual history over the last several centuries has produced a "Cartesian masculinization of thought; and that this masculinization results from 'the seventeenth-century flight from the feminine,'" she implies that there is something macho about the sciences, including the social sciences; presumably, there is something inherently feminine about an unidentified set of preceding centuries. Other advocates and exemplars of "feminist theory" develop the machismo argument more explicitly. Marlene Mackie (1988:1-2), for instance, claims that "... the linchpin of sexism in sociology is its methodology"—referring, of course, to those aspects of methodology that purport to be scientific. She laments "... the use of masculine research style ..." and refers (1988:4) to a "Machismo element" in sociological research that leads to "exclusion of women through choice of research topics." She tells us (1988:11) that a content analysis of the research literature has revealed that male-authored articles are more likely than female-authored articles to be "masculine oriented"—specifically, 90 percent versus 71 percent. (Interestingly, this comparison suggests that fewer than a third of the female authors in sociology write something other than masculine-oriented work; it also leads us to question Mackie's "exclusion of women" remark.) Mackie (1988:12) then arrives at a recurrent claim of feminist theory: That although we often view gender as an important characteristic of individuals, we fail to recognize its significance as a "principle of organization"—a claim to which I shall return. Finally, Margaret Andersen (1987:247) tells us that "... critiques of the scientific method should be a primary concern in feminist revisions of social science courses," and Susan Weisskopf (1978:277) informs us that quantitatively oriented psychologists and sociologists have not succeeded in controlling research biases; instead, they have managed to "... lose touch with the individuals behind the statistics"—another theme that recurs often in works of feminist theory and in the antipositivist critique generally.

In trying to assess whatever support has been adduced for these arguments, I usually find many instances in which scientific method has strengthened the feminist perspective, rather than subverting it. Longino and Doell (1987:165,175), for instance, while focussing on "masculine bias" in the social sciences, point out that what the study of contemporary hunting and gathering societies should teach us is that, short of stepping into a time machine, any speculation regarding the behavior and social organization of early humans remains just that. This leaves framework choice subject to influences such as the speculator's preconceived and culturally determined ideas of what human beings are. The distance between evidence and hypothesis ... remains an invitation to further theorizing or, as some would have it, storytelling. Longino and Doell believe that masculine bias cavalierly fills this gap by telling the story of man the hunter and woman the gatherer. But the central tenet of scientific method is that one does not fill gaps with unsubstantiated guesses; rather, one follows the rules of scientific procedure in order to identify gaps in knowledge and arrive at an appropriate

means of closing them. There is no evidence that the "masculine" style of scientific procedure has been remiss in these responsibilities. In fact, the sorts of scientific attitudes that feminist theory regards as male-oriented are probably associated with more than the usual degree of skepticism about scientific claims, including claims about the earliest sex roles. The many anthropologists and sociologists who laid to rest the various unilinear or parallelistic theories of social evolution were convinced that the earliest human origins, as Sumner once said, are lost in obscurity, and that dogmatic assertions about them therefore cannot be entertained. There is little enthusiasm, today, for Taylor's theory of the incest taboo, for Freud's theory of the parricidal crisis, or for the Morgan-Engels theory of the origins of the family and private property. Although these scholars told magnificent stories, they could not provide the sort of evidence that would lead us to accept their stories as scientific knowledge. And it is noteworthy, as Josephine Donovan (1985:73-76) points out, that Morgan and Engels did not consistently place the male of the species in the dominant position in their stories.

On the question of the early evolution of sex roles, the best studies that I've encountered recently are summarized in Harris and Ross (1987). Harris, of course, is strongly committed to "the struggle for a science of culture"; yet, despite this male-oriented proclivity, the Harris-Ross volume provides great insight into the dynamics of excess female mortality (emphasizing female infanticide). The harsh treatment of women generally, the relationship between sex exploitation and class exploitation, and many other such topics. These studies also have the virtue of directly challenging Malthusian theory as it applies historically, and demographic transition theory as it applies to modern populations. Feminist theory, in contrast, is far more likely to address methodological issues than to confront theoretical issues.

Another illustration of the ways in which science has contributed to feminist theory occurs in Donovan's book. When I came to the age where we learn that "... the witch craze developed in Europe and in New England at the same time as the Newtonian world view was gaining ascendancy" (1985:29), I was tempted to write a paraphrase in which I would point out that witch crazes were disappearing at the same time as the Einsteinian world view was gaining ascendancy. But before I could do so, I came across the following remarks in a later chapter of the same book (Donovan, 1985:180): "The Newtonian or scientific world view is rooted in the ... masculine psychology. However, developments in twentieth-century science, such as Heisenberg's Principle ... and Einstein's ... theories of relativity ... have challenged the validity of the Newtonian paradigm. The new vision of the Universe that is emerging is no longer of an other that operates in predictable, mechanical fashion, but of a contextual network in which every discrete entity is defined relative to its environment and subject to the positional relativity of the observer. This sort of concession undermines the arguments presented by Bordo, Mackie, Andersen, Weisskopf, and by Donovan in the earlier parts of her book. But even as a concession, this passage (and its larger context) leaves a lot to be desired: It does not explain what is masculine about Newton, or why relativity is non-masculine, or

whether it would be appropriate for us to credit twentieth-century physics with having given major impetus to the feminist movements of this century.

In a few recent works of feminist analysis, one notices an occasional indulgence in what Longino and Doell might call unsubstantiated storytelling. Andersen (1988:17-19), for instance, laments the fact that much of the recent literature on the status-attainment process in the United States involves surveys of men only, but when she castigates Christopher Jencks et al. (1979) on the basis that "... his (sic) national sample [sic] includes only men ..." we lose sight of the fact that Jencks and his eleven collaborators (including four women used five national surveys and six special-purpose samples, and that some of these datasets did include information about women. It turns out, granted, that information on women was so limited that, as Jencks et al. say (1979:4-6), "... we reluctantly decided to restrict all our analyses to males ... Nonetheless, this limitation is both serious and regrettable, since sex is one of the most important single factors affecting earnings." This research team, then, had strong misgivings about the neglect of women in status-attainment research, and it is clear that they believed that the surveys available to them missed a lot.

I mention this example primarily because it illustrates the important distinction between theories and "orientations" (Merton, 1957:87-89): If it is true that the status-attainment literature has given little attention to women, this is a criticism of the orientations of researchers in this area, i.e., their ways of selecting problems for analysis, and not of their theoretical practices. Theories and orientations are largely independent of one another. For instance, one could make excellent contributions to conflict theory by developing comparative analyses of international relations, labor-management relations, and race relations, while rarely or never dealing with questions of gender or male-female interaction. And vice versa.

Nor can I agree with Andersen that matters have not improved, (1988:19) that "... in sociological work, gender is seldom considered to be a factor that influences social behavior." In order to substantiate this large thesis she would have to show, among many other things, that approximately 700 gender-related articles and books based on the General Social Survey and published by 1986 (Smith and Fujimoto, 1986: mnemonic index, 50-51) had little relevance of the U.S. Census, the Current Population Survey, the National Longitudinal Surveys of men, women, and youths, the National Survey of Family Growth, and many other such enterprises in which large quantities of gender-related data have been produced. And then she would have to extend the analysis from survey-based literature to other bodies of literature.

From time to time, Andersen seems to suggest that the essential problem is that we do not pay sufficient attention to the sex composition (the sex ratio) of social groups or organizations. But this situation arises from the fact that in order to calculate a sex ratio one must be able to identify significant ways to grouping or aggregating data: There are few ways of grouping data from the General Social Survey, but it is entirely possible, for instance, to use the sex variable of the Carnegie Commission and A.C.E. surveys of American college and university faculty members a basis for classifying institutions, departments, academic

fields, etc., on their sex composition. As nearly as I can tell, scholars—even male-oriented scholars—have shown no reluctance to take advantage of this sort of opportunity. If it is important, as Mackie suggests in the citation above, that sex be conceptualized as a "principle of organization," this surely must refer to such practices as the use of the sex ratio as opposed to the simple sex classification of individuals. In the Harris-Ross work cited earlier, the sex ratio of children turns out to be the most important means of assessing the degree to which infanticide selects against females. If gender as a principle of organization is intended to have additional meanings, they should be stated.

Although feminist theory addresses itself primarily to methodological questions, it is interesting that the one style of theorizing that seems to call forth mandatory malediction is functional analysis. When Andersen says (1988:20) that "the focus on norms, roles, and stability emphasizes the status quo ..." and that functionalist theory traps us into using these limiting concepts, one must ask, first, how was Mirra Komarovsky limited by her focus on roles and norms? Second, in what sense are researchers who focus, say, on sex ratios guilty of overemphasizing sex roles, given that these rules are not defined for aggregate data? (If a group or social category can have a sex role, this is a neologism that must be defined with care.) Regarding functionalism, Susan M. Okin (1979:95,240-41) makes a comparable error when she suggests that scholars still see women from a sort of Aristotelian functionalist perspective that insists on a place for everything and everything in its place, including women. The error arises from the fact that sociological functionalism is hardly more teleological than Darwinian functionalism—Darwin and Wallace, in fact, borrowed the central postulates of evolutionary theory from the great functionalists Malthus and Smith. Contemporary functionalism may give human intentionality a larger role than that implied by the Darwinian (or social Darwinian) view, but contemporary functionalism is prepared to take Shulamith Firestone very seriously when she suggests (Okin, 1979:295) that technology, for instance, is capable of liberating women from the "barbaric" character of pregnancy, for starters.

In brief, it is not at all clear what Stacey and Thorne (1985:309) have in mind when they argue that "... positivist knowledge serves the interests not only of dominant social classes ... but also the interests of men ..." Various demons may rampage through our works, but they are not positivist demons. In the grandest traditions of androgynous sociology we positivists must insist upon both the allegedly masculine practices of abstract, etc, quantitative structuralism, and the presumably feminine practices of giving attention to "... individuals behind the statistics ..." emic exploration, intensive case studies, interpretationism, qualitative methods, and so forth. We also insist that the best sociology is done when these diverse perspectives are combined and made to work in a complementary way.

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See Theory, page 9



# New UCLA Training Program on AIDS

The UCLA Department of Sociology, in cooperation with faculty from Psychiatry, Medicine, Public Health, Psychology, and Social Welfare, and the Rand Corporation, has received a five-year grant from the National Institute of Mental Health effective July 1, 1989 to establish a predoctoral and postdoctoral research training program on mental health services for persons with AIDS. Oscar Grusky has designed the program and is the Director. Howard Freeman is the Associate Director. Other participating Sociology Faculty are Richard Berk, Walter Allen, Melvin Oliver, David Lopez, and Vilma Ortiz.

The objective of the program is to enable trainees to develop knowledge and skills needed to pursue academic or nonacademic careers which focus on health service system for mentally ill persons with HIV infections or AIDS.

The Advisory Committee is composed of the Director, Associate Director, six additional senior faculty: Robert Brook, MD (School of Medicine and Rand), Richard Berk (Sociology), Walter Allen (Sociology), Shelly Taylor (Psychology), Hal Morganstern (Public Health), and Fawzy Fawzy, MD (Psychiatry).

There will be a three-year sequence for those with MDs or social science or Psychology PhDs.

The curriculum consists of five core courses: mental health services for persons with AIDS; health psychology with emphasis on the mentally ill; epidemiologic research methods; evaluation research; and a four-part package course on AIDS that includes clinical aspects, psychiatric aspects, immunology, and virology. A number of electives are also offered. In addition, each trainee will participate in special research programs in AIDS and will work closely with a faculty advisor.

The new program has been designed to take maximum advantage of related training programs including Grusky's NIMH-supported postdoctoral program in mental health services and evaluation research that focuses on the severely mentally ill and Brook's Robert Wood Johnson Foundation-supported Clinical Scholars program for MDs.

Los Angeles has the second highest number of AIDS cases (after New York) and in 1987 accounted for 7.5% of the total number in the United States.

Projections suggest that there will be between 19,000 and 44,000 AIDS cases in Los Angeles County in 1991. Because of its size, expected economic growth, its importance as a gateway to the Pacific Rim, and its ethnic-racial diversity, Los Angeles is an excellent site for research training in mental health services for person with AIDS.

A considerable number of research projects in the AIDS services area are currently underway, including studies of

AIDS testing policies for hospital patients, help-giving and the perceived causes of AIDS, hate-motivated violence and the role of AIDS, physician confidentiality concerns in AIDS/HIV disclosure, and AIDS and homelessness among adolescents.

Stipends are at the standard USPHS levels. For information, write: Director, AIDS Training Program, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1551. □

## Departmental Services Program In Third Year

The ASA continues its Departmental Services Program to offer discount prices on packages of materials. Many ASA publications serve the department, as an aggregate, and are less likely to be ordered by individuals. Using the Departmental Services Program, department chairpersons and administrative assistants can place an order for the package that best meets their needs. Materials will be automatically shipped when they are ready and will then be available for colleagues to share. And the packages come at a lower price than if items were ordered individually.

The *Networking Package* includes all the current ASA Directories. The *Teaching*

*Package* includes Directories, career materials, a subscription to *Teaching Sociology*, and three new products from the Teaching Resources Center. The *Research Package* includes Directories and the *Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals*.

All chairpersons received a brochure listing the benefits and package prices. Anyone who wishes to have a brochure, should contact the Executive Office. The ASA Membership Committee developed the Departmental Services Program to help departments stay current with important resource materials and to do so in an efficient and affordable manner. Please participate in the Departmental Services Program! □

## Theory, from page 8

Sandra and Jean F. O'Barr, editors. 1987. *Sex and Scientific Inquiry*. Chicago: University of Chicago University of Chicago Press.

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Harris, Marvin and Eric B. Ross. 1987. *Death, Sex, and Fertility: Population Regulation in Preindustrial and Developing Societies*. New York: Columbia University Press.

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Weisskopf, Susan. 1978. Review essay. *Harvard Educational Review* 48:269-78. □

## Good Ideas

■ Meg Wilkes Karraker, St. Olaf College, has students evaluate her skills as an adviser. She distributes a questionnaire to the students who have been assigned or have requested her as an adviser. The data from this questionnaire are reviewed for her own improvement and are included in her personnel file. For more information, contact: Meg Wilkes Karraker, Department of Sociology, St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN 55057. For a useful book on advising, purchase *Strategies for Effective Undergraduate Advising in Sociology* by McMillian and McKinney (\$7.50 from the ASA Teaching Resources Center).

■ The Sociology Department at South Dakota State University offers a course called "Intermediate Sociology." They recognize that Introductory Sociology is primarily a service course and that students make the decision to major in sociology later than for other majors. The Intermediate Sociology course is a higher level review of the field for the upper division student. For more information, contact: Dr. James Satterlee, Department of Sociology, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007.

■ At the University of Akron, the faculty offer a proseminar to help students hone their professional skills. Over the course of four sessions, students learn about grant writing, writing articles for publication, and job applications. For more information, Department of Sociology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325.

■ Another proseminar works on graduate students' professional lives. At Northeastern University, students are encouraged to work on publications and job applications. Some of the seminar students went as a group to the Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting. Others helped organize an ASA teaching workshop. For more information, contact: Dr. Maureen Kelleher, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115.

■ At a ASA teaching workshop on "Teaching the Sociology of Family Violence," Nancy Wood made a presentation about macro level factors that promote family violence and violence by the state against the family. Her case study was the current situation in South Africa with the internment of children, the breakup of families, the township system, and the removal of the parents from the family for most of the year to work as miners and maids. For a copy of her bibliography, contact: Dr. Nancy Wood, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. □

## Drugs, from page 3

Say, "New York Times, September 24, 1989. [N.B. The anti-war on drugs articles in *The New Republic* and *National Review* are too numerous to cite.]

8Ethan Nadelmann, "Drug Prohibition in the United States: Costs, Consequences, and Alternatives," *Science* 245:939-947 (September 1, 1989).

9"Drug War Running Out of Gas, Bennett Says," *San Jose Mercury News*, November 7, 1989; "Drug Law Foes Praise Schultz for New Stand," *Santa Cruz Sentinel* [Associated Press], November 13, 1989.

10"Drug Czar Assails 'The Legalizers,'" *Los Angeles Times*, December 12, 1989.

11"U.S. Judge Calls for Legalization of Illicit Drugs," *Washington Post*, December 13, 1989. [Judge Sweet has been joined by U.S. District Judge Warren Eggington of Connecticut.] □

## Contributors to ASA Programs and Activities

The ASA wishes to thank the following people who have made contributions to the American Sociological Foundation, the Minority Fellowship Program, COSSA, and other ASA activities. Your support is vital to our work and we appreciate your support.

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## Call for Papers

### CONFERENCES

**ASA 1990 Annual Meeting**, August 11-15, 1990, Washington, DC. The Annual Meeting will include an evening session for graduate students in social psychology to present their work. Those interested in submitting papers should contact: Judith A. Howard, Department of Sociology DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

**The First World Congress on Action Research and Process Management**, July 10-13, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia. Participation may be by preparing a discussion paper; designing a workshop; or by playing the role of a member, facilitator or process observer of a discussion group. Contact: Ortrun Zuber-Skerritt, AR&PM Congress, Uni-Quest Limited, University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD 4067, Australia; (0011) 61-7-377 2899; telex: UNIVQLD AA 40315; Fax: (0011) 61-7-8703313.

**International Conference on Traffic Safety**, January 27-30, 1991, New Delhi, India. Theme: "The Vulnerable Road User." Scientific papers are invited for consideration on any area of traffic injury control and impact biomechanics. Abstracts due: April 30, 1990. For more information, contact: Mrs. Renee

Chandola, ICOTS '91 Secretariat, Abercrombie & Kent India Pvt Ltd, Ground Floor 172, Chiranjiv Tower 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi 110 019 India; fax: 91-11-6444966.

**Pacific Sociological Association**, April 5-8, Spokane, WA. Papers invited for a session on Latin American Studies. Current membership in PSA not necessary to submit. Send papers/abstracts to: Patricia Bolton, Batelle, 4000 N.E. 41st Street, Seattle, WA 98105; (206) 525-3131.

**Society for Social Studies of Science 1990 Annual Meeting**, October 18-21, Minneapolis, MN. The program committee welcomes proposals for papers in all areas of the social studies of science and technology. Send three copies of proposals (up to 900 words) to J. Scott Lang or Thomas F. Gieryn, Department of Sociology, 744 Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. Deadline for receipt is April 1, 1990.

**West Virginia Nurses' Association National Research Symposium**, November 9-11, 1990, White Sulphur Springs, WV. Theme: "Vision of Excellence: The Decade of the Nineties." This symposium will cover a wide range of health related topics. Abstract deadline is April 15, 1990. Contact: Janet F. Wang, School of

Nursing, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506; (304) 293-4297.

### PUBLICATIONS

**American Journal of Community Psychology** is planning a special section on Self-Help Groups. Special section editor Thomasina Borkman requests proposals by March 1, 1990, for empirical research articles or theoretical essays on mutual aid self-help groups or clearinghouses. Contact: Thomasina Borkman, Department of Sociology, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030; (703) 323-2900.

**Law & Society Review** invites submissions for a special issue on gender studies and sociological research to be published in 1991. It will be co-edited by Carrie Menkel-Meadow and Shari Seidman Diamond. We encourage both empirical studies of the role of gender in legal systems and institutions, and theoretical discussions of how recent feminist theories and methodological concerns might affect our studies of sociological phenomena. Four copies of each manuscript should be submitted by July 15, 1990 to: Shari Seidman Diamond, Editor, *Law & Society Review*, Department of Psychology (M/C 285), University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

**Sage Publications, Inc.**, solicits manuscripts and manuscript proposals for its Race and Ethnic Relations Series. The editors are especially interested in papers which offer new theoretical insights and innovative methodological applications in the race and ethnic relations field. For information, contact: John H. Stanfield, II, Sage Race and Ethnic Relations Series Editor, Department of Sociology, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

**Social Problems** is planning a special collection of papers on "Coercion and Punishment" as reactions to effecting social and individual changes in our society. For more information, contact: Merry Morash, Editor Elect, School of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Michigan State University, E. Lansing, MI 48824. Deadline for submissions is September 30, 1990.

**Sociological Viewpoints**, the official journal of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society, seeks manuscripts for its sixth volume. Empirical researches, theoretical contributions, and critiques of various social issues and sociological positions will be considered for publication. Contact: Moon H. Jo, Department of Sociology, Locoming College, Williamsport, PA 17701.

**Diseases and the Treponematoses**, Royal Society of Medicine, London, England. Theme: "Sexually Transmitted Diseases in the Age of AIDS." Contact: Miss Fiona Morris, Conference Secretariat, The Royal Society of Medicine, 1 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AE, UK; phone: 01-408 2119; telex: 298902 ROYMED G; Fax: 01-355 3197.

**May 16-19. The Third Symposium on Social Science in Resource Management**, College Station, TX. Theme: "Human-Resource Interactions: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry." Contact: Third Symposium on Social Science in Resource Management, Department of Recreation and Parks, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-2261.

**May 17-20. Second Annual Black Graduate Student Conference**, Mississippi State University. Theme: "Global Perspectives on Black Cultures." Contact: The National Black Graduate Student Conference, PO Box 5287, Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762; (601) 325-7127; Fax: (601) 325-7966.

**May 22-25. National Archives' Four-Day Research Course**, National Archives, Washington, DC. Theme: "Going to the Source: An Introduction to Research in Archives." Contact: Elsie Freeman, Chief, Education Branch, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 523-3298 or (202) 501-5220.

**May 23-27. Sixth International Institute on Victimology**, International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Onati, Guipuzcoa, Spain. Theme: "Victims' Rights and Legal Reforms: International Perspectives." Contact: Emilio C. Viano, Department of Justice, Law and Society, American University, Washington, DC 20016-8022; (202) 885-2953; fax: (202) 686-2828.

**May 30-June 3. The International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology 16th Annual Conference**, Poughkeepsie, NY. Theme: "Numbers, Pictures, Words and Sounds: Priorities for the 1990s." Contact: Sara E. Cox-Byrne, Data Archives, Vassar College Library, Box 20 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601; e-mail: COXBRYNE@VASSAR.BITNET.

**May 31-June 1. Siena College's Fifth Annual Multidisciplinary Conference on the 50th Anniversary of World War II**, Loudonville, NY. Contact: Thomas O. Kelly, II, Department of History, Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12111.

**May 31-June 3. The Law and Society Association 1990 Annual Meeting**, Berkeley, CA. Theme: "Legal Identities, Scholarly Identities, and Politics." Contact: Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 545-4617; fax: (413) 545-1650; bitnet: LSA@UMASS.

**June 1-3. Association for the Study of Food and Safety Fourth Annual Conference**, Philadelphia, PA. Contact: Wm. Alex McIntosh, Department of Rural Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351; (409) 845-4944. GIERYN@IUBACS.

**June 10-13. National Conference for Women in Corrections and Juvenile Justice**, Charleston, SC. Theme: "Remembering the Past: Preparing for the Future." Contact: Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 217 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475; 800-622-1497; Fax: 800-622-6264.

**June 12-17. International Society for Research on Aggression IX Biennial World Meeting**, Banff, Alberta, Canada. Contact: Gordon W. Russell, Department of Psychology, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada T1K 3M4.

**June 12-17. The 1990 Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family**, Big Sky Resort, MT. Contact: Carmen Knudson-Platcek, Herrick Hall, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 58717; (406) 944-3299.

## Meetings

**March 22. Gwynne Nettler Lecture Series in Criminology**, Theme: "Street Gangs and Drug Distribution: Making the Connection." Contact: Ilze Hobin, Administrative Assistant, Population Research Laboratory, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, 1-62 HM Troy Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; (403) 492-4659.

**April 5-7. The Third World Conference Foundation's 16th Annual Third World Conference**, St. Louis, MO. Theme: "New International Order in the 1990s: Impact on Third World Development." Contact: Third World Conference Foundation, PO Box 53110, Chicago, IL 60653.

**April 6-7. Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Albany's 10th Annual Conference**, Albany, NY. Theme: "Demographic Perspectives on the American Family: Patterns and Prospects." Contact: Louise Tornatore, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

**April 10-12. Advanced Computing for the Social Sciences**, Williamsburg, VA. Contact: Lloyd Arrowood, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, PO Box 2008, MS-6207, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, (615) 574-8700.

**April 12-14. Society for the Social Studies of Science Conference**, Indiana University. "Technological Choices: American and European Experiences." Contact: Thomas F. Gieryn, Department of Sociology, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; BITNET: GIERYN@IUBACS.

**April 25-29. Sixty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association**, Miami Beach, FL. Theme: "Challenging Established Doctrines: The Impact of Cultural and Societal Forces on Mental Health." Contact: The American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc., 19 West 44th Street, Suite 1616, New York, NY 10036.

**April 26-27. First National Conference sponsored by The Alzheimer Center of University Hospitals and Case Western Reserve University**, Cleveland, OH. Theme: "Dementia: Moral Values and Policy Choices in an Aging Society." Contact: Alzheimer Center of University of Hospitals, Attention: Peter J. Whitehouse, 2074 Abington Road, Cleveland, OH 44106; (216) 844-7360.

**May 9-11. The 35th General Assembly of the International Union against the Venereal**

### Upcoming Teaching Workshops

## Introducing Multi-Cultural and International Content and Experiences into Sociological Courses & Curricula

March 15-17, 1990

New Orleans, Louisiana

Staff: Joseph Elder, University of Wisconsin; Nancy Wendlandt Stein, Normandale Community College; Anne Martin, Edmonds Community College

Participants will:

- ♦ assess cross-cultural and comparative perspectives in sociology and their application in sociology courses and curricula
- ♦ discuss the practical issues involved in introducing multi-cultural materials and experiences into the undergraduate sociology program
- ♦ identify resources available to support cross-cultural and multi-cultural efforts in sociology courses
- ♦ reflect on problems and issues involved in the development and implementation of international and multi-cultural programs
- ♦ begin the process of integrating these perspectives into existing courses and programs

## Introducing Computers to Teaching: The Integration of Computers Into the Sociology Curriculum

May 10-12, 1990

Nashville, Tennessee

Staff: Edward Kain, Southwestern University; Bryce Johnson, Southern Oregon College; Thomas VanValley, Western Michigan University

Participants will:

- ♦ learn about computer resources available to the sociology teacher
- ♦ experience a range of computer applications for sociology classes
- ♦ view demonstrations and have hands-on experience with modern computer software
- ♦ learn about computer interviewing and the statistical analysis of survey research data
- ♦ gain experience in making computers an integral part of the sociology educational process

## Enhancing Undergraduate Sociology Programs: Creating Courses & Activities to Attract Better Students

May 17-19, 1990

Dayton, Ohio

Staff: Jeanne Ballantine, Wright State University; Rodger Bates, Lambuth College; J. Michael Brooks, Texas Christian University

Participants will:

- ♦ discuss findings about the current state of the undergraduate major and related programs in sociology
- ♦ examine models depicting alternative types of majors, courses of study, and programs for undergraduate sociology and apply these to one's own department
- ♦ analyze the implications of various resources such as the number of faculty, the size of the campus and related programs, and budgetary constraints for strengthening programs in sociology
- ♦ develop ways to recruit students into the major while learning about factors which shape student decisions about majors
- ♦ look at ways to encourage both faculty and student participation in undergraduate programs while also enhancing the visibility and prestige of the major on campus

Fee for each workshop: \$300 to ASA members; \$375 non-members

For more information on these workshops, contact: Dr. J. Michael Brooks, Academic Services, Texas Christian University, Box 32877, Fort Worth, TX 76129; (817) 921-7485.

Continued on next page

Meetings, continued

**June 13-16.** *The Third Annual Convention of the Society for Disability Studies*, Washington, DC. Contact: Barbara Altman, 14608 Melinda Lane, Rockville, MD 20853; (301) 460-5963.

**June 15-18.** *Interfaith Hunger Appeal/University of Notre Dame College Faculty Curriculum Development Workshop*. Theme: "International Debt, Development and the Hungry." Contact: Kathleen Maas Weigert, International Debt Institute Coordinator, Center for Continuing Education, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

**June 18-20.** *International Conference on Social Stress Research*, London, England. Contact: Kimberly Vogt, Conference Coordinator, Dean's Office, College of Liberal Arts, Murkland Hall, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

**June 19-21.** *IBM Academic Computing Conference*, Miami Beach, FL. Theme: "Tools for Learning." Contact: 1-800-525-4738.

**June 22-24.** *The 12th Annual International Summer Institute for Semiotic and Structural Studies*, University of Toronto. Theme: "The Socio-Semiotics of Objects: The Role of Artifacts in Social Symbolic Processes." Contact: Stephen Riggins, Conference Organizer, Department of Sociology, 563 Spadina Avenue, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1S3; (416) 978-4726.

**June 24-27.** *Third Symposium on Violence and Aggression*, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Contact: Registration Office, Division of Extension and Community Relations, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sk. S7N 0W0; (306) 966-5539.

**June 25-28.** *Global Interactions, Inc. and The All-China Women's Federation First Sino-American Conference on Women's Issues*, Beijing, Peoples Republic of China. Theme: "Holding Up Half the Sky." Contact: Global Interactions, Inc., Thomas Center, 3332 West Thomas Road, Phoenix, AZ 85017.

Funding

**American Bar Foundation's Program on Law, Professionalism, and Economic Change** will offer dissertation fellowships to graduate students in history and the social sciences pursuing doctoral research. Two years of support are available: one for fieldwork and data collection and one year in residence at the Foundation for thesis writing. Send vitae, three letters of recommendation, and a brief (5-10 page) description of proposed research to: Robert L. Nelson, Director, Professionalism Program, American Bar Foundation, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611. Application Deadline: June 15, 1990.

**American Foundation for the Blind** offers financial support for doctoral dissertations. The Dissertation Support Awards, which total 4,000, are presented annually by AFB to promote social research on blindness and visual impairment. Doctoral dissertation proposals are welcome in such areas as sociology, psychology, education, social work and gerontology. For more information and to obtain an application form, contact: Katherine A. Nelson, Senior Research Associate, Social Research Department, American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011; (212) 620-2142.

**Americas Society's Canadian Affairs Visiting Associate.** Applicants are invited to apply for the position of Visiting Associate with the Americas Society's Canadian Affairs program. Eligibility: Canadian or U.S. academician, journalist or public affairs expert with scholarly interest in Canada and Canada-U.S. issues. Purpose: To participate in the activities of the Canadian Affairs program as a lecturer, panelist and advisor, with a view towards completing a major publishing, broadcast or public affairs project related to some aspect of the bilateral relationship. When: September 1, 1990 through May 31, 1991 at the Americas Society headquarters in New York. Applications

should include a curriculum vitae with black-and-white photograph; one confidential letter of recommendation; and a one-page precis on the planned project. Applications are due by April 1, 1990. They should be sent to: Lansing Lamont, Director, Canadian Affairs, Americas Society, 680 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021.

**Columbia University Psychiatric Epidemiology Training Program** announces openings for postdoctoral fellows beginning July 1 or September 1, 1990. The program provides social scientists, epidemiologists, and psychiatrists with research skills in psychiatric epidemiology. Training involves coursework in substantive issues, research methodology, and ongoing participation in an affiliated research unit. Annual stipends range from \$17,000 to \$31,500 depending on number of years of postdoctoral experience. Contact: Training Coordinator, Psychiatric Epidemiology Training Program, 100 Haven Avenue, Tower 3-20E, New York, NY 10032.

**The Council for the International Exchange of Scholars** has announced the opening of competition for 1991-92 Fulbright grants in research and university lecturing abroad. The awards include about 1,000 grants in research and university lecturing for openings in over 100 countries. Fulbright awards are granted in virtually all disciplines and scholars in all academic ranks are eligible to apply. The basic eligibility requirements are: U.S. citizenship, PhD or comparable professional qualifications; university or college teaching experience; and for selected assignments, proficiency in foreign language. Application materials will be available in March 1990. For more information and applications, call or write: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3400 International Drive, Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097; (202) 686-7866.

**The Council for International Exchange of Scholars** announces 1991-92 Advanced Research Fellowships in India. The Indo-U.S. Subcommittee on Edu-

cation and Culture is offering 12 long-term and nine short-term awards for 1991-92 research in India. Applicants must be U.S. citizens at the postdoctoral or equivalent professional level. Fellowship terms include: \$1,500 per month, of which \$350 per month is payable in dollars and the balance in rupees; an allowance for books and study/travel in India; and international travel for grantee. The application deadline is June 15, 1990. Application forms and further information are available from: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Attn: Indo-American Fellowship Program, 3400 International Drive, Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097; (202) 686-4013.

**Rockefeller Foundation, African Dissertation Internship Awards.** Doctoral students from sub-Saharan Africa are invited to apply to the Rockefeller Foundation for dissertation research support. The program enables PhD students enrolled in U.S. and Canadian universities to return to Africa for extensive field research in areas relevant to economic development or poverty alleviation. Applicants are responsible for arranging affiliation with an African institution. The deadline for application is March 1, 1990. For a full description of the competition and the application requirements, write to: African Dissertation Internship Awards, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

and will present his or her paper at the Section's Business Meeting. Three copies of a paper based on the dissertation (sole-authored, published or unpublished, 30 double-spaced typed pages maximum) should be submitted before June 1, 1990 to: Michael L. Radelet, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

**The EDUCOM/NCRIPAL Higher Education Software Awards** program is now accepting entries for its 1990 competition. Once again, we will identify and reward outstanding software packages and effective curricular implementations of computers at the college level. This year, the competition has been expanded to include three professional disciplines: law, accounting, and undergraduate engineering, as well as the undergraduate liberal arts, previously included. Special encouragement is given to curriculum innovations for projects that address problems in writing, laboratory sciences, and underprepared students. The deadline for completed applications is March 2, 1990. For more information, contact: National Center for Research to Improve Postsecondary Teaching and Learning, Suite 2400, School of Education Building, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259; (313) 936-2741.

Deaths

Mary Moynihan Dolan, Catholic University of America, died on October 22, 1989.

Competitions

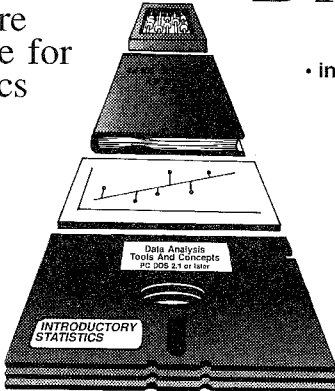
**The ASA Medical Sociology Section** announces its competition for the award for the best doctoral dissertation in Medical Sociology as summarized in article form. To be eligible to compete, submitters must be members of the Section and have been awarded the PhD degree in the two years preceding August 31, 1990. The winner will receive transportation to the 1990 ASA meetings in Washington and a one-day per

Obituaries

Michael Eugene Choukas (1902-1989)  
Michael Eugene Choukas, a member of the Dartmouth College Department

Continued on next page

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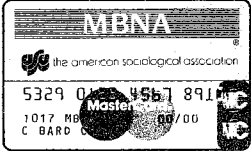
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## Obituaries, continued

of Sociology from 1929 until his retirement in 1967, died on October 2nd at the age of 87.

He was born on a Grecian island at the turn of the century and with his family immigrated to the United States in 1916. In 1927 Choukas graduated from Dartmouth College *summa cum laude* with election to Phi Beta Kappa. He received his PhD in sociology from Columbia University in 1935.

His Dartmouth teaching career began in 1929 and spanned 38 years interrupted only by World War II when he spent several years in Washington with Morale Operations of the Office of Strategic Services. His appointment was a result of his work on propaganda, a topic in which the US Government had considerable interest at that time.

In 1965 Choukas published the book, *Propaganda Comes of Age*, representing the culmination of his research and teaching in this area. However, it was his research on the isolated Greek Orthodox Catholic monks of Mt. Athos in the early 1930s which attracted attention in sociological circles. The book documenting his work, *Black Angels of Athos*, was long regarded as a classic in the sociology of community.

Upon retiring from Dartmouth, Choukas was appointed provost of Pierce College in Athens, Greece. He remained at this post until retiring a second time in 1975 returning with his wife Gertrude to New Hampshire.

Robert Sokol, Dartmouth College

### Dwight Dean (1919-1989)

Dwight Dean died on December 5, 1989, following a two-year illness. He retired in May 1989. Dr. Dean joined

Iowa State University as a full professor in 1968. Prior to 1968 Dr. Dean had served as Chair of the Sociology Department at Denison University in Ohio. He held the PhD degree from Ohio State University, a Master's in Divinity from Garrett Seminary and an MA from Northwestern University. He served as the President of the North Central Sociological Association, 1969-1970.

Throughout his career Dwight was known for his work on alienation. His alienation article in the *American Sociological Review* in 1961 became one of the most quoted articles in sociology. His interests in alienation, anomie and related concepts of powerlessness and apathy reflected a deep concern with a social psychology of hope versus despair in face of adversity that continually focused his career. While having a deep passion for equity and justice, his own life's journey, even during his last months of struggle with his illness, was guided by the same interminable hope and optimism which guided his theoretical work on alienation. While he saw alienation as both a structurally induced and social psychological process, he held fast to the position that socially mature individuals as products of successful socialization could act with self defined empowerment and connectedness rather than react with feelings of powerlessness and isolation regardless of the adversity of circumstances.

Dwight published four texts including his *Experiments in Sociology* which was very widely used. His landmark articles on an alienation in *Social Forces* and the *American Sociological Review* were followed by over thirty additional journal articles.

Dr. Dean guided many doctoral candidates to completion of their work, most in the area of family sociology.

His teaching in family, youth and gender roles allowed him to share with students his enthusiasm for the development of a social psychology of social and emotional maturity. He had a special concern for international students. Even after his retirement he worked with students seeking to improve their conversational English while he continued his own writing on alienation. In addition to memberships in many national honorary organizations and professional societies, at the local level Dr. Dean was a recipient of the Bogardus Award for excellence in teaching and a Faculty Citation for distinguished service to the university.

Dwight's quest for a just social order guided his service within the academy as well as his teaching and research. He was in faculty governance at both the college and university levels at Iowa State. His publications included work on academic freedom and on differential access to journals across university disciplines, as these related to promotion and tenure decisions for young faculty.

Dr. Dean was a committed yet balanced human being. He balanced teaching, research and service never neglecting one for the other. His commitment to his profession still allowed commitment to family—his wife Ruth, his sons and grandchildren—his church and his community. As we remember this strong-willed, self disciplined man traversing our campus by bicycle through the snow banks of harsh winters, we are richer but more challenged for having known him.

Brent Bruton, Iowa State University

### Richard J. Hill (1925-1989)

Richard Johnson Hill died on December 19, 1989 of a heart attack at his

home in Eugene, Oregon. He was 64.

Dick served as a combat Marine in World War II, and went on to receive an AB with Great Distinction from Stanford University in 1950, MA from Stanford in 1951, and PhD from the University of Washington in 1955. After research stints at UW and Bell Labs, he was a member of the faculties of University of California-Los Angeles 1957-60, the University of Texas-Austin 1960-65, and Purdue University 1965-71.

Dick joined the faculty of the University of Oregon in 1971. He served as head of the Sociology Department 1972-75, Director of the Institute for Social Science Research 1975-78, Dean of the School of Community Service and Public Affairs 1978-80, and Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost from 1980 until January 1, 1988. He resigned the position of Provost to take a much-needed sabbatical, with plans to return to teaching and scholarship for a few years and then to travel with Barbara in retirement. He rejoined the department with enthusiasm but for just one year before being drafted back into administration, serving his final months as Acting Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs for the eight campuses in the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

As a scholar, Dick was best known for his expertise in research methodology and measurement and, in social psychology, for his original contributions in the study of attitudes and behavior and the mass media. From his first research note in ASR in 1953, Dick published continuously into the 1980s. A measure of his colleagues' regard for his knowledge and judgment was his term as the Editor of *Sociometry* (now, *Social Psychology Quarterly*) 1973-76.

As an administrator at the University of Oregon, Dick oversaw possibly the most difficult financial and personnel situations ever seen at the institution. He was known as a man of integrity—able to see all sides of issues, capable of making and carrying out difficult decisions, and as systematic and reliable in his administrative duties. Interpersonally, he is described by fellow administrators as kind, inquiring, and gentle behind a sometimes-gruff pose, reminiscent of his days as a Marine. He took time to mentor more junior administrators and he let the people around him know that he cared for them. Former University of Oregon President, Paul Olum, who worked side by side with Dick for over ten years, called him "a brilliant scholar, a top notch academic leader, and, above all, a warm, deeply involved, totally honest, and fair human being." Graham Spanier (Vice President and Provost, Oregon State University) reports that Dick's last public statement before the Oregon State Board of Higher Education on December 14, 1989 was a profound and eloquent defense of academic freedom and the tenure system which held his audience in awe.

In service to the profession, Dick most recently completed a term as Vice President of the ASA (1987-88). This office capped 29 years of virtually continuous service to the ASA as a member of the Council and as chair and member of elected and appointed committees too numerous to name here. Similarly, Dick's long record as a consultant, advisor, and committee member with NSF, NIMH, HUD, SSRC, several private foundations, and various commissions, as well as his service in various editorial capacities to numerous journals, is simply too extensive to summarize neatly.

Dick was an active sociologist for thirty-five years. In the multiple faces of his life as a sociologist, he influenced the lives of many of us. He was a man of integrity and distinction, a gentleman and a scholar. We shall all miss him. Dick's family—Barbara, Suzan, and Laura—have asked that donations in

Dick's memory (in lieu of flowers) be made to the University of Oregon Foundation for the Knight Library.

Patricia A. Gwartney-Gibbs, University of Oregon

(Note: Several of Dick's colleagues and friends provided comments and insights which are incorporated above but are unattributed for the sake of space.)

## Mass Media

Leon Anderson, Ohio University, was cited in December 4 articles in *USA Today* and *The Cincinnati Enquirer* and has recently been interviewed on *KIRO Radio* in Seattle and *WKRC Radio* in Cincinnati regarding the research which he, David Snow and Susan Gonzales-Baker, University of Arizona, conducted on homelessness in Austin, TX.

Lonnie H. Athens has discussed his book, *The Creation of Dangerous Violent Criminals*, on recent local, regional, and radio programs.

Bernard Beck, Northwestern University, was cited in a December 10 article in *The Cincinnati Enquirer* on the trend of singles hiring private detectives to check the backgrounds of their suitors.

William F. Bengston, St. Joseph's College, was interviewed on December 18 on the Telicarc Cable TV program, *On Long Island*, about trends in crime.

Susan M. Chambre, Baruch College, was cited in a September 25 article in *The New America* on the elderly serving as an important resource in society.

Andrew Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, wrote an op-ed piece entitled "Needed: Early Sabbaticals for Pregnancy and Infant Care," in the November 22 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Dan Cornfield, Vanderbilt University, was quoted in and appeared on many news media articles and programs about the IAW-Nissan union organizing drive.

John Dackawich, Fresno State University, wrote a piece for the October 29 issue of *The Fresno Bee* on how the Central Valley should become more than the site for state penal institutions.

Fred Davis, University of California, San Diego, was cited in a November 29, *New York Times* article on advertising and nostalgia.

Bob Dunne, Colorado College, and Leon Anderson, Ohio University, were quoted in a December 4 article in *The Cincinnati Enquirer* about the decline of sympathy for the homeless.

Troy Duster, University of California-Berkeley, appeared in "Ida B. Wells: A Passion for Justice," which profiled Wells, a black journalist during the Reconstruction Era. Duster is her grandson.

James Fox, Northeastern University, was cited in the December 8 issue of *USA Today* in an article about the reaction of feminists to the mass shootings in Montreal.

Mary Frank Fox, Pennsylvania State University, was cited in the December 11 issue of *USA Today* in an article on why women fall behind in academia.

Herbert Gans, Russell Sage Foundation, was quoted in the November 29 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education* on the underclass concept, and in the December 6 issue on the state of urban studies in America.

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Harvard University, was featured in a recent *LA Times* article on her editorship of "The Harvard Business Review."

Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California, was cited in a December 8 *USA Today* article on the lack of government aid to fight gang warfare.

Continued on next page

## PLENUM PRESENTS WIDE-RANGING SOCIAL ISSUES

**Plenum Studies in Work and Industry**  
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Media, continued

**Louis Kriesberg**, Syracuse University, was cited in the *St. Petersburg Times* on November 11 in an article about the U.S. Institute of Peace. He also wrote an op-ed piece for the *Charleston Gazette* and the *Syracuse Post Standard* about domestic conditions in the Soviet Union being a major source of change.

**Bart Landry**, University of Maryland, **Douglas Massey**, University of Chicago, **Reynolds Farley**, University of Michigan, **Gregory Squires**, and **William Valez**, University of Wisconsin, were all cited in the December 1989 issue of *Money*, in an article titled "Race and Money."

**Jonathan F. Lewis**, Illinois Benedictine College, was interviewed for an article on social trends in the 1980's by *The Lisle Sun*, and reviewed two books on aging for *The Kentucky Post*.

**Judith Lorber**, City University of New York, was cited in a December 8, *New York Daily News* article on the feminist reaction to the killings in Montreal.

**Richard Moran**, Mount Holyoke College, wrote an article "Bring Back the Mafia," which appeared in *Newsweek*, "My Turn" Column on August 7. Another article titled "High Cost of Education" appeared in the *Boston Globe* on December 4.

**Rela Geffen Monson**, Gratz College, was featured in a November 6 article in *The Cincinnati Enquirer* about her speaking at a forum on Jewish stereotypes.

**Frank Osanka**, was cited in the November 9, *Chicago Tribune*, and the December 3, *Sunday Journal*, in articles about a case in which he testified involving a battered wife accused of murdering her husband.

**Craig Reinman**, University of California, Santa Cruz, was quoted in the *Salt Lake Tribune*, *Minneapolis Star*, and many others on the possibilities for repeal of drug legislation in Germany and Witcofer's syndicated column.

**Jerome Rabow**, University of California, Los Angeles, appeared on *UCLA on the Air*, December 17 where he spoke about "Holiday Blues: Their Causes and Solutions."

**Mark K. Rank**, Washington University, had his research on women on welfare reported in the September 5 issue of the *Wall Street Journal*.

**Gregory D. Squires**, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, was cited in a December 10 article in *The Milwaukee Journal* and a December 9 article in *The Washington Post* about lenders in the Milwaukee area trailing in the hiring of minorities and the plan launched to bolster minority loans.

**Teresa A. Sullivan**, University of Texas, Austin, had her book, *As We Forgive Our Debtors: Bankruptcy and Consumer Credit in America*, cited and quoted in the October 27 issue of *The Dallas Morning News* and the November 28 issue of the *Wall Street Journal*.

**Verla Taylor**, Ohio State University, had a recent ASR article "Social Movement Continuity: The Women's Movement in Abeyance," abstracted in the "Research Notes" column of the November 8 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

**Richard Verdugo** and **Naomi Verdugo** were cited in a January 2 *Wall Street Journal* column on labor which cited their report about how learning more can mean getting paid less.

**Bruce Wade**, Spelman College, appeared on the Black Entertainment Network program "Our Voices," to discuss complex-based discrimination on November 29.

**Robert Philip Weber**, Harvard University, was quoted in a December 8 *Publishers Weekly* article on the future of scholarly publishing.

**Patricia Woolf**, Princeton University, was quoted in a December 25 article in *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, in an article about the newly established Office of Scientific Integrity.

**Jan Yager**, on behalf of her new book, *Making your Office Work for You*, was interviewed on the Fox TV Show, *Good Day New York* as well as on several radio programs and a Knight-Ridder syndicated newspaper story about the book appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*, as well as other papers. An excerpt from her book appeared in the November 5 *New York Daily News*.

People

**Earl R. Babbie**, Chapman College, is now Vice President for Research at the College.

**Theresa L. Baker** has been appointed Founding Faculty member and Professor of Sociology at the new, 20th campus of California State University, San Marcos.

**Lois K. Cohen** has been named Extramural Program Director at the National Institute of Dental Research.

**Anthony J. Cortese** is now Director of Mexican American Studies and Associate Professor of Sociology at Southern Methodist University; he was awarded a Fulbright Lectureship to Japan for 1990-91 to teach in the American Studies Program at Nanzan University in Nagoya for 10 months.

**Duane Dukes**, John Carroll University, is the new Chair of the Department of Sociology.

**Barbara C. Farhar** is at Solar Energy Research Institute in Golden, CO.

**Cornelia Butler Flora**, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, is now head of the Department of Sociology.

**Michael Leming** and **Raymond DeVries**, St. Olaf College, are working on a project to establish a microcomputer laboratory at St. Olaf, which was one of 616 departments to receive an Instrumentation and Laboratory Improvement grant from NSF.

**Bruce London**, Florida Atlantic University, has been named Chair of the Department of Sociology at Clark University.

**David Nasatir**, California State University, Dominguez Hills, has been appointed to the position of Resident Director, California State University International Program, Florence, Italy.

**Ray Olson** just completed his 20th year as a teacher of sociology at the College of DuPage. He is on sabbatical for the 1989-90 school year to study Japanese culture and society at the University of Hawaii-Manoa.

**Marilynn M. Rosenthal**, University of Michigan, Dearborn, received a Fulbright Western European Region Research grant to continue her cross-cultural research on medical malpractice issues. She will be a Visiting Fellow at Wolfson College, Oxford University, where she will be affiliated with the Centre for Social-Legal Studies. When she moves on to Sweden, she will be a Visiting Researcher at SPRI as well as affiliated with the Institute for Social Medicine at Uppsala University.

**Laurence Ross**, University of New Mexico, will begin work in May at the Insurance Institute of Highway Safety, where he will be writing a book on controlling drinking and driving.

**Robert Kutzen** is now the Chair of the Department of Sociology at State University of New York, Brockport.

**Robert B. Zajonc** has been appointed Director of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

Awards

**James R. Beniger**, University of Southern California, had his book, *The Control of Revolution: Technological and Economic Origins of the Information Society*, selected by *The New York Times Book Review* for its annual "Notable Paperbacks" designation for the year 1989.

**Arlene Kaplan Daniels**, Northwestern University, received the Lee-Founders' Award from the Society for the Study of Social Problems, for her scholarly achievements and service to the betterment of human life.

**John Foran**, University of California, Santa Barbara, received the Malcolm H. Kerr Award given by the Middle East Studies Association of North America for the best 1988-89 dissertation in the social sciences on the Middle East.

**John Hagan** received the Outstanding Scholarship Award from the crime and Delinquency Division of SSSP for his monograph *Structural Criminology*.

**Karen J. Hossfeld**, San Francisco State University, was recipient of the 1988-89 California State University System's Meritorious Performance and Professional Promise Award; Affirmative Action Award; and Research and Professional Development Award.

**Valerie E. Lee**, University of Michigan, has received a Spencer Postdoctoral Fellowship for 1989-90 from the National Academy of Education to conduct a study entitled, "The Relative Effectiveness of Single-Sex and Coeducational School Grouping."

**Helena Znaniecki Lupata**, Loyola University, received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Family Division of the SSSP.

**Ronald W. Manderscheid**, National Institute of Mental Health, was recently elected a Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science.

**Holly J. McCammon** received the Labor Studies Division's Braverman Award from SSSP for her paper "Political Limits on Labor Militancy: U.S. Labor Law and the Right to Strike."

**Thomas Scheff**, University of California, Santa Barbara, and **Walter Gove**, Vanderbilt University, received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Psychiatric Division of SSSP.

**Martin D. Schwarz**, Ohio University, won the 1989 Outstanding Teacher Award for the College of Arts and Science.

**Leo Srole**, Columbia University, has had a lectureship established in his name titled "The Leo Srole Annual Urban Studies Lecture," at Hobart College.

**Loic J.D. Wacquant**, University of Chicago, has been awarded a Tocqueville Fellowship from the Foundation Franco-Americaine and a Lavoisier Research Fellowship from the French government to support work on his doctoral dissertation.

**Eric A. Wagner**, Ohio University, won the Class of 1950 Faculty Excellence Award for Lifetime Achievement in Teaching and Service. With this award he has now won every teaching award offered by Ohio University.

**Doris Wilkinson**, University of Kentucky, and a Ford Fellow in the DuBois Institute at Harvard University, has been selected for membership in the University of Kentucky Hall of Distinguished Alumni.

**Frances Jerome Woods**, Our Lady of the Lake University, received the 1989 Alumni Award in Research and Scholarship from the Catholic University of America.

New Books

**Joan Acker**, *Doing Comparable Worth: Gender, Class and Pay Equity* (Temple University Press).

**Anthony J. Cortese**, *Southern Methodist University, Ethnic Ethics: The Restructuring of Moral Theory* (SUNY Press, 1990).

**Dean J. Champion**, University of Tennessee, *The U.S. Sentencing Guidelines: Some Implications for Criminal Justice* (editor; Praeger Publishers, 1989); *Corrections in the United States: A Contemporary Perspective* (Prentice-Hall, 1990); *Probation and Parole in the United States* (Merrill Publishing, 1990); *Criminal Justice in the United States* (Merrill Publishing, 1990).

**Robert Endleman**, *Deviance and Psychotherapy: The Sociology and Psychology of Outsiders* (Krieger Publishing, 1989).

**Sharon L. Harlan** and **Ronnie J. Steinberg**, *Job Training for Women: The Promise and Limits of Public Policies* (Temple University Press).

**Orit Ichilov** (editor), *Tel-Aviv University, Political Socialization, Citizenship Education and Democracy* (Teachers College Press, 1990).

**Dale J. Jaffe** (editor), University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, *Shared Housing for the Elderly* (Greenwood Press, 1989).

**Michael H. Lang**, *Homelessness Amid Affluence: Structure and Paradox in the American Political Economy* (Praeger Publishers).

**Michael Leming**, St. Olaf College, and **George Dickinson**, College of Charleston, *Understanding Families: Continuity, Diversity, and Change* (Allyn and Bacon, 1989).

**William D. Perdue**, *Terrorism and the State: A Critique of Domination Through Fear* (Praeger Publishers).

Continued on next page

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## New Books, continued

**Dorothy C. Wertz, Boston University, and John C. Fletcher, University of Virginia, *Ethics and Human Genetics: A Cross-Cultural Perspective* (Springer Verlag, 1989).**

## New Publications

***Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Non-Profit Organizations***, published by Manchester University Press, is a new international journal in one of the fastest growing fields in social science: research into the voluntary, non-profit or third sector. It will publish the very best research into the vast and expanding economic and social sector located between the private, non-profit world and government. Edited by Martin Knapp, University of Kent, and Helmut Anheier, Rutgers University, the journal boasts a truly international editorial board. Manchester University Press is offering the first issue of the journal free on request. All enquiries should be sent to Helen Graham, Manchester University Press, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, England; (44) 61-273 3539; fax: (44) 61-274 3346.

## Contact

**ASA Section on Marxist Sociology** is compiling a set of curriculum materials called "Teaching Sociology with a Marxist Perspective." If you have course syllabi, useful readings, assignments, films, etc. to share, please send them to: Rhonda Levine, Department of Sociology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346-1398.

**ASA Teaching Resource Center** requests materials for Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Latino Studies Courses in Sociology. Any of the following contributions would be appreciated: syllabi, course outlines, classroom exercises, research projects, bibliographies, film lists, etc. I am particularly interested in materials that use an interdisciplinary approach as well as a sociological perspective. If possible please enclose a computer disk along with your printed copy. I can process either 5.25 inch or 3.5 inch IBM formatted disks. Please send materials or inquiries to: Mary Romero, La Raza Studies Department, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132; (415) 338-1054. Deadline for submission is February 15, 1990.

**National Collegiate Software**, a division of Duke University Press, has issued a call for academic microcomputer software for the PC and Macintosh platforms. Of particular interest are interactive simulations, hands-on models, and advanced teaching or research programs for the social sciences and humanities, especially history, English, foreign languages, economics, political science, psychology and sociology. Authors of software accepted for publication receive a small honoraria or advances and ongoing royalties, as well as the satisfaction of seeing their work made available from a scholarly press throughout North America. The mission is to help faculty authors develop and distribute good, low-cost microcomputer software for research and teaching in the humanities and social sciences. Inquiries should be addressed to: National Collegiate Software, Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708.

**Interested in Chaos Research?** If so, become part of an informal network of social scientists who share ideas, data, research, and expertise on the applica-

tions of chaos models in social science. Contact Catherine Zimmer at the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, North Carolina State University, Box 8107, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107; (919) 737-3291, or via electronic mail: NZIMMR@TUCC.

**A research network for persons interested in studying self-help groups** is being created by Medical Sociology Section member Thomasina Borkman. Borkman is principle investigator of a federal grant, the National Project for Self-Help Groups which has enlisted 84 psychologists and sociologists in the network. An occasional newsletter or fact sheet mailing will inform network members of opportunities for collaboration, funding, paper presentations, journal publications, etc. Any other suggestions for activities of this research network are welcome. To become a member of the network or for information contact: Ellen McGinn, Director, National Project for Self-Help Groups, Module G, 4400 University Drive, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030, (703) 764-6750, or phone Thomasina Borkman: (301) 933-3854.

## Summer Programs

**National Endowment for the Humanities 1990 Summer Seminars for College Teachers.** NEH will hold over 50 seminars across the country in the summer of 1990. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1990. For a copy of announcement flyer and details on application, please write: NEH College Teachers Seminars, Room 406, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506.

**The University of Southern California will hold a Population Policy Research Program, May 15-June 29 and July 2-August 17, 1990.** The program provides integrated training for person engaged population-related research and for persons responsible for formulating and evaluating population policies. Courses are: (1) May 14-June 29, Population Trends; Public and Private Policies; and Methods of Population and Ecological Analysis; (2) July 2-August 17, Fertility Control Policies; and Computer Applications to Sociology and other Social Sciences. For more information, contact: Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., University of Southern California, Department of Sociology, Population Research Laboratory, 3716 South Hope Street, Room 385, Los Angeles, CA 90007-4377; (213) 743-2950; telex: 674803; fax: (213) 747-4176.

**The 10th Annual Epidemiology Summer Program and Tufts University** will sponsor a three-week summer program, July 15-August 3, 1990. The program includes both methodologic and substantive courses in epidemiology. It will be held at Tufts University in Medford/Boston, MA. Participants are eligible to receive Continuing Medical Education Credits (AMA Category 1) and Industrial Hygiene Certification Maintenance credits; graduate credit may be earned through Tufts University for courses during the three week program. For more information, contact: The New England Epidemiology Institute, Department SC-52, 826 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617) 734-9100.

**Narrative in the Human Sciences: A Scholars Workshop and NEH Summer Research Fellowships and Conference at University of Iowa.** The University of Iowa and its Project on Rhetoric of Inquiry will host a Scholars Workshop and Summer Conference on Narrative in the Human Sciences in June-July 1990, and seek fellowship applications and proposals of panels or papers for a conference on the same topic. The National Endowment for the Human-

ities, the Speech Communication Association, and Iowa's Department of Communication Studies will fund research fellowships. Fellows will work in Iowa City for four weeks, June 18-July 14, 1990, for a stipend of \$3,500. For the calls for fellows and papers, and for application packets, write or call the Project on Rhetoric of Inquiry, 700 Seashore Hall, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-2753. For timely consideration submit fellowship applications: February 16, 1990; Conference papers or panel proposals: April 20, 1990.

**1990 Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe** offered again by The Russian and East European Center at the University of Illinois. This program is for scholars who wish to use the resources of the U of I Library for independent research and who wish to participate in other scholarly activities organized in conjunction with the Lab. In 1990, associateships will be available for periods of one to eight weeks any time between June 10 and August 4. Lab Associates receive a housing award and visiting faculty privileges in the Library. For more information on eligibility requirements, contact: Marianna Tax Choldin, Russian and East European Center, University of Illinois, 1208 West California Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801.

## Official Reports and Proceedings

### Community and Urban Sociology

During 1988-89, the Section (1) elected two new Council members, (2) published three newsletters, (3) selected award winners for its Park and Lynd Awards, (4) more fully developed its outreach activities to graduate students, rural sociologists and other potential members, (5) organized a full day of Section activities during the ASA meetings in San Francisco, and (6) held a Section Council vote in favor of a referendum raising Section dues for regular members to \$11 while keeping graduate student and low income members at their present level.

(1) Judith Friedman and Joe Feagin were elected Council members to replace Richard Taub and Manuel Castells who completed their terms during the 1989 meetings. The Chair of the Nominating Committee, Craig Calhoun, with Mark LaGory and Linda Sterns prepared a slate of four candidates for the election of new Council members. (2) In his third year as Newsletter Editor, David Hummon prepared three Newsletters and will be preparing a fourth this fall before completing his term. Along with the usual announcements, the newsletter included book reviews, general discussions of the viability of rural communities and new approaches to urban sociology and a description of graduate student tours arranged by Chris Rhombert, from the University of California, Berkeley. A new Newsletter editor will be named shortly.

(3) John R. Seeley was the recipient of the Robert and Helen Lynd Award for his lifetime achievement in a career which he recalled as one that extended from interviewing prostitutes to advising presidents. Suzanne Keller chaired the Award Committee and retraced still other milestones in his career. Steven P. Erie, a political scientist, received the Robert Park Award for his *Rainbow's End: Irish Americans and the Dilemmas of Urban Machine Politics, 1840-85*. Avery Guest, who chaired the Park Award Committee, went to the extreme of wearing a suit during the presentation. Mr. Erie expressed not only his personal gratification from receiving the award from a sister discipline but

the important statement that the award makes on intellectual exchange among the social sciences. The 25 volumes reviewed by Guest and his committee indicate the continuing scholarship in community and urban sociology.

(4) James Pinkerton, chair of the Membership Committee, reported on a number of steps taken to engage new members in the activities of the Community and Urban Section. The official count of membership, taken in April of this year, showed 343 members, up from 330 members in July of last year. A subsequent list for July of this year, showed 362 members. Additional steps will be taken over the next year to reach new members and this is the principal reason for having a referendum on member dues.

(5) Nineteen referred roundtables, organized by Thomas Guterbock, ranged over a variety of topics, about evenly divided between "urban" and "community" studies. Well over a hundred people attended these roundtables, and they were joined by many others at the reception immediately following. The paper session, organized by John Logan, attracted a standing room only audience. The topic of this session, The Prospects for Neomarxism as a Dominant Paradigm in Urban Research, was the subject of active discussion during and after the session.

(6) During the Council Meeting and the Business Meeting the main item of new business was an increase in our dues by \$2. The Council voted for a referendum on a dues increase for regular members while maintaining current costs for graduate students and low income members. The discussion during the Business Meeting indicated strong sentiment for such an increase in dues although no straw vote was taken among the 60 or there-about members who attended. The ASA central office will be officially notified of this referendum at the same time this report is made to them.

Gerald D. Suttles, Chair

### Family

The Annual Meeting of ASA in San Francisco in mid-August drew a record-breaking attendance, and this was also reflected by high levels of attendance at sessions organized by the Family Section. There was considerable interest in the topics of these sessions, AIDS and the Family (also a theme throughout the convention); New Directions in Kinship Research; a session co-sponsored with the Population Section on Family History and Social Change; and numerous Roundtable discussions. The Section is much indebted to the good services of the organizers of these sessions: Beth Schneider, Bert Adams, Dennis Hogan, and Martha Fowlkes.

A highlight of the Family Section Day was a Reception held for the presentation of the William J. Goode Book Award. This year's winner was Charles Ruggles, for his book *Prolonged Connections: The Rise of the Extended Family in Nineteenth Century England and America*, University of Wisconsin Press, 1987. Sharon Houseknecht, chair, together with other members of the Goode Book Award Committee (Alan Booth, Sarah Fenstermaker, Janet Giele, Eugene Litwak, and Ronald Rindfuss) did an excellent job on a very demanding committee assignment.

The Council Meeting of the Section in San Francisco, also discussed and recommended a new editor for the Section newsletter, "Family Forum," to take over the responsibility from Sue Steinmetz at the completion of her three-year term as editor. The new editor of the newsletter is Marian Coleman, a family sociologist associated with the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health in Austin, Texas. News items should be directed to Marian Coleman

(P.O. Box 7998, University Station, Austin, TX 78713). The Section is very much in Sue Steinmetz's debt for a fine job as editor, during a difficult time this past year, when she was in transition from Delaware to Indiana.

Also put in place at the Council Meeting are the members of this year's Goode Book Award Committee: The chair is Alice Rossi, and members include Viktor Gecas and Sara McLanahan, representing the Council, plus Sue Steinmetz, Dennis Hogan and Naomi Gerstel. Do send nominations of books published either in 1988 or 1989 to the Goode Committee Chair (Dr. A.S. Rossi, 34 Stagecoach Road, Amherst, MA 01002).

Spring ASA elections have resulted in two outstanding additions to the Family Section Council: Frank Furstenberg, and Harriette McAdoo. They join Rae Lesser Blumberg, Alan Booth, Viktor Gecas, and Sara McLanahan on the Council under the leadership of this year's Chair, Andy Cherlin.

Alice S. Rossi, Chair

### Marxist Sociology

As the Marxist Sociology Section approaches its 15th year, membership has remained relatively stable at about 400. Section sessions at the 1989 Annual Meetings were lively and well attended. The 1990 Annual Meetings promise to be stimulating with sessions organized around the topics, The Crisis of Socialism? and Overcoming the Underclass Concept. The Section will also have a general call for papers on Marxist Sociology, with a theme emerging from papers submitted. The Section will continue to use its one-hour council meeting time for a Roundtable Session.

At our 1989 Business Meeting, the Marxist Sociology Section re-affirmed its commitment to encourage applied sociologists to participate in Section sessions and activities. We are hoping to have with us at the 1990 Meetings in Washington, D.C. Amalia Chamorro Zamora, who is currently the director of the Department of Sociology at Universidad Centroamericana, Managua, Nicaragua, and is deeply involved in developmental projects in Nicaragua.

In order to improve our relationship with Marxist scholars outside of the United States, Richard Della Buono has been designated as the Marxist Section's liaison with sociologists in Cuba and Nicaragua. Della Buono will be organizing a summer field research project in Nicaragua in June-July 1990 endorsed by the Marxist Sociology Section and open to Section members.

The Marxist Sociology Section has recognized the importance of the Radical Caucus within the ASA and has designated \$50 each year to help with costs for organizing a Radical Caucus reception at the Annual Meetings. The Section also set up a Task Force to gather data on Political Prisoners in the United States.

A number of resolutions were passed by the Marxist Sociology Section to be presented at the annual ASA business meeting. Among the many presented, was a very timely resolution urging the ASA to conduct a scientific survey on the views of the membership toward the *American Sociological Review*. It was the views of many in the Section that ASR represents a very narrow view within the profession and that ASR should be less specialized and banal.

Finally, the Marxist Sociology Section will be giving the Albert Szymanski Memorial Award for a graduate student paper that reflects the importance of theoretical and empirical work for political practice, at the 1990 Marxist Sociology Section's Business Meeting during the 1990 Annual ASA Meetings.

Rhonda F. Levine, Chair

Continued on next page

## Reports, continued

### Medical Sociology

The Medical Sociology Section enjoyed another successful year. The Section remains the largest in the ASA with nearly 1100 members. The treasurer has reported that the financial condition of the Section remains solid; this year the ending balance should be about \$9,900.

The Section sponsored 6 sessions at the 1989 Annual Meeting including sessions on the social context of AIDS, sociological theory and medical sociology, the borders of medical sociology, issues in their world health care, social structure and mental health, and refereed roundtables. Paper submissions were high and the sessions were well attended. The Section also sponsored special sessions on applied medical sociology, teaching medical sociology and conversations with significant medical sociologists (organized by graduate student members of Section Council).

At the Annual Meeting, Samuel Bloom (Mt. Sinai Medical School/CUNY, Graduate Center) received the Leo G. Reeder Distinguished Medical Sociology Award for his contributions to medical sociology. Tom LaVeest (University of Michigan) received the Best Dissertation in Medical Sociology Award for his original analysis of black-white infant mortality disparity.

This year was a year of transitions. In addition to the usual Council turnover due to elections, there were several additional changes. A membership vote passed a new set of By-Laws that reorganized Council positions to better reflect the work that needed to be done. Catherine McCaslin has retired as section newsletter editor after a five year tenure. She has left the newsletter stronger and richer than she found it, and the Section thanks her for her outstanding work. Roger Brown was appointed the new editor. After three years of funding by the Pew endowment, the innovative Graduate Internship Program in applied medical sociology is searching for new funds. Fifteen interns have been placed and funded and by all measures the program seems to have been a success. Special thanks to Judith Barr and Sue Hoppe for developing and nurturing the Program over the last few years.

Another money matter of concern has been the depletion of the Leo G. Reeder fund. The fund, which supports bringing the distinguished medical sociologist to the Annual Meeting, was originally thought to be an endowment. As it turns out, this was not the case and there is only \$1100 remaining in the fund. Council decided to begin rebuilding the fund as an endowment with donations. Members of council donated \$985 and over \$1000 more was pledged at the business meeting. The Leo G. Reeder Endowment is located at UCLA. Anyone wishing to make a donation, please send it to Dr. Carol Aneshensel, School of Public Health, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1772.

Every few years the issue of changing the name of the Section reemerges. There was considerable support this year for changing the Section name to Health Sociology. Council wanted advice at the business meeting as to whether it should bring the issue to the membership on a mailed ballot. After a lively discussion, those present at the business meeting voted 30 to 27 against Council proceeding further on the name change issue. So the Section remains Medical Sociology.

This year the Medical Sociology Council decided it wanted to sponsor an annual (or biannual) review of medical sociology. Editors have been selected and the publications committee is now pursuing publishers for the volume. There is considerable sentiment that such a volume would be of great

use to Section members and others interested in medical sociology.

Jennie Kronenfeld, outgoing secretary-treasurer, and I thank all Council and Section members for their support this year. We are pleased to leave the Section in the excellent hands of Marie Haug, chair for 1989-90, and Fred Wolinsky, secretary-treasurer for 1989-91, along with the new and returning Council members.

Peter Conrad, Chair

### Organizations & Occupations

The reports by the Chair, the Secretary-Treasurer, and the minutes of the 1988 meeting of the Section on Organizations and Occupations were accepted and adopted, as appropriate, without discussion.

The Section enjoyed a perfectly satisfactory year during 1988-89. The Program Committee's members, chaired by Daniel Cornfield (Vanderbilt), met in Atlanta during the 1988 Meetings and identified the following program organizers for 1989: Nancy DiTomaso (Roundtables); Paul DiMaggio; Arne Kalleberg; Daniel Cornfield; and Peter Marsden.

The Committee's members read 125 papers, a total of 19 of which were accepted and delivered in San Francisco before essentially full houses; there were 13 tables in the Roundtable Session at which 53 persons presented remarks.

At its business meetings in San Francisco on August 11th, the membership present—about 50 colleagues—discussed (and deferred, for disposition) two of three proposals (on the suggestion of the Section's Council): (1) to rename the Section; (2) to award the EGOS Prize in the future without a specific requirement that the recipient attend the meetings of EGOS (in favor of attending EGOS or other international meetings); and (3) to use allowable time for the Section's Council meeting to be used, instead, for a full fledged session, and thus for Council's members to meet "on their own time"; this proposal is totally within the purview of the Council itself and Council's members agreed that that they would meet "off program" in 1990.

The EGOS Prize Committee, chaired by James R. Wood (Indiana) made its 1989 award for the best article by an author who has held the doctorate for seven or fewer years, to David Stark (Wisconsin-Madison) for an article entitled "Rethinking Internal Labor Markets: New Insights from a Comparative Perspective", which appeared in *American Sociological Review* in August 1986.

The Section's members were pleased by the prospects that the Section would earn an additional session at the 1990 Meetings if its rolls were augmented by 20 new members.

The Election Committee, chaired by Toby Parcel, reported that Nancy DiTomaso (Rutgers-Newark) was elected Chair-Elect (to assume office in August 1990) and that Daniel Cornfield (Vanderbilt) was elected Secretary-Treasurer in elections held last spring.

The Chair reported that he spent considerable time, upon the urgings of several Section members (and, as member of ASA's Council, by Council) establishing better relationships, on behalf of both the Section and Council, with non-academic sociologists/"practitioners". The leaders of several organized national and local practitioner groups (and Council's Committee on Sociological Practices) have urged that ASA (especially its sections) consider, more consistently than has been the practice in the past, the interests of practitioners in regard to both their representation in ASA leadership posts and in their interests in the presentations of scholarly papers that more nearly touch upon their intellectual concerns. Academic sociologists, the practice groups have urged, would

profit as much as practice folks would, themselves, from their interests being better served by nominating groups and from program planners for ASA's conventions and for ASA's sections.

Given that "O & O" enjoys the largest contingent of practitioners among its members, and given that the 1989 program was planned in Atlanta prior to the Chair's knowledge of the plight of practitioners (whose memberships in ASA and in sections appeared to be in jeopardy), the Chair asked Nancy DiTomaso, (former Council liaison to the Sociological Practice Committee) to have as many of the Section's Roundtables at San Francisco as she could organize be given over to topics of interest to practitioners. The Chair also wrote to other section chairs urging them to follow suit. The Chair, meantime, has assurances from both the incoming Chair and Chair-elect of Occupations and Organizations that they will try to arrange a regular Session on Section Day, annually, for topics of interest to both academic and non-academic colleagues. News of these efforts at the Section's Council meeting appeared to be well received by listeners.

A motion was made and endorsed by all present that there be a "social hour" following the business meeting in 1990 and that the new Chair seek to have the business meeting scheduled for 4:00-5:00 so that the two activities may be consecutive ones.

Next, the Chair expressed the Section's gratitude to Jackie Boles (Georgia State) for yet another year of her wonderfully capable services as Editor of our Section's Newsletter; the membership's applause echoed the Chair's sentiments.

There being no further old business, the Chair introduced and gave the meeting over to Arne Kalleberg (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) as Chair for 1989-90. It was during his tenure at the Chair's podium that the discussions were conducted of the three aforementioned proposals from Section's Council. Otherwise, the new Chair promised that all new appointments would be published in the Section's first 1989-90 Newsletter.

There being no further new business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Ivar Berg, Chair

### Sex and Gender

This was another very successful year for the Section on Sex and Gender. Membership is at an all-time high—a total of 914. With such a large membership, we are now able to hold four paper sessions at the Annual Meetings. Income from the membership dues also allows us to continue sponsoring a reception during Sex and Gender Day at the Annual Meetings, as well as to sponsor additional projects, as discussed below.

The major activity of the Section this year was the program at the Annual Meeting. The Section sponsored three paper sessions addressing the topics of Race, Gender and the Social Construction of Knowledge, Violence Against Women, and Feminist Reconstructions of Sociology. In addition, we sponsored 27 refereed roundtables, with two or three papers presented and discussed at each. We co-sponsored two additional sessions—one, a session on Race, Class and Gender, co-sponsored with the Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities and the Marxist Section and, the other, on gender and emotions, co-sponsored with the Section on Emotions.

Attendance at all the Sex and Gender sessions was high—with 100 people attending the major paper sessions. Attendance at refereed roundtables was also high—with usually with ten or more people at each table. Once again, so many people attended the Sex and

Gender reception on the first day of the meetings that the food was gone long before the reception ended.

This year the Section's Dissertation Paper Award went to Robin Leidner for her paper, "Interpreting Gender: Work and Identity in Interactive Service Jobs." Her PhD was awarded from Northwestern University; she is currently an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. The Council and the Dissertation Award Committee continued to work on naming the dissertation award. The Sex and Gender Council will take recommendations from the membership during the coming year and make a recommendation at next year's business meeting.

During the past year, the membership also passed a By-Laws change which stipulates that the Dissertation Award Committee members will be elected by mail ballot at the same time that officers and council members are elected. Members will serve two year staggered terms; the chair of the committee will be appointed from among the continuing members.

Eleanor Vander Hagen chaired an Ad Hoc membership committee to solicit new members for the section and to send membership reminders to those who have lapsed. A new directory of members was printed and distributed to the section members. Special thanks go to Rachel Kahn-Hut for compiling the directory.

I also thank Maxine Baca Zinn and the nominating committee for developing a strong slate of candidates for election to section offices and council. Judith Gerson was elected to serve as Section chair in 1990-91; Cheryl Townsend Gilkes and Mary Romero were elected as new Council members. Joan Spence continued to do an outstanding job as Section secretary-treasurer.

I would like to thank all of the members of the Sex and Gender Council for their work and good ideas throughout the year. Thanks as well to all members who served as discussants at the Annual Meeting. Because of the size of our membership, the Chair's job in arranging the program is very demanding. The willingness of members to serve as discussants was welcome!

**Nominations Procedure:** The Nominations Chair of the Sex and Gender Section is one of the outgoing Council Members—this year, Maxine Baca Zinn. The committee is composed of volunteers from the business meeting, established in consultation with the Chair of the section and the Chair of the nominations committee. The committee creates the slate from among members of the section, balancing the slate with respect to race, ethnicity, region, and gender. Members of the Section are encouraged to volunteer to run for office and the Council at the annual business meeting. Members of the nomination committee rank order the proposed slate, find out who is willing to serve, and send a mail ballot to all members of the Section.

Margaret L. Andersen, Chair

### Social Psychology

The Social Psychology Section has had a busy year, embarking on some new initiatives as well as continuing other long-standing activities.

A major objective this past year was to increase graduate student interest and participation in the Section. To this effect, a change in Section By-Laws was approved by the membership to allow one graduate student to serve on the Section Council for a two-year term. The Section initiated a Graduate Student Prize and made the initial award to Joseph Kasof of Harvard University. An award plaque was presented at the Section Business Meeting by Richard Felson, who chaired the committee which drew up guidelines for the prize

and selected the recipient (other committee members were Stan Kaplowitz and Jane Sell). On the 1989 Section Program, there were Graduate Student Roundtables and roundtable discussions of graduate (organized by Stan Kaplowitz) as well as undergraduate (organized by Robert Snow) education. In addition, an evening session was held on Graduate Student Dissertations-in-Progress, organized by Timothy Owens, a recent graduate, in which six graduate students discussed their doctoral research. Twenty-seven Section members attended the Business Meeting.

Section membership is growing: as of July 13, 1989, the Section had 530 members, up from 499 in September 1988. In the interest of continuing to broaden the membership, a brochure was developed by Karen Miller and distributed to all Section members with the Newsletter this spring as well as at the San Francisco Meeting. In response to a request by Stephen Buff, director of Professional Development in the ASA office, plans are now underway to develop a second brochure, focusing on the relevance of social psychology to various career fields, targeted to graduate and undergraduate students.

The 1989 Section program was well attended, with two very lively sessions co-sponsored with other units. A session on "Macro-Micro Linkages in Social Psychology" was chaired by Sheldon Stryker and co-sponsored by the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interactionism. Papers were presented by Peter Burke and Lee Freese, Karen Cook and Jodi O'Brien, David Heise, and Guillermina Jasso. A second session, "Work Opportunities and the Individual Life Course," was co-sponsored with the Section on Aging and organized by myself and Matilda Riley. Joanne Miller and Charles Smith, Maddonna Meyer and Jill Quadagno, and Kenneth Spenner presented their research.

The 1989 Cooley-Mead Award for distinguished work in the field of social psychology was presented to Morris Rosenberg by Viktor Gecas, committee chair (other committee members were George Bohmstedt, Lynn Lofland, Barbara Becker, and Cecilia Ridgeway) at an award ceremony. Gecas provided an overview of Professor Rosenberg's many important contributions to social psychology; Rosenberg's address was titled, "Emotional Self-Objectification."

The Nominations Committee, chaired by Richard Felson (with Gloria Jones-Johnson, Larry Bobo, Linda Molm, and Diane Bush) nominated an excellent slate of candidates for the Section's elections. Jane Piliavin was elected to the position of Chair-Elect, and Mary Glenn Wiley was elected to the Secretary-Treasurer position. Judith Howard, Lynn Smith, Lovin, and Jodi O'Brien (graduate student) are new Council members. They will join Karen Miller, Ronald Kessler, Richard Felson, and Cecilia Ridgeway at the 1990 Council Meeting.

Finally, the Section Council is aware of a need for a new, integrated anthology of essays on recent theoretical and empirical developments in Social Psychology, to be used in graduate courses, and is taking steps to facilitate the development of such a volume.

As Chair, I would like to thank to all the members of the Section who contributed their time so generously this year, serving on Section committees, organizing and presenting papers at sessions and roundtables, and carrying out the various projects described above. "Outgoing" members of Council, Duane Alwin and Linda Molm, as well as Murray Webster, who is completing his term as Secretary-Treasurer, have served the Section well. Special thanks are due to two persons who took on multiple, and time-consuming,

Continued on next page

## Reports, continued

Section functions this year: Richard Felson, who served as chair of both the Nominations Committee and the Committee on New Graduate Student Initiatives; and Karen Miller, who organized the Section roundtables, constructed the new brochure, and served as Membership Chair. Mary Glenn Wiley very capably continued to edit the Newsletter and has agreed to take on another term as Newsletter Editor in addition to serving as Secretary-Treasurer next year and as the Section's Liaison to the Professional Development Program of ASA. Jim House, 1987-88 Section Chair, also deserves special gratitude for his initiation of several major projects that came to fruition this year.

I am very pleased to turn over the leadership of the Social Psychology Section to Karen Cook, 1989-90 Chair and editor of *Social Psychology Quarterly*, who has excellent plans for the 1990 Meeting and for the further development of the Section. The 1990 Section Day will focus on a mini-conference on the future of social psychology, including theoretical and empirical directions of the field. Cross-cultural work will be featured. In addition, there are plans for roundtables, workshops, the Cooly-Mead Award ceremony, and a Graduate Student Paper Session. The Section on Social Psychology will also be co-sponsoring a session with the Section on Aging on political attitudes and behaviors over the life course.

Jeylan T. Mortimer, Chair

## Committee Reports

### Committee on Sociologists in Government

The American Sociological Council renamed the Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists as the Committee on Sociologists in Government. The Council also changed the Committee from an ad hoc committee to a standing committee. The Committee mission statement was broadened to encourage government employment and the application of sociology to government. The Committee promotes employment opportunities in government and encourages sociologists to seek government employment. The Committee meets

monthly at the ASA Executive Office to plan activities with the assistance of Steve Buff.

In order to promote government opportunities, the Committee sponsored two seminars at Federal Agencies. Paul Reynolds of the University of Minnesota presented a seminar at the Small Business Administration on the subject of "New Firms and Economic Change." He also visited the U.S. Department of Agriculture to discuss his work with the Rural Business and Government Branch. A Committee sponsored seminar on AIDS research occurred at the Public Health Service. Rosemary Taylor of Tufts University and William Darrow of the Center for Disease Control presented their research on AIDS and the relevance of sociology to their studies. Wendy Baldwin of NICHD introduced the speakers.

In order to encourage sociologists to seek government employment, the Committee sponsored a session at the Eastern Sociological Association meetings and prepared a pamphlet explaining the Federal government hiring process. The session was moderated by Ron Mandersheid of NIMH. A panel of four sociologists employed in Federal Agencies discussed how they found their job and the nature of their work. The panel consisted of Katrina Johnson of the National Institute of Health, Melanie Martindale of the Defense Department, Christine Fossett of the Government Accounting Office, and Arnold Holden of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. The Committee also developed a pamphlet entitled "How to join the Federal Workforce and Advance your Career." The Committee funded Abbott Ferriss to prepare an initial draft of the pamphlet and edited the draft. The pamphlet discusses Federal employment benefits, the job search process, and formal job application procedures.

In the coming year, the Committee expects to focus upon seminars encouraging employment of sociologists. The seminars likely will be sponsored at Federal Agencies where seminars have not been presented previously. The Committee also will consider broadening its focus beyond Federal Agencies to include State and Local government employment.

Howard M. Ians, Chair

### Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee

At the 1989 ASA Meetings, members of the Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee met to resolve procedural issues that had come up during the year in which we were to select the recipient(s) a year in advance. Timing of the nomination and selection process was accelerated in the past year and a calendar was developed to assist in the process.

To facilitate the nomination and selection process, the current chair will resign as of September 30, 1989. Joan Moore was the unanimous choice for the next chair and will begin her term as of October 1, 1989.

Another item of business was to develop a list of names for the ASA Committee on Nominations for the term. The committee hopes the new members will be notified as soon as possible so they can fully participate in the selection process for the 1991 award.

The committee had received 12 book award nominations and 14 life works nominations for the 1989 award and anticipates the nominations increasing for both categories in the near future. The committee discussed the descriptions and eligibility of both awards and will make the distinction sharper.

The deadline for nominations for the 1991 award is set for March 1, 1990. Nominations should be sent to Joan Moore.

Lorraine Mayfield-Brown, Chair

### Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities

The ASA Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities met on August 10th during the 1989 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. The Committee reached a consensus to (a) establish close working relationships with sociologists of color committees of the regional associations and with sociologists of color caucuses and associations; (b) establish a joint subcommittee with the Committee on Women to access career issues pertinent to women of color sociologists; and (c) to further discuss the pros and cons of proposing a resolution to the ASA Council recommending a statement discouraging the use of "race" as a noun in the ASA Code of Ethics.

The Committee submitted a resolution to the Council recommending that

on an annual basis, ASA journal editors publish reports on racial minority participation on editorial boards and utilization of racial minorities in the selection of peer reviewers.

John H. Stanfield II, Chair

Additional Section and Committee reports will appear in the March issue.

## Classified Ads

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The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce the forthcoming publication of its new journal, *Sociological Practice Review*. Edited by Robert Dentler (University of Massachusetts-Boston), the journal will be devoted to research about, and reports by, sociologists in practice settings. The journal will include:

- ♦ Conventional articles on applied topics or on aspects of practice
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- ♦ News, notes, and announcements pertinent to the communities of applied sociology, sociological practice, and clinical sociology

In 1990, *Sociological Practice Review* will publish two issues, scheduled for June and October. In 1991, the journal will be extended to a regular quarterly publication of the ASA.

Manuscripts should be submitted to the editor: Robert Dentler, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125-3903. Please include a \$15 submission fee.

Members of the ASA may subscribe to *Sociological Practice Review* in 1990 for a special introductory rate of \$15. Use the order form below to enter your subscription to this exciting new journal!

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Advantage

## Teaching Services Program

The ASA Teaching Services Program is a multi-faceted effort to support the professional work of high school and college teachers of sociology. The Program has three parts: (1) The Teaching Resources Center is a clearinghouse for written materials on teaching, including sets of syllabi and instructional materials for most courses. Write for a catalogue. (2) The Teaching Resource Group is a network of over 60 trained consultants available for workshops or departmental visits on teaching-related topics. (3) Teaching Workshops are held each year to provide additional training to teachers. For information about the consultant program or workshops, contact: J. Michael Brooks, Academic Services, Texas Christian University, Box 32877, Fort Worth, TX 76129. The journal *Teaching Sociology* and the Section on Undergraduate Education complement the Teaching Services Program. Sociology teachers helping one another—that is what the Teaching Services Program has fostered for over a decade.

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## Footnotes

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## Future ASA Annual Meetings

1990—August 11-15  
 Washington Hilton & Towers  
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1991—August 23-27  
 Cincinnati Convention Center  
 Cincinnati, OH

1992—August 20-24  
 David L. Lawrence Convention/  
 Exposition Center  
 Pittsburgh, PA