

Footnotes

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ASA Award Winners Reflect Broad Spectrum of Sociology



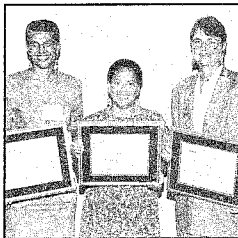
Aldon Morris presents the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award to Joan Acker.



Lionel Maldonado (left) presents the Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award to Jack Goldstone.



Dena Targ (left) presents the Jessie Bernard Award to co-winner Patricia Hill Collins.



The Center for Research on Women at Memphis State University (from left, Bonnie Thornton Dill, Elizabeth Higginbotham, and Lynn Weber) received two awards: Distinguished Contributions to Teaching and the Jessie Bernard Award.



Grace Barnes, winner of the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology.

Sociologists whose work represents the best in teaching, practice, research, and publication were honored at the Annual Meeting in Miami Beach, on Saturday, August 14, during the Presidential Address and Awards Ceremony. ASA Vice President Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, presided over the well-attended plenary session that included outgoing President Seymour Martin Lipset's address, "The Social Requisites of Democracy Revisited." Gary Alan Fine, University of Georgia, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards Policy, presided over the Awards Ceremony.

Recipients of this year's awards were: 1993 Dissertation Award, Ronen Shamir (PhD, Northwestern University; Tel Aviv University); 1993

Jessie Bernard Award, Patricia Hill Collins (University of Cincinnati); The Memphis State University Center for Research on Women (Bonnie Thornton Dill, Elizabeth Higginbotham, and Lynn Weber); and Dorothy E. Smith (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto); Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology, Grace M. Barnes (Research Institute on Alcoholism, Buffalo); 1993 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award, Memphis State University Center for Research on Women; 1993 Distinguished Publication Award, Jack Goldstone (University of California, Davis); and 1993 Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, Joan R. Acker (University of Oregon).

Excerpts from the award presentations show

the broad range of sociological contributions made by the 1993 winners. Congratulations!

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award: Joan Acker, University of Oregon

Presented by Aldon Morris, Northwestern University, Chair, Award Selection Committee

Joan Acker is a brilliant scholar who has, indeed, produced a most distinguished career of scholarship. It would be sociologically naive to think that one's gender, race, or class background is irrelevant to the building of a career. Indeed, these factors are crucial in shaping a scholar's opportunity structure, the scholarly

expectations held by peers, and even the very issues one chooses to examine. Such factors often determine the levels of passion and commitment scholars bring to bear on their work.

A brief examination of Professor Acker's career within this context is illuminating. From the beginning, her gender profoundly shaped how she approached the academy and things intellectual. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa cum laude with honors in Sociology from Hunter College in 1946. But the realities of being a woman in the 1940s crept into this brilliant mind, slowing its upward trajectory. Professor Acker recalls that during this period: "I did not think of myself as an intellectual. That was for the men in my groups of radical friends. I recognize now that refusing to see myself as a thinker was self-protective. I would not compete with them on the ground and risk revealing myself as stupid or more competent than they. Either way I might be rejected."

The realities of being a woman were also present in Acker's early career and family choices. After receiving an MA in Social

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Scarce Remains Jailed; ASA Council Advocates for Researcher's Privilege

The American Sociological Association continues to advocate for public policy recognition of a researcher's privilege to protect the confidentiality of sources and of information gained in research. As covered previously in the May and August issues of *Footnotes*, Richard Scarce, a graduate student at Washington State University, is still (at the time of this writing) incarcerated in the Spokane County jail under a charge of contempt of court for refusing to give testimony about his research on animal rights activists to a federal grand jury investigating break-ins at university laboratories. Mr. Scarce was jailed on May 14, 1993 after the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld the District Court's contempt ruling. The ASA had filed an *Amicus Curiae* brief when this case went up on appeal to the Ninth Circuit.

At its meeting on August 16, the Council of the American Sociological Association unanimously passed two motions reaffirming the significance of research confidentiality and the researcher's privilege: First, the ASA Council voted to support filing an *Amicus Curiae* brief addressed to this science policy issue if the Supreme Court decides to hear the case of *James Richard Scarce V. United States on appeal*. Second, Council underscored the significance of the American Sociological Association's taking steps to enhance the public's awareness of the importance of research con-

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Suggestions Solicited for 1995 Program

Theme: Community of Communities: Shaping Our Future

From Los Angeles to Bosnia, from India to Canada, various communities have identified themselves along ethnic, racial, gender, national, religious, and other lines. Must they be blended away to ensure civility? Or, can we have a society of vying tribes without shared bonds and values? Or, can there be a shared framework in which many colorful elements find a new place? And what shall such a community of communities be—urban? national? cross-national?

Subsidiary to these over-arching questions are the basic questions: What makes a community? Is the family an essential unit? Is character education required? How are neighborhoods best composed and govern themselves? The role of shared values, symbols, practices, and institutions?

How to ensure a balance between individual rights and social responsibilities? Between social prescribed roles and personal autonomy and self-expression?

We shall seek to bring to bear the methodological, practical, and theoretical tools, the findings and insights of sociologists, to examine substantive issues that face our social world, and to suggest future directions. Let's remind the society at large of the merits and value of our discipline.

The 1995 Program Committee cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for thematic and special sessions, workshops, seminars, and open submission topics and organizers for the 1995 Annual Meeting to be held in Washington, DC, on August 13-17, 1995.

Suggestions should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than January 26, 1994. Those postmarked by November 15 will be considered during the December meeting of the Program Committee; letters postmarked between November 16 and January 26 will be reviewed at the February meeting. Such a long lead time in planning the program is necessary because the names of organizers, session topics, and so on must be finalized by the summer of 1994 in order to prepare the 1995 Call for Papers and give members enough time to plan and prepare their submissions.

Members of the 1995 Program Committee are: Amitai Etzioni—Chair and President-Elect (George Washington University), Rodolfo Alvarez (UCLA), Janet S. Chafetz (University of Houston), Karen Cook—Vice President-Elect (University of Washington), William V. D'Antonio (Washington, DC), Arlene Kaplan Daniels—Secretary (Northwestern University), Clarence Lo (University of Missouri-Columbia), Murray Milner, Jr. (University of Virginia), Aldon Morris (Northwestern University), Susan Silbey (Wellesley College), and Teresa Sullivan (University of Texas-Austin).

Program suggestions may be sent to: Janet Astner, Program Coordinator, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981. □

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The Executive Officer's Column

ASA Works in Coalition to Advance Social and Behavioral Sciences at NIH

Calling for expanded research in the behavioral and social sciences, the American Sociological Association, along with nine other health and research organizations, formed a new coalition to support the recently created Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR) at the National Institutes of Health.

The Coalition for the Advancement of Health through Behavioral and Social Science Research was created to monitor and provide information on the importance of the new office. Among the key first steps in our effort was a recent meeting with Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, Acting Director for the NIH, on September 28. At that meeting, the Coalition discussed the relevance of behavioral and social science research to President Clinton's agenda, to health care reform, and to the NIH mission of advancing the health of all people. Most importantly, we emphasized the unique role and value-added of such an office in providing advice to the Director, drawing attention to social and behavioral aspects of health and disease, identifying and facilitating research in these sciences to be conducted at or supported by the NIH, and ensuring coordination of such research across agencies of the National



Institutes.

While Dr. Kirschstein was candid about the tightness of resources, she appreciated how such an office could contribute to the full integration of social and behavioral science in the NIH agenda. Kirschstein indicated that an advisory committee would be convened quite soon to provide input on the scope and definition of the OBSSR and that a search committee for a Director would be put in place later this fall. All of us in the Coalition stressed the importance of appointing a Director equipped to build upon knowledge and potential contributions across the social and behavioral sciences. Also, Kirschstein and Coalition members concurred that the congressionally mandated report, which will describe the extent to which the national research institutes of the NIH conduct and support behavioral research, is extremely important and should benefit from the Coalition's input.

Earlier this year in March, the ASA collaborated with the American Psychological Association, the Consortium of Social Science Associations, and the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological and Cognitive Sci-

ences in support of the establishment of the new NIH office. We urged Representative Waxman, sponsor of the bill, to include the word "social" (not mentioned in the original legislation) in the name of the Office. With the word "social" included, the OBSSR was created within the Office of the Director of NIH as an element of the NIH Revitalization Act of 1993. The Act was signed into law by President Clinton in June 10, 1993.

Shortly after the passage of this legislation, the Coalition was formed to work collectively with NIH and Public Health Service Officials, Congress, and other policymakers in the development of the definition of behavioral and social science research at the NIH, and in the assessment of the current levels of support for these sciences. In representing ASA on this Coalition, I am impressed with how valuable it is to the social and behavioral science effort. I believe it is critical that ASA and sociology play an active role. Sociological work cuts across many sectors of the National Institutes, and through this Coalition we can contribute effectively to expanding the presence of social science at NIH. This new office to coordinate and stimulate social and behavioral science research can provide the infrastructure, and a direct route for input and advice to the Director of NIH. We will keep you posted through *Footnotes* and other communications on this office.

Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer

The organizations comprising this Coalition are: American Anthropological Association, American Psychological Association, American Sociological Association, Center for the Advancement of Health, Consortium of Social Science Associations, Federation for Behavioral, Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, National Council on Family Relations, Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, Society of Behavioral Medicine, and The Alan Guttmacher Institute. For further information about the Coalition contact Paula Trubisky, Special Assistant, at the Executive Office at (202) 833-3410 extension 313.

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identiality and to establish policy recognition of a qualified privilege through such means as administrative guidelines or legislation. ASA takes the position that social science inquiry is dependent upon guarantees of privacy and confidentiality, and that the ethical and societal values underlying social science standards support recognition of a qualified privilege.

The need for effective advocacy by ASA was reaffirmed when the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit finally issued an opinion on September 17, 1993 explaining the Court's May 4 decision refusing to set aside the finding of contempt against Scarce. The Court's opinion refused to expand the scope of protections afforded to social science researchers under either the First Amendment or the federal common law of evidence, taking the position that these issues were already adversely decided in a 1972 decision of the Supreme Court in *Branzburg v. Hayes*. ASA Executive Officer Felice Levine emphasized the narrowness of this opinion: "Its potential adverse consequences cannot be ignored. The Court failed to respond to the need for social scientists to be able to guarantee their subject's confidentiality—an ethical and practical imperative recognized by every major scientific society and by the federal government's own certificates of confidentiality governing funded research. Research on some of the most pressing public policy problems of our time, including on such issues as drug abuse or gang violence, would be inhibited under practices of compelled disclosure."

While the Ninth Circuit opinion did not absolutely deny a protection for researchers (indeed it assumed a protection similar to that for reporters), it did construe *Branzburg* very narrowly, even for reporters. The resolutions passed by Council in August anticipated the likelihood of such a problematic Court opinion. Levine put ASA's position directly: "Explicit acknowledgment of the confidentiality of research information through judicial decision or other legal protection is too important to be ignored. ASA has been vigilant; it must and will continue to be aggressive."

Because Mr. Scarce remains in jail, his attorney filed a special appeal for bail with U.S. Supreme Court Justice O'Connor on September 14, which was denied without opinion. A petition for writ of certiorari was filed asking the Supreme Court to review the contempt order, but a response is not expected until later this fall. In the event the case is heard, by virtue of Council resolution in August, ASA will file a further *Amicus Curiae* brief. Also, the ASA will pursue other strategies to advance recognition of the researcher's privilege and the importance of the confidentiality of research data. To that end, ASA has reached out to other scientific societies to seek their collaboration and support. □

We Made It to Miami!

See photo montage on page 4

A Great Annual Meeting and a Beach, Too!

The 1993 ASA Annual Meeting brought together over 3300 sociologists to learn from one another and to learn about the Miami area. President Seymour Martin Lipset and the program committee arranged for four plenaries and twenty thematic sessions around the theme "Transition to Democracy." Thirty three Sections sponsored sessions, roundtables, workshops, and receptions and honored colleagues for their accomplishments. Part of the richness of the meeting sessions came from the large number of international scholars, particularly from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Special Features

For the second year, a Funding Opportunities Day offered a chance for sociologists to meet with representatives from federal agencies and a few foundations to discuss research support and plans. The poster-session format fostered discussion about agency funding priorities and the fit with researchers' ideas. A complete list of the funders who attended appeared in the August issue of *Footnotes*. A follow up article on funding opportunities for sociologists will appear in next month's *Footnotes*.

ASA's Research on the Profession Program developed a questionnaire about the annual meeting to solicit feedback from those who attended. Those data will guide future meeting and program planning. A report on those data will go to the ASA Council and will be summarized in

The ASA Business Meeting moved to an early bird event: a healthy crowd arrived at 7:00 a.m. for coffee and muffins, to meet ASA officers, and to review the resolutions brought forward by members, committees, and sections. Council has a number of suggestions to increase the robustness of the business meeting; a story in November *Footnotes* will outline those suggestions which

will be implemented in Los Angeles. Among the ideas is a desire to advance a topic for discussion among the membership.

The Teaching Endowment Fund annual boat trip provided a pleasant evening of cruising around the bay, while raising money for the Fund.

Understanding Miami

In the past few years, the ASA program committees have sought to feature the host city and region in activities woven throughout the meeting. With the help of an active local arrangements committee, chaired by Doug Kincaid of Florida International University, members sampled tours of the metro area including visits and narratives to the various Miami ethnic communities, to the site of Hurricane Andrew's devastation, and to the south beach Art Deco district.

One especially exciting plenary dealt with "African-Americans: The Miami Experience." As readers of *Footnotes* know (see August 1993 *Footnotes*) leaders of the African-American community in Miami called for a boycott of tourism and conventions to Miami to protest the (mis)treatment of Nelson Mandela two years ago, and to call attention to the underrepresentation of African-Americans in the tourist industry. ASA President Lipset and Executive Officer Levine worked closely with the boycott leaders, particularly H.T. Smith, to address the reasons for the boycott and to apply sociological knowledge to shed some light on those issues. Although the boycott was resolved before the ASA Annual Meeting occurred, ASA sponsored a major plenary to help our members understand the issues of concern to African-Americans. H.T. Smith was one of the speakers (see photo on page 4) and Alejandro Portes, Johns Hopkins University (and former Miami resident) and William Julius Wilson, University of Chi-

cago made remarks as well (See box on this page). The room was overflowing for the box lunch plenary and the insights provided were food for thought about the community we were visiting.

On August 14, 1993, a special luncheon plenary chaired by President Lipset focused on the contemporary situation of African-Americans in the United States, with particularly attention to the Miami area. This report briefly captures some of the key remarks of this important panel, which included Alejandro Portes, Johns Hopkins University; William Julius Wilson, University of Chicago, and H.T. Smith, Miami attorney and organizer of the boycott against tourism and conventions in Miami.

"African-Americans: The Miami Experience"

Miami attorney H.T. Smith gave an overview of the economic disadvantage of African-Americans in Miami. He pointed to the boycott as a technique to draw public attention to these concerns and to make some important interventions.

Former ASA President William Julius Wilson spoke about the situational basis of urban racial antagonisms. He argued that in the current atmosphere of heightened racial awareness (brought about by the riots in Los Angeles and other current events), "an important issue is often obscured or forgotten, namely that racial antagonisms are products of situations -- historical situations, demographic situations, social situations, economic situations, and political situations." Wilson went on to describe significant changes in Miami, insights supported

See Miami, page 5

Profile of the President

William A. Gamson: The Benefits of Serious Play

by Mayer N. Zald, *The University of Michigan*

In 1956, fresh out of the Army, I returned to Ann Arbor. One of the first graduate students I met in the Doctoral Program in Social Psychology (jointly operated by the psychology and sociology departments) was Bill Gamson. He and Zelda, then an undergraduate major in philosophy, and now a distinguished sociologist and leader in the reform of higher education, had moved to Ann Arbor from Antioch College the year before. Over the years, our lives and work have overlapped a fair amount. I must say that I often find myself picking up lines of work that Bill had begun to mine a decade before. (It happened again two years ago!)

Bill was born in Philadelphia and went to high school there. At Antioch he came into close contact with Everett Wilson, one of the great teachers and great exemplars of civility in American sociology, and with Heinz Eulau, the distinguished political scientist. Antioch was in its heyday, nurturing the cooperative spirit, Stevensonian liberalism, and a commitment to social change.

Although I don't think we appreciated it at the time (we griped liked graduate students always do), Michigan was an exciting place to be then. Social scientists were optimistic about their ability to contribute to society, and many of the best and most politically committed social scientists of the day were here. It was especially good for people not easily encapsulated in disciplinary straight jackets. The Research Center in Group Dynamics had brought the leading followers of Kurt Lewin to Michigan. Doc Cartwright, its director, chaired Bill's dissertation committee. General Systems theory was headquartered here in the Mental Health Research Institute, and, most relevant to Bill, had attracted Anatol Rapoport, the eminent game theorist interested in conflict resolution. The social psychology program was led by Dan Katz and Ted Newcomb. Morris Janowitz and Guy (Ed) Swanson held down the sociological side of the program and were important to Bill's development as a sociologist. Ken Boulding, the great economist, student of social conflict, and human being, led by word and deed. The Center for Conflict Resolution and its Journal was begun in that period. Later Bill would become a staff member at the Center. Bill took graduate statistics with Tad Blalock, where he collaborated on a research paper with his classmate, Phil Converse.

The Social Psychology Program was a terrific program and had many distinguished graduates. Bill represents the best of that program. Hard-headedly committed to observation and measurement, it was absolutely eclectic as to method—encouraging the fitting of method to problem. Unabashedly reformist, the Program encouraged a dispassionate and critical reaction to rhetoric and ideology. The Program encouraged the marriage or exploration of the interpenetration of social structure and personality, of group process and individual cognition and motivation. Although many of its graduates ended up either becoming psychologists or sociologists in their work, Bill has almost always combined the psychological and the social.

After finishing his PhD in 1959, he moved to Cambridge as a Research Associate in the Harvard School of Public Health. His work on community politics and fluoridation, which led to his Sorokin Award win-

ning book, *Power And Discontent*, began there. That book influenced a generation. He then returned to Michigan in 1962, where he remained, aside from visiting appointments, until 1982. Those years included years of great political conflict, in the nation and at Michigan, especially during the Vietnam War. Here, too, he showed his commitment and his inventiveness. (More about that later.) While at Michigan he became Professor and also served a term as Chair of sociology. In 1982, he left Michigan to take a position at Boston College (a position held earlier by Everett Hughes, a previous president of ASA). That move gave the Gamsons a chance to realize a dream; they built a house on their emerald island, Martha's Vineyard.

Bill had done work on a large number of topics, much of it well known and prize winning. (He is one of the few scholars I know who can expect his work to almost always be considered for a prize, even though he is working in a new mode each time.) There are certain threads that pervade his work. First, Bill is committed to disciplined and convincing research. Even when he is a pioneer, opening up new territory, as he has done several times, he searches for rigorous and convincing designs. That was true of his dissertation work on coalition formation, which included both experimental studies and studies of coalition formation in presidential party nominating conventions. It won the Annual Prize in Socio-behavioral Research from the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1962.

Rigorous and convincing design also characterized *Strategy Of Social Protest*, which represented the first comparative quantitative study of the effectiveness of social movements and was runner up for the C. Wright Mills award. And it is true of his new book, *Talking Politics*. Nobody that I know has been so willing to use new and innovative methodologies. He has used focus groups and quantitative survey analysis; he has done mathematical models and the systematic coding of historical case studies; he has hired cartoonists and actors to help create and recreate important social processes.

Second, Bill's research has almost always pursued topics that were tied to his political and social values. As a committee citizen and activist, as a man of the liberal-left, Bill has chosen research problems that would illuminate important political and social processes. Less well known to sociologists, Bill and his long-term collaborator, Andre Modigliani, published a stream of books and articles dealing with international conflict. What is so striking is that he has managed to be both personally and socially engaged at the same time that he has been intellectually reflective; he knows his own commitments, but is always able to engage in sustained conversation with people (like me) who have a different view of things.

A third aspect of his work, possibly most distinctive, is its playful inventiveness. Without being a jock or an aggressive competitor, Bill has also enjoyed sports and games, more for fun and mastery of the

task than to win or dominate. Most people separate that enjoyment of games from their work. Bill has built on it. (Many of you may not know it, but not only is there an old boys network in sociology, there is an old boys baseball network in sociology: Bill is part of an annual competition, now in its 34th year, in which he and many other now famous sociologists choose imaginary teams, buy and sell players, and compete over the year.) Bill has used baseball statistics to study the relationship of managerial succession to team effectiveness, a tradition of research that is still alive. He has created two of the best simulation games developed by social scientists, *SimSoc* and *What's News: A Game Simulation Of TV News*. The rules and structure of these games have been tinkered with to make them really work.

This playful and clever inventiveness showed in his prize winning doctoral dissertation. And the playful inventiveness shows in his recent work on political cognition in which he hired cartoonists to draw political cartoons that capture key symbolic elements of political issues.

He has had many honors—a Guggenheim in 1978-79, a Fellowship at the Center for Advanced Studies, Chair of four sections of the ASA—Political Sociology, World Conflicts, Social Psychology, and Collective Behavior and Social Movements—membership in Council of the ASA, President of the Peace Science Society, and President of the Eastern Sociological Society.

Possibly his greatest honor, however, was selection for the American Sociological Association's Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching, in 1987. Bill is a more than competent lecturer, but that is not the source of his distinction. His pedagogical contribution lies in his awareness of the great benefit of involving students in the learning process. *SimSoc*, now in its fourth edition, has been one of the best and most widely used learning tools, not only in the United States, but in other countries.

His distinctive pedagogical commitment also showed during the Vietnam war. The Michigan campus was one of the key centers for the development of Students for a Democratic Society. Activists such as Tom Hayden mobilized the campus. Although Bill was a bit older, he was deeply committed to the cause. With others, he developed the Teach-in as a device to educate, involve, and channel campus conflict. Here, too, he worked to develop a format that was truly engaging, not just a set of formal discussions. Not only have Bill's pedagogical commitments led to valuable teaching devices, but he worked hard and wisely for several years to establish the ASA's substantial Teaching Services Program.

Bill's time at Boston has again borne generative fruits. He has been a central figure in the development of a doctoral program in social justice at Boston College and, combining his emerging research interests in political cognition and public opinion, he has played a major role in creating the Media Research and Action Project (MRAP), which brings together activists and scholars interested in using the media for social change.

Bill and Zelda have been generative for sociology and society in another way. A second generation of Gamson service to sociology and society is now on the scene. Their son Josh, a recent PhD from Berkeley, has just joined the faculty at Yale. Their daughter Jenny, the only non-sociologist in the family, is a child development expert at Work Family Directions in Boston. □

1994 Annual Meeting

August 5-9, 1994

Los Angeles, California

Theme: The Challenge of Democratic Participation

by William A. Gamson, Boston College, ASA President

How does a professional society, such as the ASA, meet the challenge of democratic participation in its annual meeting? First, the 1994 Program Committee is doing everything it can to make sure that the content of the sessions reflects an inclusiveness of spirit that invites participation from the many voices of sociology. But beyond this, the meeting format itself offers a formidable challenge.

Learning is advanced by an environment that is active, collaborative, and social, not passive, competitive, and isolated. Many factors interfere with such an environment at our annual meetings. Presenting a paper often has multiple goals and contributing to a democratic learning environment may not be high on the list. And there are genuine dilemmas: for example, increasing audience participation competes with the desire to include more people in the program.

We hope our plenary sessions will contribute to the spirit of democratic participation at the meetings. Opening night will focus on Los Angeles as a laboratory for problems and issues that confront most American cities; major community leaders will be the speakers. Several special sessions, building on this plenary and allowing follow-up discussion, will be held on the days that follow. With related special events, films, and exhibits, we hope to create a mini-conference in Los Angeles.

Another plenary on "Reconstructing the Political" will include some of the most exciting and thoughtful voices in sociology challenging conventional assumptions about democratic politics. In addition, we hope to have a plenary in which a nationally prominent policy maker will, in lieu of giving a speech, participate in a panel discussion with sociologists working in the same policy arena.

How does one meet the challenge of democratic participation in a presidential plenary session? It falls on August 6—Hiroshima Day—and this is not irrelevant for my intended focus on cultural politics and issues of inclusion and exclusion. My arguments will inevitably include some on which my thinking is still tentative and I will ask the audience, divided into discussion groups of 10-12 people, to help in clarifying and elaborating them. Several groups will report on their thoughts to the plenary and I will respond. (Copies of my paper will be available to take along but I will present selectively, emphasizing the issues that seem most puzzling and in need of further analysis.)

Many thematic and special sessions will pick up aspects of the overall theme. We are encouraging the organizers of these (and other sessions) to make use of rooms with round tables in order to facilitate more participation and to experiment with the usual format. Come to L.A. and help us meet the challenge of democratic participation by making the 1994 meetings active and collaborative. □

Snapshots from Miami Beach . . .

Photos by Convention Photographers of Florida, Inc.



The ASA meetings are a great opportunity for friends to meet. Here (left to right), Patsy Martin, Maxine Baca Zinn, Doris Wilkinson, and Esther Chow enjoy a visit.



ASA Secretary Arlene Kaplan Daniels (left) spends a moment between budget meetings with Bernice McNair Barnett.



Frances Foster, ASA's Minority Affairs Manager (right), chats with students at the Minority Fellowship Program Reception.



Beth Hess (left) and Myra Marx Ferree study resolutions at the ASA business meeting, now held at 7:00 a.m.



Miami attorney H.T. Smith addresses a luncheon plenary session on the African-American boycott in Miami.



Faculty and alumni from Fordham University made a good showing at the Departmental Alumni Night.



Everyone enjoyed the Honorary Reception after the Presidential Address and Awards Ceremony.



Ramon Torrecilla, ASA's new Minority Affairs Program Director, learns the ropes from Jack Riley (left).



Incoming ASA President William Gamson (left) with a smiling outgoing ASA President Seymour Martin Lipset.



ASA Child Care featured games as well as the beach and pool.



A full exhibit area brought sociologists up to date on recent publications.



The Membership Committee squad wants you to be involved in ASA: Dennis Rome, Chair; Roberta Lessor and Earl Babbie, both of Chapman University.



Terry Halliday chats with ASA Executive Officer Felice Levine.

ASA/NSF Small Grant Program--Apply by Dec. 10

The ASA/NSF Small Grant Program for the Advancement of the Discipline hosts two grant rounds per year, with proposals due on June 15 and December 10. The Council Subcommittee administering this program wishes to emphasize its unique thrust in supporting substantively important, ground-breaking, basic research activity which promises to advance the discipline--either through actual research projects or through conferences which bring scholars together to work on new ideas or developments.

Topics must be cutting-edge and innovative, representing newly emerging, neglected, or overlooked areas or techniques of study. The incremental or unique contribution in advancing sociology is critical. Proposals which address on-going work, cover "familiar ground" (no matter how excellent in other respects), or simply extend existing knowledge will not receive high scores in this program. Proposals which address issues of the profession are inappropriate.

Rating Criteria: Proposals should contain clear statements of theoretical/conceptual background, methodology, and how the project will advance the discipline as a body of knowledge. Higher ratings are given to applications which are clearly (1) on the "cutting edge" of the discipline, (2) represent innovative activity, (3) are of substantive importance, (4) would be most helped by a small grant, (5) would have difficulty being funded through traditional sources, and (6) foster new networking among scholars. The nature of the request may include but is not limited to the following: an exploratory study, a small conference, a program of study at a major research center, and projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds. The grants are restricted to postdoctoral research. Preference will be given to applicants who have not previously received a Small Grant.

Funding: The upper limit of each award normally will be \$2,500. These are small grants with no indirect costs involved; payment goes directly to the principal investigator. An account statement is to be submitted to the executive office at the end of the project and unspent funds returned to the ASA. Grant money may not be used for convention travel, honoraria, or PIs salary. Awardees are encouraged to continue the early tradition of donating to the fund any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

Submission: Must be postmarked no later than deadline date: June 15 deadline, decisions announced in September; December 10 deadline, decisions announced in February.

Format: Proposals should include the following: a cover sheet with a 100-200 word statement of the research question/conference topic and why it is "cutting edge" and "innovative," a text of no more than three single-spaced pages (with no appendices), a budget statement, a bibliography and vita. Both the title and author's name should appear at the top of the cover page. Applicants are required to notify the ASA if other funding is received for the proposal. Please enclose a self-addressed postcard if you wish receipt of your proposal acknowledged. Send eight complete and individually bound copies of the entire packet to: ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Miami, from page 2

by Portes' remarks. For example, the Hispanic population in Dade County (where Miami is located) has grown from 5% in the early 1960s to a majority today. The African-American population has grown more slowly from 15 to 20% during that period. At the same time, a quarter million white residents have moved out of Dade County.

"The demographic changes that created the situation whereby minorities tend to be identified with the cities and whites with the suburbs provided the political foundation for the New Federalism, an important political development that has increased the significance of race in metropolitan areas." Wilson described a second important "situation," that is the decline in federal funding to cities from 18% of city budgets in 1980 to 6.4% in 1990. The increasing political power of white suburbanites and the economic recession faced by minority and lower income white city residents fuels racial tension. The pattern of "new urban poverty" described by Wilson applies to Miami's highly segregated African-American (native born and English speaking) population. "I mean poor segregated neighborhoods in which a substantial majority of individual adults are either unemployed or have dropped out of the labor force.... Neighborhoods plagued with high levels of joblessness are more likely to experience problems of social organization...where neighborhoods are able to maintain effective social control and realize their common values."

Portes described the special situation of

the economic condition of Miami and the significance of the waves of Cuban immigration. He emphasized that the dynamism of the Miami economy is linked to "the rise of the Cuban enclave and its role in the conversion of the city into a major Caribbean *entrepôt*. To an extent, the vitality of Miami's economy is based on immigrant-led small businesses and their connections abroad. "...Today, two-thirds of the Cuban-origin population of the United States lives in Miami. Portes enumerated the increasing number of international banks and corporate offices in Miami.

"The emergence of a secondary global city to centralize administrative, financial, and legal functions of the triangular trade between the United States, Europe, and Latin America would probably have happened anyway. My hypothesis, however, that it located in Miami rather than Tampa, Houston, or New Orleans thanks to the large pools of educated bilingual labor created by the Cuban exodus...and to the foothold provided by the dynamism of small-firm capitalism in the Cuban enclave." As a result, Portes noted, the labor market of the area was significantly transformed. Employment in tourist-related industries *dropped* as a share of the economically active population by almost half between 1950 and 1987.

In terms of the African-American community in Miami, they have been largely excluded from "the economic boom. They were not hired in any numbers in the Cuban small-business enclave, and, although African Americans were hired in hotel work in the 1940s and 1950s, those jobs have

declined rather than increased. On the other hand, economic growth as a global city has led to an increase in professional level positions and African Americans have been hired. But given the economic and geographic segregation of the African-American community, very few of its residents are prepared to take these positions. The vast majority remain unemployed and out of the labor force, in the pattern Wilson described. Coupled with relatively low political power, the African American community seems doomed to the marginal conditions which lead to the call for boycott.

Portes argued that "Miami may become the new economic capital of Latin America, but it is still an American city with obligations to all its citizens." To achieve parity, the internationalized corporate sector must spearhead minority training and employment. The black middle class leadership needs an active posture in encouraging small firms. And political leaders (particularly the new Cuban-American elected authorities) must "abandon one and for all their indifference toward African Americans and their concerns with issues in their own community." Wilson appealed for strong moral and political leadership by President Clinton.

The plenary session was hard to wrap up -- the issues were compelling; everyone wanted to know more and do more. The inter-ethnic strife and riots of LA are similar and different to Miami's; our annual meetings will continue to seek insight on communities we visit and ways sociology can contribute to more humane conditions. □

ASA Awards, from page 1

Work in 1948 from the University of Chicago, Acker left academia for nearly 20 years. Over this period she worked part time as a social worker while raising three children as her husband studied for his PhD and worked full-time to support the family.

The beauty of Acker's career is that it is living proof that gender, race, or class disadvantages, while monumental, need not be the decisive death blow to a scholarly career. At the age of 37, Acker became a graduate student in sociology at the University of Oregon, receiving her PhD in 1967. In that same year she received the award as best graduate student in the department. She has not looked back since.

Throughout her academic career, Professor Acker has published important and influential works spanning the fields of social stratification, gender, complex organizations, and feminist methodology. Among these are "Women and Stratification: A Review of Recent Literature" in *Contemporary Sociology* (1980); *Doing Comparable Worth* (1989); and "Hierarchies, Jobs, and Bodies" in *Gender and Society* (1990).

Acker's work is important because it enters into informed, critical, and constructive dialogues with the most theoretically robust work in a given field. It reconceptualizes the accepted wisdom of these fields by asking how these social phenomena would be explained differently and more comprehensively if the gender variable were introduced in a serious and thorough manner. Then, she proceeds to do just that in bold, but precise terms.

There is a lesson to be learned from Acker here because she developed the courage to be analytically independent, for it was not always so, as she relates: "In retrospect, I can also see that I was intimidated by 'science.' I soaked up notions that science was built through hypothesis testing using rigorous standards of evidence that could be met by carefully set procedures and quantitative analysis. This rigor was paralyzingly extreme, but also mysterious...so extreme that I never even considered publishing anything from my first independent research, a study of doctor-patient contact using

meticulously recorded observational data. Somewhere in my thinking was a sociologist-judge (a distillation of the old boys who had been to jail, perhaps) who would find me lacking in precision, having too small a sample, or showing some other defect."

Needless to say, Acker quickly outgrew these intellectual straitjackets, thus toppling another barrier in her path to academic excellence and relevance. Thus, in her hands, bureaucracies and stratification systems become complex social machines that simultaneously grind out complex and mutually reinforcing gender and class formations which shape the distribution of societal power and scarce rewards.

The intellectual agenda she sets for us all is to develop analyses of the social world that will bring new insights into our quest to understand humanity in its totality. The analytical challenge is to bring to the center that substance which appears marginal, for often such marginal variables transform and reconceptualize what we thought to be the center.

1993 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award: Center for Research on Women, Memphis State University--Bonnie Thornton Dill, Elizabeth Higginbotham, and Lynn Weber

Presented by Shirley A. Scritchfield, Creighton University, Chair, Award Selection Committee

This year's recipient of the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award is well known to teacher-scholars both within and outside the discipline of sociology. For, in the past ten years, the Center for Research on Women, at Memphis State University, has been a pivotal leader in the movement to transform college curricula and pedagogy so that they may truly represent and include the multi-cultural realities of social life. Indeed, the Center--under the collective leadership of Bonnie Thornton Dill, Elizabeth Higginbotham, and Lynn Weber--has transformed

the intellectual and teaching lives of countless faculty throughout the country. The Center's influence has been wide-ranging.

Since its inception 11 years ago, the Center for Research on Women has sought to disseminate new scholarship on race, class, and gender throughout the scholarly community. Perceiving teaching, research and advocacy as an interwoven mosaic, the Center has adopted a multi-faceted approach to education and dissemination. Numerous resources have been developed to support new research and teaching on race, class, and gender, including a working paper series where works-in-progress are shared as they proceed; a research clearinghouse where publications about teaching and integrating race, class, and gender into the college curriculum are compiled; and an on-line research database, with over 5,000 citations on women of color and Southern women.

Moreover, the Center has conducted countless seminars and workshops to foster faculty development, programs designed to facilitate new research and the integration of that new research into the curriculum. Those programs have included six national workshops, held in Memphis, several held at regional meetings, local seminars at MSU, and numerous on-site visits to campuses throughout the U.S. Each event has been a success, sometimes with over 150 scholar-teachers brought together. Participants are unanimous in their praise for these workshops, describing their experiences with phrases such as "totally changed my teaching style," "renewed my enthusiasm," "enhanced knowledge," "dramatic and transforming." Clearly, the Center's seminars and workshops have energized and empowered teacher-scholars throughout the U.S. to re-think and re-vision not only their own classrooms and research, but also to serve as resources for others on their home campuses.

In sum, the Center for Research at Memphis State University has become a collective

ASA Section Awards Presented in Miami

Sociology of Aging

Distinguished Scholar Award



Marie R. Haug

Marie R. Haug, Professor Emerita of Sociology, Case Western Reserve University, is the 1993 recipient of the ASA Section on Aging's Distinguished Scholar Award. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Vassar College (BA, 1935) with further education at Yale in English and at the New York School of Social Work in the 1930s, she began her current career in sociology with an MA and doctorate (1968) from Case Western Reserve. In the quarter century that followed she flourished as an honored teacher, a widely published research investigator, and a successful administrator at that institution. Her teaching and research have been noted and honored both in medical sociology and in research on occupations and professions as well as in aging. A Center for Aging and Health flourished at Case Western under her direction.

She has served both ASA and the section well in a wide variety of leadership roles, including chairing two sections, serving as an associate editor of *JHSB*, and being an elected member of ASA Council. She has been doubly honored in 1993 with the Leo Reeder Award of the Medical Sociology Section.

Marie Haug's quarter century of sociology, which began in her 50s, is a remarkable illustration of learning and teaching as lifetime affairs. In retirement she remains intellectually engaged to the profit and delight of both students and colleagues. Beginning in 1965, she has authored 71 chapters and articles in refereed journals, including two "forthcoming" in 1993, and 11 books and monographs on topics in aging and medical sociology.

A host of colleagues and students join in their praise of Marie Haug as a distinguished teacher, scholar and administrator in the field of aging.

George L. Maddox, Duke University

1993 Dissertation Award

The ASA Section on Aging awarded its 1993 Dissertation Award to Sally K. Gallagher. Gallagher received her PhD in Sociology from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, where she defended her dissertation with distinction. The title of her dissertation is, "Family and Community Caregiving by the Elderly: The New Volunteers?" Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society, provided a Grant-in-Aid of Research award funding this dissertation.

Gallagher's award-winning paper was entitled, "Doing Their Share: Patterns of Help Given By Older and Younger Adults." In addition to a plaque commemorating the award, Gallagher received a cash prize from the Section on Aging to help defray her travel expenses to the 1993 ASA meeting.



Sally K. Gallagher

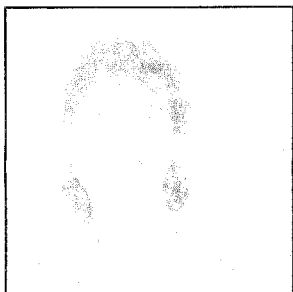
The award was presented at the Section meeting in Miami.

The Aging Section award Committee was chaired by Deborah T. Gold, Dale J. Jaffe, and Charles F. Longino, Jr., were the other committee members.

Deborah T. Gold, Duke University Medical Center

Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Student Paper Award



Jackie Smith

At its 1992 Business Meeting, the ASA Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements agreed to create a Student Paper Award to be given out in each odd calendar year. Any student paper written during the two year period preceding the award year will be eligible for consideration. (In each even year the Section grants a Best Book Award to the best book published in the field during the two years preceding the Award year.)

The winner of the very first CBSM Student Paper Award is Jackie Smith of the University of Notre Dame. The title of Jackie's paper is "Transnational Political Processes and the Human Rights Movement." In her paper Jackie analyzes the increasing transnational structure of social movements, using the Human Rights Movement as her central case. Jackie's paper is important for its creative application of two central concepts in social movement theory—political opportunity structure and social movement organization (SMO)—to the emerging transnational context. First, Jackie applies the five dimensions of political opportunity structure proposed by Sidney Tarrow to the international arena. She then goes on to document the recent rise and increasing importance of "transnational social movement organizations" (TSMOs) in a variety of social movements, most notably the Human Rights Movement. She concludes by urging movement scholars to recognize the increasing limits of a "state-centric framework for the analysis of social movements." The important suggestion is,

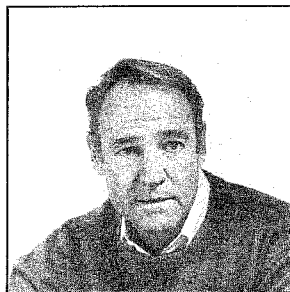
that as longstanding global alignments break apart and nations are increasingly subsumed into transnational economic and political units, movement scholars will need to modify their theoretical vision to take better account of collective action that transcends national boundaries.

The next Student Paper Award will be given out at the 1995 ASA Meeting in Washington, D.C. Papers written by students in 1993 or 1994 will be eligible for consideration for the 1995 award.

Douglas McAdam, University of Arizona

Community and Urban Sociology

Robert Park Award



John Walton

The Robert Park Award Committee (Mark La Gory, Nancy Kleniewski, Clarence Lo) presents the 1993 award to John Walton for *Western Times and Water Wars: State, Culture and Rebellion in California*, and an honorable mention to Min Zao for *Chinatown: The Socioeconomic Potential of an Urban Enclave*. This award is given annually to the outstanding book or monograph in community and urban sociology published in the previous two years. Walton's book chronicles the more than century-long struggle for the Owens Valley, an area in eastern California that contained water and other resources coveted by many. The story has been told before by novelists and film makers, but in Walton's skillful hands this piece of Western history unfolds into a work of broader theoretical significance. The book informs community and urban theory about the interplay between local actors, community, metropolis, and the state in the drama over control of space and place. It is a masterpiece of social history, detailing the many forces that shaped the Valley from early Paiute settlements through the development of a national environmental movement.

For Walton, although communities are affected by outside influences (urbanization, economic growth and changing state institutions) local communities are far more than a small scale reflection of the national state. The Owens Valley community is shaped not just by state institutions and urban forces, but is a cultural product built by a subordinated Native American population and the civic associations and sometimes violent history of the settlers. The story of the Owens Valley residents' fight against diversion of their water is part of the continuing drama of community life in which residents actively reshape their own culture within the limitations imposed upon it by the state.

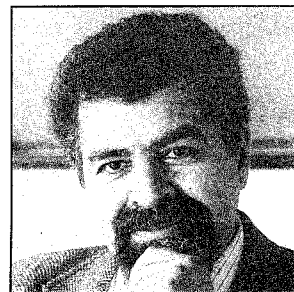
In *Western Times and Water Wars*, Walton uses a variety of source materials to show how history can be employed to clarify the interrelationships between the national

state and the local community. History is used not to test theory, but rather to construct it and enrich our understanding of dynamic community processes.

Mark LaGory, University of Alabama

Comparative and Historical Sociology

Best Recent Article Award



Said Amir Arjomand

The Comparative and Historical Sociology Section awarded its 1993 prize for the best article to "Constitutions and the Struggle for Political Order: A Study in the Modernization of Political Traditions" by Said Amir Arjomand (State University of New York, Stony Brook). This article appeared in the *European Journal Of Sociology*, 33:39-82, 1992. The article presents a profound and intelligent argument about the patterns by which models of political order spread to and are modified by diverse national contexts. Focusing on the institutional and cultural settings of Iran and Ottoman Turkey (with some supplementary evidence from Algeria, Japan and Pakistan) across time, Arjomand demonstrates the maturation and syncretic character of constitutionalism. Particularly interesting is the claim that the process of constitution-making is sufficiently affected by indigenous "principles of order" to lead to endemic crisis due to the heterogeneity of these principles. Arjomand also employs original historical data, such as articles in the constitutions themselves, rather than secondary analyses of them. This paper contributes significantly to our understanding of a significant historical process, the institutionalization of political power through constitutions, and also makes a valuable methodological point by studying this process within a single analytical framework that extends beyond the Western/non-Western divide.

The Prize committee—Kathleen Blee, Roger Gould, Philip McMichael, Susan Watkins, and Fatma Muge Goeck (chair)—join the Section and the ASA in congratulating Said Amir Arjomand for his outstanding article.

Fatma Muge Goeck, University of Michigan

Crime, Law and Deviance

Distinguished Scholar Award

Lawrence W. Sherman has received The Distinguished Scholar Award for his book *Policing Domestic Violence: Experiments and Dilemmas* (New York: The Free Press, 1992). The Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance presents the award every two years to an author or authors of a book or series of articles published in the last five years constituting a major contribution to the study of crime, law and deviance. This year, there

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Section Awards, *continued*

were 19 nominees.

The original Minneapolis spouse assault experiment described in *Policing Domestic Violence* was a classic in criminology and had a major impact on both theory and practice. The book also describes the series of "replication experiments" designed to test a conclusion that arrests for domestic violence decrease recidivism. It exposes ambiguities of evidence that are usually oversimplified in discussions of domestic violence. Readers will find the work clear and engaging.

Lawrence Sherman, President of the Crime Control Institute in Washington, D.C., and a professor of criminology at the University of Maryland, began his career with the New York City Police Department as a Sloan Foundation Urban Fellow in the Lindsay administration. He received a B.A. from Denison University in 1970, an M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1970, a Diploma in Criminology from Cambridge University in 1973, and a Ph.D. in Sociology from Yale in 1976. He served as Director of Research and Vice President of the Police Foundation from 1979 to 1985. Sherman has written more than eighty books and professional journal articles that range broadly over topics related to crime and its control. With his wife, an attorney, he edits the *Security Law Newsletter*, a monthly legal reporter for private security.

Joan McCord, Temple University

Student Paper Award



Jody A. Miller

After a committee reviewed 33 entries, the Section on Crime, Law and Deviance is pleased to announce that Jody A. Miller, currently a graduate student at the University of Southern California, is the 1993 winner of the Student Paper Award. Titled "Gender and Power on the Streets: The Ecology of Street Prostitution in an Era of Crack Cocaine," Miller's paper describes and interprets changing gender relations in street prostitution, particularly as a product of the growing use of crack cocaine by prostitutes. It is based on interviews with 16 urban street prostitutes. The committee described the research as well executed and the paper as well-written and interesting.

The Section also awarded the designation Honorable Mention to Jeffrey Mullis of the University of Virginia for his paper "Social Structure and Medical Malpractice Litigation," and to William C. Warters of Syracuse University for his paper "Collisions with Feminism: Perspectives of Abusive Men Who've Been Challenged to Change."

Neil Shover, University of Tennessee

Sociology of Culture

1993 Culture Prize



William H. Sewell, Jr.

The members of the committee for the 1993 Culture Prize were Howard Becker (University of Washington), Barry Schwartz (University of Georgia), Yasemin Soysal (Harvard University), Sharon Zukin (CUNY-Graduate Center), and Michele Lamont (Princeton University). We unanimously voted to award the Culture Prize to William H. Sewell, Jr. (University of Chicago) for his article "A Theory of Structure: Duality, Agency, and Transformation" published in *American Journal of Sociology* (98 (1), July 1992). This excellent contribution provides a very impressive and persuasive description of the role played by culture and agency in the constitution of the social structure and the distribution of power. More specifically, after defining structures as mutually sustaining cultural schemas and structures of resources that empower and constrain social action, this article argues that structure is a profoundly cultural phenomena continually deriving from the character and distribution of resources in the everyday world. It also illustrates in an exemplary way the importance of recent developments in cultural sociology for the field of sociology as a whole.

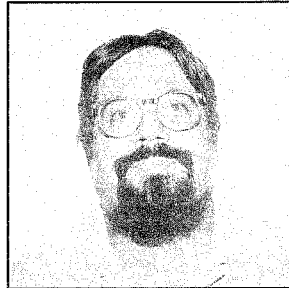
In addition, the committee voted to award an honorable mention to Bruce G. Carruthers and Wendy Nelson Espeland (Northwestern University) for their article "Accounting for Rationality: Double-Entry Bookkeeping and the Rhetoric of Economic Rationality" published in *American Journal of Sociology* (97 (1), July 1991). According to Alan Sica, who nominated this paper for the Culture Prize, "The importance of this article . . . lies in its precise explanation of how rationalization took place during a period of history and within a particular social practice that were dear to Weber. By studying carefully stories of accounting and the practices that flowed from them, the authors have documented how double-entry bookkeeping . . . became rhetorically essential to the look of modern business enterprise."

Michele Lamont, Princeton University

Sociology of Education

Willard Waller Award

The Sociology of Education Section presented the Willard Waller Award to Alan R. Sadovnik for best article in sociology of education published in the past three years. His article, "Basil Bernstein's Theory of Pedagogic Practice: A Structuralist Approach" appeared in *Sociology of Education*, Volume 64, 1. A panel of seven reviewers, all section members, evaluated the four articles nominated for the award



Alan R. Sadovnik

on the basis of the importance of the research question addressed by the article, adequacy of research methodology and overall contribution to the field of sociology of education.

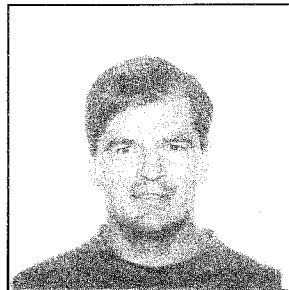
One review noted that Sadovnik's article "addressed an important and neglected point in sociological research."

The limited attention sociologists have paid to the curriculum and pedagogy stems in part from an inability to examine them in sociological terms that tie them to broader themes. This article helps to articulate such a framework in the writings of Bernstein. Sadovnik is Associate Professor of Education at Adelphi University and is currently preparing a volume examining Bernstein's contributions to research in the sociology of education.

Kathryn M. Borman, University of Cincinnati

Sociology of Emotions

Graduate Student Paper Award



Rodney Beaulieu

Rodney J. Beaulieu, who is completing his doctoral work in Education at the University of California, Santa Barbara, is the recipient of the Sociology of Emotions Section's 1993 Graduate Student Paper Award for "Emotion and Conflict in the Classroom: A Single Case Analysis."

Drawing upon his dissertation research and a generally social constructionist approach to emotions, building upon ideas about anger and shame developed by Thomas J. Scheff and Suzanne Retzinger, and using (among other techniques) the discourse analytic methods developed by Retzinger to study marital conflict, Beaulieu performs a painstaking, sensitive, and insightful dissection of a video-taped episode of emotionally charged verbal conflict between professor and graduate student in a seminar setting. His detailed analysis of the exchange confirms "the Retzinger-Scheff model of social conflict. One can locate unacknowledged shame and alienation as a central precursor to the escalation of conflict," and he argues persuasively that while, given certain conditions, conflict between teachers and students can have positive outcomes, "when that bond is

threatened, and shame goes unacknowledged, conflict can erode the social bond even further"—as happened in this instance. Both the participants in the encounter subsequently reported (apparently) lasting strains in their relationship.

Beaulieu views this work as part of his interests in understanding the role of emotion in the classroom situation more generally and in applying the results of his researches to contemporary debates about learning theory and teaching practices.

Lyn Lofland, University of California-Davis

Environment and Technology

Student Paper Award

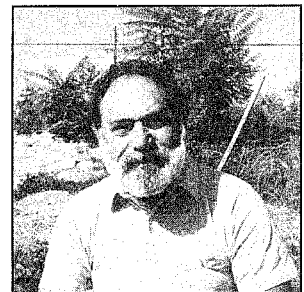
The first-place winner of the award is Adam S. Weinberg, Northwestern University, for "Sociological Narratives: A Case for a Pragmatic Based Study of Environmental Movements." The committee believed that this paper, which challenges the epistemological premises of much contemporary environmental research, offers a pragmatic, and more potentially policy relevant, alternative based on the production of "sociological narratives." The author has touched upon epistemological ruts in which social scientists often work. Complex ideas are expressed thoughtfully and clearly. The paper seeks better ways for understanding and communicating sociological knowledge on the sociopolitics of environmental conflicts.

The committee wants to give honorary mention to two other papers submitted in the competition: David A. Sonnenfeld, University of California, Santa Cruz: "The Politics of Production and Production of Nature in Silicon Valley's Electronics Industry"; and Michael Goldman, University of California, Santa Cruz: "Accessing Water, Channeling Power: Class, Gender, and Caste Inequalities in India's Desert."

Barbara C. Farhar, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Marxist Sociology

Award for Distinguished Scholarship



Berch Berberoglu

The 1993 Award for Distinguished Scholarship has been presented to Berch Berberoglu for his *The Legacy of Empire: Economic Decline and Class Polarization in the United States*. Berberoglu is Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Nevada, Reno, where he has been teaching since 1977. Berberoglu has authored and edited twelve books and many articles on the political economy of development, class structure, the state, and social transformation. His recent books include *Political Sociology: A Comparative/Historical Approach*, *The Political Economy of Development*, *The Labor Process and Control of Labor*, *Critical Perspectives in Sociology*, and *An Introduction to Classical and Contemporary Social Theory*. Pro-

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Section Awards, *continued*

fessor Berberoglu is currently working on two new books *The National Question: Nationalism and Self-determination in Comparative-historical Perspective* and *Class Analysis: Class Structure and Social Transformation*, both of which are scheduled for publication in 1994. This year Professor Berberoglu is chair-elect of the ASA Marxist Sociology Section. Special recognition was also given to Mary Romero's *Maid in the USA*.

G. David Curry, West Virginia University

Al Szymanski Award



Dongno Kim

The winner of the Al Szymanski Award for the best graduate student paper is Dongno Kim. Kim is a PhD candidate in the Sociology Department at the University of Chicago. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees in sociology from Yonsei University in Korea. In 1990, Kim was one of five award winners in the International Sociological Association's Worldwide Competition for Young Sociologists for his paper "The Transformation of Familism in Modern Korea." His graduate study has been supported by awards from the MacArthur Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, and the University of Chicago. His areas of concentration are Sociological Theory and Historical Sociology. His dissertation topic is "Landlord Assistance in Late Nineteenth Century Korea."

G. David Curry, West Virginia University

Medical Sociology

Leo G. Reeder Award

The Medical Sociology Section presented three awards at its Business Meeting in Miami. The Leo G. Reeder Award was presented to Marie Haug for a career of distinguished scholarship in Medical Sociology. Haug, currently Professor Emerita (Department of Sociology, Case Western Reserve and Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing) and Director Emerita of the Center on Aging and Health (Case Western Reserve), is a leader in the fields of medical sociology, aging and the sociology of occupations and professions. Turning to sociology as a second career, she received her PhD in 1968 at the age of 54. Since that time, she has produced an important body of work addressing how medicine structures and rewards its own work, responds to challenges to physician autonomy, and confronts new problems raised by an aging population. Her early work with M. B. Sussman addressed issues in the professionalization of medical workers and laid pathbreaking groundwork for issues in client revolt



Marie Haug

and deprofessionalization. In a series of now classic articles, Haug explored the erosion of professional autonomy in the United States and cross-nationally. In the late 1970s, she continued this work, in part with Bebe Lavin, coauthoring *Consumerism In Medicine* (1983), one of a dozen books and monographs on several topics in medical sociology that have captured the attention of her keen analytic eye. It was also during this time that Haug turned her attention to issues in aging and medical care, again breaking new ground into our understandings of the problems of the elderly, their utilization of medical services, and their treatment by medical practitioners. In addition to this monumental body of scholarship, Haug shaped these subfields of sociology through her leadership across a variety of organizations. During her career, Haug served as Section Chair for the Sections of Organizations and Occupations and Medical Sociology. She was President of the North Central Sociological Association and has served on a wide variety of review and special panels for the NIH, NIA, and NIMH as well as editor of *Sociology Of Work And Occupations*, Deputy Editor of *Medical Care*, and advisory editor across a wide variety of other journals in medicine, aging and work. For her impressive contributions, Professor Haug has received a number of awards, and the Medical Sociology Section is pleased to add the 1993 Reeder Award to her accolades.

Bernice A. Pescosolido, Indiana University

The Roberta G. Simmons Outstanding Dissertation in Medical Sociology Award

The Roberta G. Simmons Outstanding Dissertation in Medical Sociology Award was presented to Robin W. Simon for her work "Spouse, Parent and Worker: Gender, Multiple Roles, Role Meaning and Mental Health." This paper, based on her dissertation completed in 1992 at Indiana University (Peggy Thoits, Advisor), employs a qualitative analysis of intensive interviews with men and women who had earlier participated in a larger longitudinal survey project on stress and coping. Simon addresses the important and timely issue of why there are persistent gender differences in psychological distress and functioning. She skillfully shows how the same combination of roles hold different meaning for men and women and result in contradictory effects on mental health. This work, and the larger dissertation from which it is drawn, uses a rich, multi-method approach to help explain a long-standing paradox on findings from small-scale qualitative studies that contend that gender matters and large scale quantitative survey analyses where gender differ-



Robin W. Simon

ences tend to be absent. Simon is currently an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Iowa. Committee members who reviewed and selected submission for the award included Allan V. Horwitz (Chair), Sydney Halpern and Marcia Ory.

Bernice A. Pescosolido, Indiana University

Eliot Freidson Outstanding Book in Medical Sociology Award



Constance A. Nathanson



Robert Zussman

This year, the Medical Sociology Section presented the first Eliot Freidson Outstanding Book in Medical Sociology Awards. Two individuals were honored for their recent books: Constance A. Nathanson for *Dangerous Passage: The Social Control Of Sexuality In Women's Adolescence* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1991) and Robert Zussman for *Intensive Care: Medical Ethics And The Medical Profession* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press). Both books display a richness and diversity in method and substantive focus. Both display the hallmarks of work in the Freidson tradition—first-rate scholarship with a discriminating and creative use of sociological concepts and theory to guide their analysis of important contemporary social problems. Most importantly, these books share an already demonstrated impact on the field. Drawing from and contributing to sociological theory, they show the power of the sociological

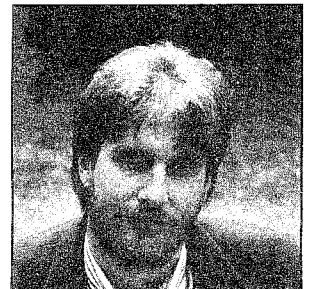
perspective in addressing the relationship of health, medicine, and society.

Nathanson's book draws on the national socio-political history and demographic data to address teenage pregnancy past and present in the United States. Zussman's analysis of the medical ethics that guide physician's decisions draws from extensive personal fieldwork carried out in two hospital intensive care units. The awards were presented in a special session honoring Eliot Freidson as he formally retires from his position at New York University. The Committee this year was headed by Samuel Bloom and included Judith Barr and Mary Goss.

Bernice A. Pescosolido, Indiana University

Organizations and Occupations

The Thompson Award



Robert F. Freeland

The Thompson Outstanding Student Paper award is given annually by the ASA's Organizations and Occupations Section for the best paper written solely by a graduate student or students during the three years prior to the award year. The 1993 winner is Robert F. Freeland of the University of California at Berkeley for his paper, "The Myth of the M-Form? Governance, Consent, and Organizational Change."

In his paper Freeland draws on the case of General Motors to question the arguments of Alfred Chandler, Oliver Williamson, and others that the decentralized, multidivisional enterprise that emerged some seventy years ago was more efficient than its predecessors because it was founded on a rigid separation between long-term strategic decisions, which were the responsibility of top management in the firm's corporate headquarters, and short-term tactical decisions, which were the responsibility of managers in the individual operating divisions. Freeland shows that GM in practice repeatedly violated this formal separation of authority, as the company seasawed from having divisional managers deeply involved in corporate strategic planning ("participative decentralization") to having corporate managers impose their will on the operating divisions ("administrative centralization").

Freeland argues that participative decentralization resulted when corporate managers needed to create consent for their policies or when they needed access to information controlled by the divisions. Administrative centralization was the result when corporate headquarters had access to independent sources of information. Both of these outcomes, Freeland suggests, were more efficient for GM than was strict imple-

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Section Awards, *continued*

mentation of the textbook decentralized structure.

William Finlay, University of Georgia

Peace and War

Elise Boulding Award



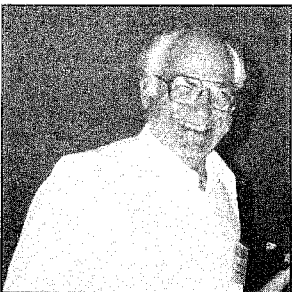
David Rier

The Section on Peace and War awarded the 1993 Elise Boulding Award for an outstanding student paper to David Rier in the Division of Sociomedical Sciences at Columbia University. In his paper, titled "The Institutional/Occupational Thesis of the Military Profession: Insights from Medical Sociology and Sociology of Science," Rier draws upon his extensive knowledge in several sociological subfields to suggest new directions for research employing the I/O thesis in the field of military sociology. He presented his paper at the Annual Meeting in Miami Beach.

The Boulding Award Committee members were James Hannon, Suffolk University; John Sibley Butler, University of Texas; and Amy Hubbard, Virginia Commonwealth University.

James Hannon, Suffolk University

Distinguished Contributions to Scholarship



Louis Kriesberg

It was with great pleasure that the Peace and War section announced the 1993 award for distinguished contributions to scholarship, teaching and service to Louis Kriesberg of Syracuse University. Kriesberg was given an inscribed pewter bowl at the section business meeting during the ASA meetings in Miami on August 17, 1993.

Kriesberg has been a stalwart of the Peace and War section, having helped to organize it in the mid-1970s. He has been on the section council, served as section Chair (1990-91), and has worked on virtually every committee. He has also been an active member and officer of other professional associations con-

cerned with war and peace, including COPRED, the International Peace Research Association, and the International Sociological Association.

As an educator, Kriesberg has been at Syracuse University for many years, where he helped create the Program on the Analysis and Resolution of Conflict. He has served as the Director of the program for the last seven years. Over the years, Kriesberg has taught hundreds of students in his courses on social conflict, conflict resolution, and conflicts in the Middle East, among others, and has stimulated and supervised numerous doctoral dissertations.

As a scholar, Kriesberg's research and writing have focused on intractable conflicts. A good deal of his work has focused on conflicts in the Middle East, but he has also examined U.S.-Soviet conflict and he has made major contributions to the development of the theory of social conflict. Among his more prominent books are: *International Conflict Resolution: The U.S.-U.S.S.R. and the Middle East Cases*; *Timing the Deescalation of International Conflicts*; *Intractable Conflicts and Their Transformations*; and *Social Conflicts*. He has also served as the editor of the annual *Research on Social Movements, Conflict and Change*.

In recognition of his outstanding scholarship, teaching, and service in the study of peace and war, the ASA section on Peace and War proudly presents its second annual Distinguished Contributions award to Louis Kriesberg.

Sam Marullo, Georgetown University

Political Sociology

Distinguished Graduate Student Paper Award



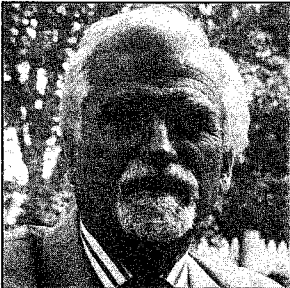
Tang Nah Ng

The 1993 Political Sociology Section award for Distinguished Graduate Student paper went to Tang Nah Ng of Emory University for her paper "The Democratic Transition Model: Debt, Democracy and Welfare Effort in Four Semi-Peripheral Nations, 1959-1986." This paper extends traditional notions of economic dependence to cover the case of debt dependence and then models the effects of debt, investment, and military dependence on social welfare effort in Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Venezuela. The paper argues that the consequences of dependence will be contingent upon both historical period and democratic transitions. Using a comparative time series approach Ng finds that the consequences of debt dependence for welfare effort is contingent upon the timing of democratic transitions within specific temporal periods of the world economy. This paper makes major contributions to

the theory of democratic transitions and welfare effort while utilizing sophisticated comparative historical methodology. The political sociology section is proud to recognize this fine piece of scholarship. The award committee consisted of Kelly Moore of the University of Arizona and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey of North Carolina State University.

Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, North Carolina State University

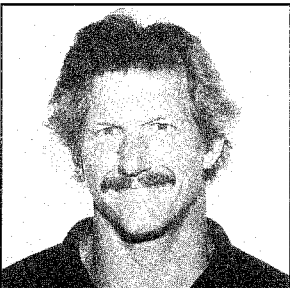
Outstanding Book Award



Dietrich Rueschemeyer



Evelynne Huber Stephens



John H. Stephens

The highlight of this year's business meeting of the Political Sociology Section was the naming of the co-recipients of the Section's 1991-1992 Outstanding Book Award. The co-recipients are Dietrich Rueschemeyer (Brown), Evelynne Huber Stephens and John H. Stephens (UNC, Chapel Hill) for their *Capitalist Development and Democracy* (University of Chicago Press) and Theda Skocpol for her *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers* (Belknap Press of Harvard University Press).

On behalf of the section and award committee co-members Saskia Sassen and Hillary Silver of the Section's award committee, committee Chair Alex Hicks expressed pride at the extraordinary quality of the winners, indeed of all ten nominations for the award. "Rather than dilute the award," Hicks said "these co-winners do special honor to the Section."

Although irreversible travel plans did not allow Theda Skocpol to receive her



Theda Skocpol

award plaque in person, Hicks read a statement from her that expressed "honor and delight" at her fortune, "special pleasure" at sharing it with Rueschemeyer and the Stephens, and "affection" for the Section, for which she had "served as first elected Chair." Hicks added the award committee's view that *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers* is, "at once a major theoretical consolidation...a breathtaking reinterpretation of U.S. welfare politics from Grant to Hoover...and an exemplary historical sociological case study."

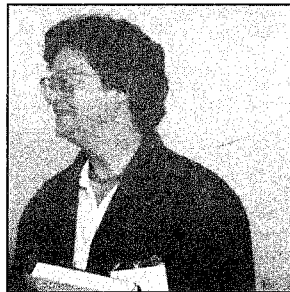
Hicks introduced the award for *Capitalist Development and Democracy* by referring to it as the finest of the many clear descendants of Barrington Moore Jr.'s *Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*, a work that clarifies as well as meets the test as a large historical record on a major topic of our times.

Dietrich Rueschemeyer responded by elaborating his debt to the tradition of Moore, John Stephens with a vivid account of the trio's geographically dispersed (but E-mail assisted) composition and Evelynne Stephens by crediting all present with "what is probably probably the highlight of my career."

Alex Hicks, Emory University

Sociology of Population

Otis Dudley Duncan Award



Frances K. Goldscheider

Frances K. Goldscheider and Linda J. Waite received the second annual Otis Dudley Duncan Award for distinguished scholarship in social demography for their book, *New Families, No Families*. Dr. Goldscheider accepted the award which was presented at the 1993 Business Meeting and Reception of the Section on the Sociology of Population in Miami Beach. Duncan's name sets a high standard for excellence: His work was a central part of the intellectual fabric of sociology and extended the scope and breadth of the study of population distribution and composition, social stratification, and social organization.

The Goldscheider and Waite volume was selected from a list of three finalists that had been winnowed down from a larger list of

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Section Awards, *continued*

70 possibilities. According to the award committee, "this is an ambitious and intellectually challenging book which raises important questions about the future of the family in American society. Like much of Duncan's work, it provides a careful analysis to test hypotheses with less than perfect data, and suggests an agenda and direction for future research." The entire Section on the Sociology of Population, and in particular the members of the Award Selection Committee (Mary Powers, Chair, Omer Galle, and Gillian Stevens), extend heartfelt congratulations to Frances Goldscheider and Linda Waite on this well-deserved honor.

Suzanne Bianchi, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Social Psychology

Cooley-Mead Award



Glen H. Elder, Jr.

The Cooley-Mead Award is given annually by the Section on Social Psychology to recognize lifetime contributions to the intellectual and scientific advancement of sociological social psychology. This year's recipient, Glen H. Elder, Jr., epitomizes this criterion.

Glen's exposure to the Great Depression as a young child in Cleveland, his experiences in the mass mobilization of World War II, and his adjustment to a radical change in family residence from metropolis to the dairy country of Northwest Pennsylvania at the beginning of high school fostered a deep sensitivity to and interest in large scale, drastic social change on people's lives.

Glen received a BS degree at Pennsylvania State in 1957, and MA at Kent State University in 1958, and his PhD at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill in 1961. Glen's first academic appointment was as an assistant professor at the University of California, Berkeley (1962) and as a research associate at Berkeley's Institute of Human Development. Glen returned to North Carolina in the late 1960's and was advanced to full professor in 1971. In 1977 he accepted a short research appointment at Boys Town, Nebraska, to achieve the research time required by the heavy demands of longitudinal research. Glen moved to a teaching and research position at Cornell in 1979 before returning once more to North Carolina in 1984 where he is presently Howard W. Odum Distinguished Professor of Sociology, research professor of psychology, and research fellow at the Carolina Population Center.

In a recent article Elder noted that nearly every one of his mentors was trained at the University of Chicago. Working first with Charles Bowerman at North Carolina and then later with John Clausen and Harold Wilensky at Berkeley, Glen came to embrace many of the distinctive features of the early

Chicago School (such as contextual influences, an emphasis on empirical research of people and groups in their natural ecology, attention to the historical perspective, and a focus on the concrete problems of a rapidly changing society.)

While issues of social change and influence were prominent in Elder's early work on adolescent development, the large cross-sectional survey of families and youth upon which these studies were based highly restricted attention to temporal considerations (both historical and lifetime). These limitations were challenged and altered during Glen's appointment at Berkeley's Institute of Human Development where he worked with longitudinal studies covering 50 years and all within a dramatically changing world.

Glen's pioneering work with these longitudinal data led to the publication of his ground breaking monograph, *Children Of The Great Depression*. Strongly influenced by Thomas and Znaniecki's *The Polish Peasant In Europe And America*, Elder constructed a concept of the family as a dynamic household economy and as a link between the macroscopic change of the Great Depression and the live experience of children.

The study's findings and the response of scholars to the work as a whole led to two important developments in Elder's research. First, through interchange with social scientists and historians, Glen undertook a programmatic effort to refine and articulate the life course perspective and its relation to social change. Second, *Children Of The Great Depression* inspired a new agenda of life course studies in the work of Elder and others. Especially important here is the initiation of comparative cohort studies. The results of such research can be seen in much of Glen's recent work, most especially his studies of aging, the effects of military service on the life course, and survival strategies of Iowa farm families during the recent economic crisis.

Glen's many previous awards include the Ernest Burgess Award from the National Council on Family Relations, a Guggenheim Fellowship, a NIMH Senior Research Scientist award, a Japan Fellowship, and the Richard A. Kalish Award from the Gerontological Society of America. His many contributions to professional organizations are far too numerous for me to list here. I will name only a few: Chair of the Social Psychology and Family Studies Sections of the ASA, Vice-President of the ASA, Elected Chair, Section on Aging of the ASA, and President-Elect, Society for Research in Child Development. The interdisciplinary breath of these honors and services is truly extraordinary.

I am greatly honored to present Glen H. Elder, Jr., the 1993 recipient of the Cooley-Mead Award.

William A. Corsaro, Indiana University

Graduate Student Paper Competition

The winner of the Social Psychology Graduate Student Paper Competition was Christena Nippert-Eng, a graduate student at SUNY-Stony Brook. Her paper, "From Home to Work and Back Again: Commuting and the Transformation of Self," analyzes the ways in which commuters ritually use food, drink, and clothing changes to make the cognitive transition between home and work senses of self.

Nippert-Eng earned a MA in Sociology at Temple University and a BA in Political Science at SUNY-Cortland. She is completing her dissertation at SUNY-Stony Brook



Christena Nippert-Eng

on "The Home/Work Nexus: Boundary Work in Everyday Life." The project examines the social construction of the home/work boundary and involves interviews, archival, and field research. Nippert-Eng is an experienced survey research supervisor and analyst. She won the 1990 President's Award for Excellence in Teaching by a Graduate Student at SUNY-Stony Brook, and the 1992 ASA Culture Section's Graduate Student Paper Competition. She has presented papers at ASA and SSSI meetings and currently has two under consideration for publication. Her interests include the sociology of culture, occupations and professions, knowledge and science, space and time, sports, gender, and social psychology.

Joseph Hopper, graduate student at the University of Colorado-Boulder, received honorable mention for his paper, "Burke and Mills on Motives: Evidence from Divorce." Hopper interviewed men and women who initiated and did not initiate divorce and compared their vocabularies of motives for divorce to their experiences preceding divorce.

Mitchell Berbrier and Aileen Schulte, graduate students at Indiana University, also received honorable mention for their paper, "Binding and Non-Binding Integration: The Relational Costs and Rewards of Social Ties on Mental Health." These authors showed that binding (or obligatory) social roles are not necessarily positive for mental health because they entail both costs and rewards; non-binding (or voluntary) social roles are more positive influences because they entail fewer costs and more rewards.

Peggy Thoits, Vanderbilt University

Science, Knowledge and Technology

Robert K. Merton Award

The 1993 Robert K. Merton award for distinguished work published within the past five years is shared by Elaine Draper for *Risky Business: Genetic Testing and Exclusionary Practices in the Hazardous Workplace*, and Donald Mackenzie for *Inventing Accuracy: A Historical Sociology of Nuclear Missile Guidance*.

Each of these two books outstandingly demonstrates how recent theoretical achievements in the sociology of science and technology can be brought to bear on technical practices which are literally life and death issues for millions of people. They do so by skillfully unpacking the "black boxes" of technologies and expertise. In an age often characterized by technological pessimism, they not only remind us of roads not taken but of possibilities still available.

The use of genetic screening to exclude from the workplace particular groups of "susceptible" workers is a classic example of the use of new technical practices as



Elaine Draper

occasions to restructure our world. Elaine Draper's *Risky Business* shows how the attempt to shift the focus from the "hazardous workplace"—a place where employers have responsibility for the health and safety of their employees; to "susceptible workers"—genetically unsuited for certain kinds of employment; is not any inevitable consequence of a scientific breakthrough in genetics, but a thoroughly social construction in a world where the resources for the struggle are largely in the hands of employers. As Draper argues, there were, and continue to be, real alternatives to exclusionary genetic testing as a way of improving workplace health and safety; alternatives that have largely been ignored by interests for whom they are more costly or less convenient, and who instead have latched onto genetic testing as way of shifting responsibility. Draper's work stands out for its powerful argument, its meticulous documentation and its exemplary research. By allowing all parties to speak she skillfully recreates the rhetorical frames of the debate and in so doing makes a powerful and persuasive argument for the social embeddedness of the scientific, technical, legal and political practices of workplace health and safety. Draper's work encourages us to look beyond scientists and laboratories to other places where technoscience is structuring our lives, and to subject other groups of experts to the careful analysis already applied to scientific practice.

If Draper's concern is with worker health, it might be argued that Donald Mackenzie's *Inventing Accuracy* is concerned with the health of humanity as a whole. He takes what is normally presented as the inevitable outcome of technical progress—the increased accuracy of nuclear missiles—and shows how this accuracy can only be understood as, the product of a complex process of conflict and collaboration between a range of social actors including ambitious, energetic technologists, laboratories and corporations, and political and military leaders and the organizations they head. The invention of accuracy has fueled, and has itself been fueled by, the

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1994 Annual Meeting Call for Papers

All members will receive a special first-class mailing with information about the 1994 Annual Meeting including the Call for Papers and Section session information.

Watch your mail this fall!

Section Awards, *continued*

cold war. It has been a shaping force, but has itself been shaped." (Mackenzie, 3)

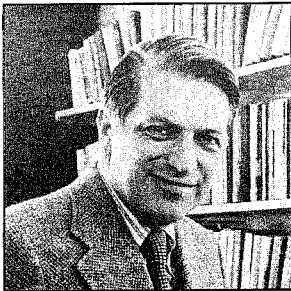
Mackenzie's work is both an excellent exemplar of recent theoretical developments in the sociology of technology, and a tour de force of historical and sociological research. Not only does Mackenzie unpack the inevitability of improved missile accuracy but by showing the mechanisms by which this sense of inevitability was constructed, how resources were mobilized in favor of this technological trajectory rather than others, and how the seeming separation of technical and political factors needs to be seen as itself a social achievement, he re-affirms, with Draper, a sense that things "could be otherwise."

By taking on issues such as nuclear missiles and occupational safety Mackenzie and Draper remind us that in an age of organized expertise and entrenched technologies "opening up the black box," if done with the dedicated attention to evidence and persuasive argumentation that characterize both these books, can be a major contribution to opening up public debate. In these works, the sociology of science and technology is beginning to fulfill its democratic promise. The Awards committee—Anne Figert, Chandra Mukerji and Peter Whalley—and the SKAT Section congratulate Elaine Draper and Donald Mackenzie on their award.

Peter Whalley, *Loyola University*

Sociological Practice

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology



Robert Dentler

The Section on Sociological Practice is delighted to announce the selection of Robert A. Dentler as the recipient of the 1993 Distinguished Career Award. The award recognizes Professor Dentler's many contributions to sociological practice.

At the University of Chicago, while finishing his PhD, Bob Dentler learned to practice sociology through projects with Peter Rossi (they co-authored an evaluation of citizen participation) with a young adult volunteer work program; and with Ernest Burgess on his study of marital and family adjustment.

Interest in children and youth took him to the University of Kansas in 1959-1961, as Assistant Director of the Bureau of Child Research. There, he worked on issues of juvenile delinquency and retardation. In New York, he became staff writer and analyst for a state commission's effort to plan the desegregation of the City's schools. Later, he worked on that issue for thirty years (1962-1992) in about fifteen cities and suburbs, including work as a federal court expert. He also worked as Dean of Education at Boston University from 1972-1979.

He had four stimulating years as a Senior

Sociologist at Abt Associates Inc., and then he joined the University of Massachusetts faculty to help begin an M.A. program in applied sociology. Emeritus there in 1992, he is still teaching graduate courses in evaluation research and in applied research methods.

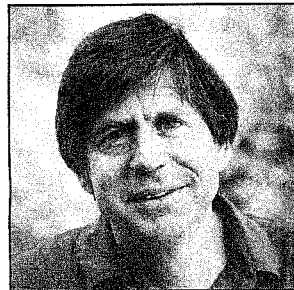
His most formative period in practice came from 1964-1972, when he helped to create and then directed the Center for Urban Education in New York. With other leading social scientists, Dentler sought to use sociology to improve the learning environments of disadvantaged children.

His most recent adventure in practice came from creating the *Sociological Practice Review* and editing it for the ASA from 1989 through 1992. This work helped to link him with many practitioners who are doing outstanding work. He notes that it also taught him lessons about the ignorance and prejudice toward practice among some sociologists in the Association.

Ross Koppel, *Social Research Corporation*

Theory

1993 Theory Prize



Michael Macy

This year's annual Theory Section Prize goes to Michael Macy, Associate Professor of Sociology at Brandeis University, for his article, "The Structure of Collective Action," which is to be published in *Advances in Group Processes*, Volume 10. The prize committee—consisting of Ira Cohen, John R. Hall, Michael Hechter, Diane Margolis, and James Rule—lauded this article as a significant contribution to the rapidly growing theoretical literature on collective action. In contrast to more conventional rational choice models based on the assumption that individuals are forward-looking utility-maximizers, Macy presents an alternative stochastic learning model based on the assumption that people are backward-looking agents who respond to previously experienced reinforcement. This shift in assumptions, Macy argues, enables us to understand why people sometimes produce collective goods even if they might be better off free riding. Using computer simulations, Macy then develops an evolutionary analysis of the conditions under which collective action can be sustained and the conditions under which it cannot be.

Michael Hechter, *University of Arizona*

Undergraduate Sociology

Hans O. Mauksch Award

The Section on Undergraduate Education awards the 1993 Hans O. Mauksch Award for contributions to teaching undergraduate sociology to Stephen F. Steele, Professor of Sociology at Anne Arundel



Stephen Steele

Community College in Arnold, Maryland.

Steele attended the United States Military Academy and Schoolcraft College, received a BA (1971) and an MA (1972) in Sociology from Eastern Michigan University, and a PhD (1981) in Sociology from Catholic University.

At Anne Arundel Community College, Dr. Steele established the Center for the Study of Local Issues (CSLI) which engages students in applied social science research in the local community. CSLI was the catalyst for four (4) national workshops on local research and his operation has become a model for locally sponsored research projects in the area of business, government, religion and the community. He has served as Director of CSLI and Coordinator of Sociology from 1982-1988. He has developed courses in Applied Sociology, Death and Dying and Social Research Methods, as well as creating and implementing an award-winning syllabus teaching Introduction to Sociology on Television using the Focus on Society and the Sociological Imagination series. He also has established the SOC club (Sociology on Campus) and has used this as a model to network for other SOC clubs around the country.

At ASA Steele has served on, and chaired, the Membership Committee; served on the Council, and chaired, the Undergraduate Section, served on the Advisory Board of *Teaching Sociology*; serves on the TRG and has run workshops on establishing Centers for the Study of Local Issues for ASA's Teaching Services. His students were the first students from community colleges to be part of the ASA Honors Program, the first community college, students invited to deliver papers at a national sociology convention and the first community college students to become ASA interns. In addition to ASA, Steele has been active in Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) and served as President of that organization during 1992-1993.

Professionally, Steele has made presentations at College of the Air Teleconsortium, Eastern Sociology Association as well as ASA. And, his publications appeared in *American Association of Community and Junior Colleges Journal*, *Teaching Newsletter*, *VUES*, *Teaching Sociology* and *Sociological Practice*. He has also authored books on teaching undergraduate to use SPSS without tears, teaching a television course and readings in Sociology.

For his efforts Steele's, as an adjunct instructor, was bestowed with the Excellence in Teaching Award in 1992 from the School of Business and Management of Johns Hopkins University, the Excellence in Distance Education Award in 1991 from the College of the Air Teleconsortium, and from the Maryland State Board for Community Colleges the Maryland Community College Excellence Award for Outstanding Achievements in 1990.

Henry D. Olsen, *Medgar Evers College* □

Nominations Invited for the Jensen Lectureship

Nominations are invited for the fourth Jensen Lectureship, jointly sponsored by ASA and Duke University. The purpose of the Lectureship is to give wide recognition, by means of public lectures and a published work, to sociological research that, by testing theoretical propositions, produces results that have relevance to the wider community. Besides communicating to those outside academia the significance of sociological research, the Lectureship affords recognition to exemplars within the discipline. The Jensen Lecturer is a sociologist whose research contributes to the discipline's goal of providing social action and public policy with a more rational grounding in tested knowledge. Financial support for the Lectureship is provided by a bequest from Howard E. Jensen, formerly on the faculty of the Department of Sociology, Duke University, and by the ASA Committee on the Advancement of the Discipline.

There have been three previous Jensen Lecturers. Peter H. Roasi presented the results of his research on homelessness (subsequently published as *Damn And Out In America* [University of Chicago Press]). Gary T. Marx's lectures, entitled "Surveillance and Society in an Age of High Technology," reported the results of his on-going investigation of the development of surveillance techniques and their impact on people's right to privacy. He is at work on a book manuscript entitled "Windows into the Soul." The most recent Jensen Lecturer was Sandra L. Hofferth, who used data from a national study conducted by the Urban Institute to talk about "Child Care in the 1990s."

The Jensen Lectureship is held for one year. During the period of the Lectureship, the recipient presents a series of at least three lectures on the Duke University campus as well as a fourth lecture at the subsequent annual meetings of the American Sociological Association. The four presentations are intended to form the basis for a published volume, jointly sponsored by the ASA and Duke University. The Jensen Lecturer receives a stipend of \$8,000 for the completion and publication of the Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship may be identified in either of two ways. Individuals may nominate themselves by applying directly to the selection committee. Or others may nominate a candidate whom the committee may then invite to apply. Those nominating others besides themselves should provide the selection committee with a statement describing the nature of the investigations conducted by their candidate. All those making applications should submit a two-page narrative biography (in addition to their curriculum vitae) and a three-page essay on the central theme and specific substance of the proposed Lectures.

The selection committee is comprised of three members of the ASA Committee on the Advancement of the Discipline and three members of the faculty of the Department of Sociology at Duke University. All nominations, inquiries and requests for further information should be addressed to John Wilson, Jensen Selection Committee, Department of Sociology, Box 90088, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708-0088. The deadline for completed nominations is February 15, 1994. □

Open Forum

A Discipline In Trouble? Three Responses to Lynch et al.

Midwest Sociologists Critique Deans' Study

At our April meeting in Chicago, the Academic Responsibilities and Freedom Committee of the Midwest Sociological Society discussed "A Discipline in Trouble: Why More Sociology Departments May be Closing Shortly" by Lynch et al. published in the February, 1993 *Footnotes*. The committee expressed a unanimous opinion that conclusions drawn by Lynch et al. were unsupported by their evidence and that the recommendations they made were politically biased in a way that is unlikely to help sociology.

Lynch et al. began with a survey of college and university deans. They then used names of department heads supplied by deans and names of faculty members supplied by those department heads to do their survey. Lynch et al. found that deans rank sociology the lowest out of nine departments in quality of teaching and research, that sociologists rate their own teaching "less positively" than teachers in other disciplines, that sociology was "below average in the faculty's rating of the importance of teaching in tenure determinations," and that sociologists are "less likely than other faculty respondents to believe that faculty committees were influential" in the university.

Members of our committee were in agreement that a dean-driven sample like the one generated by Lynch et al. was problematic at best, but the more serious criticisms were leveled at the interpretations of the data made by Lynch et al. and the policy recommendations they derive from it. Indeed, we were dismayed that *Footnotes* would consider its findings credible enough to publish.

Lynch et al. note that sociology faculty had the highest number of people-of-color and the second highest number of women, a higher teaching load than biology, chemistry, history, political science, and psychology, and fewer travel funds than any of the disciplines surveyed. Throughout their piece, Lynch et al. refer to the "negative bias" that deans have against sociology, yet the authors make no attempt to understand the political and ideological bases from which that bias might stem. Instead, they conclude that these "results suggest that the great strides made by the teaching movement in sociology have not been sufficient..." and that sociology is "more likely than other disciplines to be targeted for downsizing or elimination because their deans...honestly believe that sociologists do inferior teaching and research."

We believe that the data supplied by Lynch et al. could be interpreted in ways that problematize administrative political orientations, not the quality of sociology. It is no surprise, for example, that given the knowledge sociologists have about social group characteristics and status or the ways organizations and bureaucracies work and how participatory management schemes manipulate employees, we would be skeptical about the influence of faculty committees or dean evaluations; not, given the centrality of reflexive critical thinking to good sociology, is it a surprise that sociologists would be critical of their own teaching or note how little weight it is given in tenure decisions, and that this kind of critical thinking is discomfiting to administrators and other colleagues.

The issue here goes to the heart of academic freedom. We need academic administrators that protect the principle of disciplinary self-determination and we need leadership from the American Sociological Association that is in the forefront of efforts to achieve this goal. We do not feel that the publication of the Lynch et al. piece was consistent with that objective.

Barbara Ryan, Widener University, Chair, Academic Responsibilities and Freedom Committee of the MSS; Jerry Lembcke, Holy Cross College, Committee Member; John Hartman, Wichita State University, Committee Member

A Response to Ryan et al.

We are gratified to learn from Professors Ryan, Lembcke, and Hartman that our article entitled "A Discipline in Trouble: Why More Sociology Departments May be Closing Shortly" was discussed at the Academic Responsibilities and Freedom Committee of the Midwest Sociological Society. This is exactly what we intended in writing the article, and we deliberately provided a controversial title for the article in order to provoke as much discussion as possible in the service of our goal for this research, which is to strengthen the position of sociology departments nationally. Unfortunately, the letter submitted by Professors Ryan, Lembcke, and Hartman is seriously flawed. Instead of contributing to the task of strengthening sociology departments, they give readers a quick lesson in bad sociology and illustrate exactly the problem that we are attempting to bring to the attention of the discipline.

Professors Ryan, Lembcke, and Hartman seem most disturbed about the American Sociological Association's willingness to publish our article. What a strange position for them to take. Have they forgotten the final steps in the scientific method of inquiry? Articles are published only after some sort of peer review and they are published not only to inform readers, but also so that other scientists can challenge their methodology, findings, and interpretations. These professors appear to believe that the publication of scientific articles should be censored if the findings are unpleasant, or perhaps just if they don't like them. They make general criticisms of our article without providing data to support their criticism. Moreover, several of their criticisms lead us to believe that they haven't read our article very carefully. Their comments exemplify some of the reasons that certain deans cite in justifying their low opinion of sociology: Their head-in-the-sand attitude toward changes that sociology departments can make to strengthen themselves is a recipe for disaster which the discipline can not afford to follow.

Professors Ryan, Lembcke, and Hartman say that our dean-driven sample "was problematic at best" but they fail to indicate any methodological criticisms to support their claim. Our article details our methodology so that other sociologists can reach conclusions about its strengths and weaknesses. In addition, we identify "a significant threat to the national representativeness of the final data set." Our critics appear to believe that generating one stage of our sample by obtaining lists of department chairs from deans is somehow suspect. This is unlikely to be true since we specified the departments from which the chairs were to come. Deans were not given the freedom to exclude the names of department chairs who might be critical of them.

Do Professors Ryan, Lembcke, and Hartman mean to imply in their fourth paragraph that characteristics such as a relatively high proportion of women and people of color are reasons for biases shown by deans against sociology? They criticize us for making what they call "unsupported" conclusions and "politically biased" recommendations, yet they exhort us to go beyond our data to make unsupported speculations about the political and ideological bases of the deans' biases against sociology. Our critics may have missed our statement that "Perhaps the deans are biased against sociology because they receive little political support and much criticism from that corner of the campus."

We have ideas about the political and ideological bases of deans' behavior based on our extensive program of research about what one might call the misfeasance and nonfeasance of deans, a program that has recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. We have reported these findings to the discipline in articles published in *Teaching Sociology* as well as other journals, book chapters, and monographs. Our *Footnotes* article did not repeat these communications, but we will provide a bibliography to interested readers

upon request. We have tried to improve the professional behavior of deans through our articles in higher education journals and by speaking directly to them in sessions at higher education conferences, the best of which was a workshop on the administrative support of teaching that we presented at an annual meeting of the American Association on Higher Education. We agree with the MSS committee that deans should not be let off the hook.

Professors Ryan, Lembcke, and Hartman claim that we could (read should) have problematized administrative political behavior, but this is not missing from the article. When we accuse deans of perpetrating "administrative violence" on sociology departments in the guise of strategic planning, we are reflecting a view of deans' behavior that is highly critical.

We judge it a bit arrogant to claim, as do Professors Ryan, Lembcke, and Hartman, that sociologists do more reflexive critical thinking than other disciplines. Furthermore, our own data show that "Sociologists were not more critical of the dean's communication than other faculty, and they were actually slightly more positive than average on their evaluation of the dean's management style." Our critics appear to be dealing in stereotypes rather than facts. We can not argue that sociology surpasses all other disciplines in reflexive critical thinking, but we did say in our article that the teaching movement in sociology might have raised our standards for teaching quality so that we sociologists are unusually critical of our teaching efforts.

Professors Ryan, Lembcke, and Hartman are angry—angry at us, the American Sociological Association, and the deans who are undermining the teaching of sociology by making decisions that are biased against the discipline. They should be angry at deans who behave in this way. We hope that their anger will eventually motivate them to pull their heads out of the sand and to help sociology departments to fight effectively for better treatment at the hands of academic administrators. Sociologists and other professors in many colleges and universities have been treated in ways that should make them angry. Let anger be the first step in social action. We ask only that Professors Ryan, Lembcke, and Hartman reconsider the legitimate target of their anger and refrain from killing the messenger, which is how we interpret their criticisms of the American Sociological Association and ourselves.

David M. Lynch and J. Richard McFerron, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Lee H. Bauker, Humboldt State University; Ian A.C. Beckford, University of Pittsburgh

Less Handwriting and More New Analysis

I found the doomsday forecasts for the discipline of sociology in the January and other issues of *Footnotes* depressing, especially in the narrowness of the arguments. None of the writers took into account the depth and extent of the problems facing industrial society, and the incapacity of other social science disciplines even to describe them, let alone to understand, as against the possibilities inherent in sociology.

The ASA has gone some distance towards the application of sociology to current social problems. In particular the central office has two core programs that do exactly this. But much more is needed.

Thus to see the firm, whether an airline or a maker of television sets, as a collection of mobile employees just passing through, motivated only by the fear of individual dismissal and the hope of promotion, is to miss the essential: that modern production requires intricate processes of cooperation, that will come most naturally to employees who feel that their life-chances are bound together. The new employee requires specific training to be most useful,

while the firm can only afford such training for employees who will loyally stay with it.

Hence the firm has to be seen not as collection of individuals in competition with one another, but as a team whose collective victory will bring glory as well as material benefits to the members. How far would a football team get if its players fought with one another on the field for the chance to kick the goals and thereby secure bonus pay? The model of a team fits Japan supremely well—plenty of competition among firms, minimum of competition within. We have three automobile makers, they have at least 10, a better number for competing to fill the niches of the market, as well as for creating new techniques of production.

In different ways the football team is the right model for units all the way from a school classroom to an entire nation. I am not the right person to develop and apply it, but I ask if our discipline has exhausted possibilities that were built into the innovative thinking of our pioneer forebears of earlier in this century. Or as bold as our forebears in devising new hypotheses.

Rather than handwriting on the fragmented condition of our discipline and its lack of success in attracting masses of students, we need discussion of the effective methodologies for analysis of the problems of the here and now as seen through our potentially very powerful concepts. I refer to two underlying questions in particular, how cooperation within firms affects the rise and fall of nations, and what brings about the anomie of the young that is associated with school dropout, drugs, and crime.

The competitive individual model seems to have been right for economic life and for its analysis in 19th century Europe and America, when so much hard work had to be done and only with abstinence could the necessary capital be accumulated. Sanctions were heavy—there was no safety net for the old, the infirm, or the incompetent. As no one wants to get back to that, we ought to realize that the unqualified individualistic theory that corresponds to it no longer fits. Europe and Japan show much better understanding of this than does the United States. The country founded on opposition to traditional religious dogma now finds itself in the grip of unconditional individualism. We invented the prisoner's dilemma but have not fully recognized how widespread are situations in which advantage of each is disaster for all.

We are as little likely to improve national productivity by intensifying competition among individuals as we will eliminate crime by building more jails and delivering longer sentences, or eliminate drugs by futile attempts to block supplies. Judging from the way individualism and crime are spreading the problem may be intrinsic to industrial society. If it is universal rather than merely local it will be more difficult to study—let alone to solve—but the need to do so is that much more urgent.

I do not contend that this opens the way to easy research results. We have too many facile papers as it is. Someone discovers a new piece of software, and runs it without any strong sense of the question to which it provides the answer, or even any understanding of the method it is applying. This is not the "research" I have in mind. There is no need for software to discover the threats now facing society, that are as obvious and as serious as any of the past, and the issue before us is whether this generation of sociologists can rise to them as did our forebears under their simpler conditions. Would it not be useful to have discussion in the pages of *Footnotes* or elsewhere of the problems and the methodology that would be effective in tackling them?

Nathan Keyfitz, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria) □

ASA Awards, from page 5

teacher of teachers, sharing knowledge and nurturing a national community of teacher-scholars committed to getting at truth through enabling multiple voices to participate and be heard both within and outside the academic enterprise.

1993 Distinguished Publication Award: Jack A. Goldstone, University of California-Davis, for *Revolution and Rebellion in the Early Modern World*, Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1991.

Presented by Lionel L. Maldonado, California State University-San Marcos

The Distinguished Publication Award is a major tribute intended to honor a single work published within three years of the award date for its contribution to the discipline. Efforts are made to bring this competition to the attention of publishers and all members of the sociological community in order to encourage a wide range of nominations. The 1993 award goes to Professor Jack A. Goldstone for *Revolution and Rebellion in the Early Modern World*. The committee also wishes to recognize as Honorable Mention Patricia Hill Collins' book, *Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness, and the Politics of Empowerment* (Boston: Unwin Hyman, 1990).

Professor Goldstone's book was selected for its provocative and ambitious effort to explain revolutions in the early modern period (1500 to 1850) in Europe (specifically in England and France), the Middle East (the Ottoman Empire), and China. Although the book initially might be seen as comparative and historical sociology, scholars in other specialty areas will find the work intellectually appealing and challenging. There is no question that it also will be attractive to scholars in other disciplines.

Revolution and Rebellion in the Early Modern World combines demographic dynamics with structural factors in the four societies to explain their revolutions. Specifically, Professor Goldstone posits that population increases—in the context of relatively inflexible economic and social structures—set in motion four trends with which these states could not successfully cope. First, the growth in population meant increased real expenses for the state, inflation eroded its income, and the result was a fiscal crisis. Second, intra-elite conflicts resulted from this weakened fiscal condition because it restricted the state's ability to increase rewarding positions for those seeking them. This led to displacement, turnover, and increased factionalism among those seeking to preserve their status and those aspiring to move up. Third, the potential for mass mobilization increased as popular unrest grew. Competition for land, urban migration, flooded labor markets, declining real wages, and increased youthfulness among the populace fed this potential. Fourth, these conditions allowed for the wide-spread acceptance of ideologies that offered remedies. The confluence of these four trends emanating from demographic dynamics sent shock waves through each of the four societies. The results were revolutions.

The range and scope of *Revolution and Rebellion in the Early Modern World* enriches sociology. Perhaps not everyone will agree entirely with its argument or evidence, but the committee was unanimous in its assessment that this book is a major work of substance, elegance, and clarity of prose that will be an important standard both for specialists and generalists.

1993 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology: Grace M. Barnes, Research Institute on Alcoholism, Buffalo, NY, and adjunct faculty member, SUNY-Buffalo

Presented by Beverley Cuthbertson-Johnson, Arizona Certified Marriage and Family Therapist,

Chair, Award Selection Committee

Grace M. Barnes, as Senior Research Scientist at the Research Institute on Alcoholism, is responsible for the design, implementation, analysis, and reporting of studies of adolescent drinking practices. She is also the primary investigator for a five-year federal grant to study family influences on the development of adolescent drinking. In addition, Barnes has conducted epidemiological statewide surveys of alcohol use among New York State secondary school students, college students, and adults in the general population. She has served as a resource person for alcohol professionals, educators, and community groups.

As a practicing sociologist, Grace Barnes has not only produced valuable insights from her comprehensive research (including a NIAAA \$1,570,000 grant for "Family Factors and Adolescent Alcohol Use"), but she has implanted those insights in the professional and lay communities. She has written numerous articles, book chapters, and books, including a bibliography on alcohol and the family.

Barnes has devoted time and energy to presenting her findings to groups such as the American Public Health Association, the New York State Public Health Association, the National Council on Alcoholism, the Medical Scientific Conference of the American Society of Addiction Medicine, the National Council of Family Relations, the Society for Research on Adolescence, and the Research Society on Alcoholism. Working in productive partnership with those she recruited to share and implement her visions, Grace Barnes has illuminated the individual and social problem of alcohol and the family. She has put that knowledge to work in the community in creative yet pragmatic ways.

Jessie Bernard Award: Dorothy E. Smith, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education; Memphis State University Center for Research on Women; and Patricia Hill Collins, University of Cincinnati

Presented by Dena B. Targ, Purdue University, Chair, Award Selection Committee

The Jessie Bernard Award is presented by the American Sociological Association in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The 1993 award recipients are: Dorothy E. Smith for significant cumulative work done throughout her career; the Memphis State University Center for Research on Women (Bonnie Thornton Dill, Elizabeth Higginbotham and Lynn Weber) for significant collective work; and Patricia Hill Collins for her book, *Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness, and the Politics of Empowerment*.

Together these award recipients are part of a transformation of sociology. Together they have extended the boundaries of sociology to include the standpoint, experiences, and concerns of women; together they have extended the boundaries of gender scholarship to include the intersection of race, class, and gender. Together they represent a sociology which seeks to empower women through a dialectic of theory and practice.

Throughout her career, Dorothy E. Smith has called into question fundamental tenets of sociology and addressed basic issues in the field from a feminist perspective. Her writings are widely read, cited, and credited for their influence. A recent edition of *Sociological Theory* featured a symposium on her work. Moreover, she has effected change as a teacher, colleague, and sought-after speaker.

In pioneering work, Dorothy Smith demonstrated that the exclusion of women from sociology was based on the very conceptual-

ization of the field, a conceptualization which was not objective, as claimed, but consonant with the interests of the ruling class. She then proposed that taking the standpoint of women would enable sociologists to better understand societal structure and processes. Furthermore, she revised women as participants or subjects in defining the sociological research agenda.

Always grounding her work in the standpoint and everyday world of women, and others outside the dominant structures of power, she has addressed such major sociological issues as the relations of ruling and the way in which texts mediate between the powerful and powerless. Three recent books which bring together essays written and re-written over the course of her career demonstrate the depth and breadth of her work: *The Everyday World as Problematic: A Feminist Sociology*; *The Conceptual Practices of Power: A Feminist Sociology of Knowledge*; and *Texts, Facts and Femininity: Exploring the Relations of Ruling*.

Dorothy Smith has been active in feminist, Marxist, environmental, and other progressive groups. Her career has made a difference within and outside of academia.

Created and sustained by Bonnie Thornton Dill, Elizabeth Higginbotham, and Lynn Weber, the Memphis State University Center for Research on Women has developed a new model for intellectual, personal, and political work. The Center's summer institutes have transformed the way participants think about and consequently research and teach about race, class, and gender. In addition to enhancing the work of individual sociologists, these workshops have promoted a national community of scholars working on the sociology of race, class, and gender. The Center's bibliography of research about women of color and Southern women as well as the center newsletter, *Center News*, provide invaluable resources. In the context of this award, it is particularly relevant that in the acknowledgments section of *Black Feminist Thought*, Patricia Hill Collins writes, "I am especially indebted to the Center for Research on Women at Memphis State University for providing resources, ideas, and overall assistance."

In *Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness, and the Politics of Empowerment*, Patricia Hill Collins reconstructs the subjugated or suppressed knowledge of Black women in order to explore the dialectic of domination and resistance which is central to their lives and writing. Through an examination of a variety of literatures—poetry, fiction, oral tradition, and oppositional scholarship, she traces the essential and neglected themes of Black feminist thought: work and family, controlling images, self-definition, motherhood, activism, and sexual politics.

From Black feminist thought, Collins derives an analytic framework for examining the complexity of Black women's situation: the matrix of domination, an interlocking system of power which consists of race, class, and gender. This matrix of domination exists and is resisted at multiple levels, the individual/personal, the group/community/cultural, and the institutional/social.

Patricia Hill Collins not only presents everyday knowledge and specialized knowledge from the standpoint of Black women; she also presents and uses a Black feminist epistemology which is based on concrete experience, dialogue, an ethic of caring, and personal accountability.

This book is important for many reasons, not the least of which is its emphasis on individual and social change. In Collins' words, "The existence of Afrocentric feminist thought suggests that there is always choice, and power to act, no matter how bleak the situation may appear to be. Viewing the world as one in the making raises the

issue of individual responsibility for bringing about change. It also shows that while individual empowerment is key, only collective action can effectively generate lasting social transformation of political and economic institutions."

1993 ASA Dissertation Prize: Ronen Shamir, Tel Aviv University, for "Managing Legal Uncertainty: Elite Lawyers in the New Deal"

Presented by Carol A. Heimer, Northwestern University, Chair, Dissertation Award Selection Committee

Ronen Shamir's brilliant dissertation attempts to account for the political role of elite lawyers and leaders of the American bar in the New Deal. Shamir points out that sociologists have two main stories to explain the political positions and alliances of lawyers. If lawyers as a profession are striving for monopoly over the market for legal services, then they should be supportive of any legislation that would expand the market for legal services; if lawyers are mainly trying to serve the interests of their elite corporate clients, then they should support legislation that is congruent with the interests of their clients. At first blush, one would expect these two sets of pressures to conflict in the New Deal.

In explaining what happened, Shamir argues that we should not underestimate the degree to which the political economy of lawyers is shaped by the system of knowledge they possess. The New Deal threatened to expose the uncertainty of law and the fragile cognitive foundations of law. Though lawyers may usually favor expansion of state power, they are less likely to favor such an expansion when the new areas of practice will not be controlled by them.

The American legal system grew up in the context of a strongly judicially oriented system, and the more administrative law of the New Deal brought an expansion of the role of law at the expense of the role of courts in the American legal system. Writing about the alliance between law and capitalism, Shamir sees lawyers as the vanguard of capitalism and argues that the conflict between government and corporate lawyers parallels the relationship between the state and the capitalist class. In addition, Shamir comments on Weber's views on the development of law. Here Shamir argues that in times of transition, legal systems will be more substantively rational, moving back to an emphasis on formal rationality in more stable periods.

In reviewing the submitted dissertations, the Committee used four criteria. We believed that the winning dissertation should be about an important topic, should use methods appropriate to the topic and evidence, should be lucidly written, and should fully develop theoretical implications of the work. Committee members were particularly impressed with Shamir's capacity to weave together arguments from a variety of subfields in sociology, so that work on state autonomy, the development of law, occupations, and the legal profession speak to each other.

Ronen Shamir received his PhD from Northwestern University, under the guidance of Arthur Stinchcombe; his dissertation research was supported by the American Bar Foundation. Shamir is now Assistant Professor of Sociology at Tel Aviv University in Israel. His dissertation will be published by Duke University Press.

Each of the submitted dissertations was read by two or more people; dissertations not eliminated in the first round were read by additional committee members; and committee members excused themselves from discussion and voting on dissertations written in their own departments. Finalists included Stephen Chiu, Mitchell Duneier, Mauro Guillen, Richard Ingersoll, Daniel Kleinman, and Fred Kniss. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Department of Family and Child Development invites proposals by October 23, 1993. Please include the preferred format of title, name, affiliation, address, e-mail address for all presenters/organizers; 500-word abstract for posters, papers, debates, author/critic or 1500-word abstract describing each component of symposia or interest groups. Submissions from non-members welcome. E-mail submissions preferred. Send to Rosemary Blieszner, Program Chair, Department of Family and Child Development, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416, (703) 231-5437, FAX (703) 231-7157, e-mail: rmb@vtvml.cc.vt.edu.

The University of California-Davis, Department of Environmental

Design and Environmental Horticulture will hold a research symposium on March 24-28, 1994. Please specify your topic area and presentation type and limit abstract to one page. Send abstracts by October 15, 1993, to Patricia Lindsey, Environmental Horticulture Department, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, (916) 752-4385, or Mark Francis at (916) 752-6031.

The Eastern Sociological Society will hold its 1994 Annual Meeting on March 17-20, 1994, at the Omni Inner Harbor Hotel, Baltimore, MD. Send four copies of your abstract by October 15, 1993, to ESS Papers Committee, c/o Karl Pillemer, G44 Urus Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, (607) 255-8086.

The 1994 International Conference of Europeansists will be held March 25-27, 1994, at the Palmer House Hilton, Chicago. The Program Committee invites proposals for individual

papers and for panels from Europeanists in all social science disciplines and the humanities. The proposal deadline is October 15, 1993. Forms are available from The Council for European Studies, Box 44 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027, (212) 854-4172.

The 16th Annual Meeting of the Gypsy Lore Society will be held April 1-3, 1994, at the University of California, Los Angeles, CA. Papers regarding gypsies, travellers and related studies are now solicited. Deadline for abstracts is March 1, 1994. Contact W. G. Lockwood, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1382, (313) 763-6077.

The National Social Science Conference merged with the Community College Social Science Association to create one national educational association. This new combined association is seeking proposals for its

National Spring Conference April 12-14, 1994, in Las Vegas, NV. All proposals must be submitted by October 15, 1993. For more information contact the National Social Science Association, 2020 Hills Lake Drive, El Cajon, CA 92020-1018, (619) 448-4709.

The Fifth Greater New York Conference on Social Research is set for November 11-12, 1993, at the Manhattan campuses of Fordham University and City University of New York. College and graduate students from across Greater New York (NY, NJ, CT, PA) in the social sciences (psychology, sociology, related fields) are invited to submit papers for possible presentation. Deadline: October 15, 1993. At the Fourth Conference in November, 1992, 44 students or faculty from 22 schools presented their research. In 1993, this student-oriented Conference continues to include social hours and free workshops on careers, graduate admissions, and (for first-time presenters) a pre-conference work-

shop on "How to present a conference paper." Contact Harold Takooshian at (212) 636-6393.

The Institute for Women's Policy Research and the Sociology Department, College of Arts and Sciences, is organizing the Fourth Women's Policy Research Conference to take place at The American University, Washington, DC, June 3-4, 1994. The conference will bring together practitioners, advocates, policy makers, researchers, and scholars who are particularly interested in reinventing government in order to better serve the needs and interests of women as well as all other citizens. Submit a one or two page synopsis of your proposed presentation by November 15, 1993, to Lucia Fort, IWPR, 1400 20th Street NW, Suite 104, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 785-0393, FAX (202) 833-4362.

The International Special Education Congress will meet in Birmingham, United Kingdom, April 10-13, 1995. The organizing committee seeks contributions from those who work with and care for children and young people with special educational needs. Theme: Education for All—Making it Happen. A proposal for contribution should provide the following information: the theme it is linked to; its title with a brief summary (50 words); a description of the proposal (300-600 words); name, address and status of the presenter(s). Two copies of the proposal should be sent to John Visser, ISFC Organizer, School of Education, University of Birmingham B15 2TT, United Kingdom. FAX: U.K. 021 4144865. The deadline is August 1994.

Western Social Science Association Conference will be held April 20-23, 1994, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Association invites proposals for papers, panels, or round tables. For information on submissions, please contact 1994 Sociology Coordinator, Jackie Eller, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, Social Work, Box 126, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132, (615) 898-2125, FAX (615) 898-5907. Deadline for titles is November 1, 1993, abstracts by December 1, 1993.

The Women's Caucus of the Southwestern Social Science Association is holding a conference March 30-April 2, 1994, in San Antonio, TX. The Women's Caucus is an interdisciplinary association of women and men that seeks to promote gender research and encourage the participation of women. The Caucus sponsors sessions at the Southwestern Social Science Association annual meetings and offers opportunities for networking and support. Papers, discussants and session chairpersons are invited. Please provide the following information in a letter by October 31, 1993: name, address, professional affiliation, position, and telephone number. Give the title, a brief description, and suggested topic area for proposed papers or panels. Send all information to Ann S. Oakes, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Campus Box 8340, Idaho State University, Pocatello, ID 83209-8340. Notification of acceptance will be made by December 15, 1993.

The International Society for the Study of Personal Relationships will be holding its 7th International Conference in Groningen, The Netherlands, on July 4-8, 1994. The Program Committee invites presentations on all aspects of relationships including individual development and relationships; social and cultural patterns; structural and historical influences; family relation-

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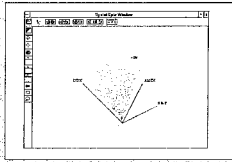
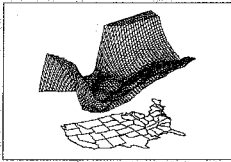
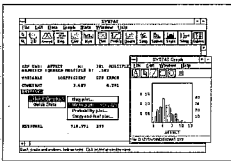
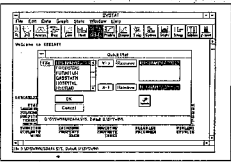
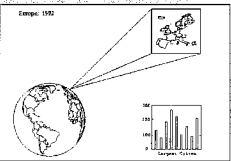
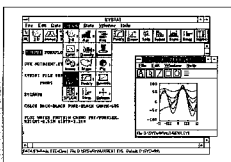
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Continued on next page

Call for Papers, continued

ships; romantic relationships and sexuality; friendship; relationship formation, maintenance, and disengagement; communication patterns and strategies; gender similarities and differences; lesbian and gay relationship issues; cognitive, affective, and behavioral processes in relationships; health and relationships; work and relationships; research methods and measurement issues; data analysis issues; other topics. Submit proposals by October 23, 1993. Include preferred format; title; name, affiliation, address, e-mail address for presenters/organizers; 500-word abstract (for posters, papers, debates, author/critic) or 1500-word abstract (describing each component of a symposium or interest group). Submissions from nonmembers welcome. E-mail submissions preferred. Send to Rosemary Blieszner, Program Chair, Family and Child Development, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0416, (703) 231-5437, FAX (703) 231-7157, e-mail: rmb@vtvml.cc.vt.edu.

The Second Annual Conference of the National Coalition of Independent Scholars will be held at Mills College in Oakland, CA, October 21-23, 1994. "Independent Scholars: Finding an Audience" will feature panels, video presentations and workshops, and open sessions. Independent scholars are invited to send a paragraph or two summarizing a 20-minute paper on any subject (directed at a multidisciplinary audience) or a summary of a video or other presentation to Alice Marquis, 8963 Caminito Fresco, La Jolla, CA 92037 by April 1, 1994.

The Fourteenth International Sunbelt Social Networks Conference will be held at the Maison Dupuy Hotel in New Orleans, LA, from Thursday, February 17, through Sunday, February 20, 1994. To have a paper considered for presentation, an abstract should be submitted by December 1, 1993, to International Sunbelt Social Networks Conference XIV, Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, e-mail: SUNBELT@LSUVM-SNCC.LSU.EDU or SUNBELT@LSUVM.BITNET, (504) 388-1786.

North Central Sociological Association Annual Meeting will be held April 14-17, 1994, at the Marriott Columbus North, Columbus, OH. Theme: Forces for Change: The Continuing Struggles. Send papers, abstracts, ideas by November 1, 1993, to Harry Potter, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 1365 Stone Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1365, (317) 494-4711.

Global Awareness Society International announces a call for papers and other presentations for its Third Annual Meeting, June 3-5, 1994, at the Executive Plaza Hotel in Chicago, IL. This multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural conference focuses on research and programs devoted to understanding the effects of international globalization on the human community. Particular emphasis will be given to the mutual interdependence of all people of our global village, especially the effects of ethnicity, education, equity, the environment, and economy. A variety of presentation formats is encouraged. Please submit two copies of your abstract by January 31, 1994, to James H. Huber, Executive Director, Global Awareness Society International, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815, (717) 389-4238, FAX (717) 389-3890.

The McMaster University Women's Health Office is holding a national multidisciplinary conference on April 21-24, 1994, at the McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Theme: Women's Health: Key Research and Health Care Issues. Researchers in the area of women's health are invited to submit abstracts to the review committee which focus on research about the physical, social, political and/or environmental aspects of women's health. Abstracts must be received by November 30, 1993, and conference registration should be received by February 1, 1994. For preliminary announcement, which includes instructions for authors, send name, full address, name of institution, phone and fax numbers, and e-mail address to Ingrid Ellis, Conference Services, Health Sciences Centre, Room 1M10, McMaster University, 1200 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3Z5, (416) 515-9140, ext.

2182, e-mail: ellisi@fhs.mcmaster.ca.

The Southern Anthropological Society Annual Meeting will be held April 27-30, 1994, in Atlanta, GA. The purpose of this symposium is to bring together and to make vividly apparent anthropological approaches and perspectives can be of practical worth in the resolution of conflicts and, especially, in the early identification of potential conflicts while they are still resolvable without violence. Titles and abstracts are due November 30, 1993. If selected, completed papers will be due February 28, 1994. Please send titles and abstracts (100 words) to either co-organizer: Alvin W. Wolfe, Distinguished Service Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, SOC 107, Tampa, FL 33620, or Honggang Yang, Research Associate, Conflict Resolution Program, The Carter Center of Emory University, One Copenhill, Atlanta, GA 30307.

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences 1994 Annual Meeting will be held March 8-12, 1994, in Chicago, IL. Theme: Community, Crime, and Justice. The program will include panels, workshops, and roundtables. Papers should address theoretical and policy issues in criminal justice. Abstracts and information forms are due to coordinators by October 15, 1993. Participants are notified of acceptance/rejection of their abstracts by November 15, 1993. Papers are due to session chairs by February 1, 1994. Contact Michael Benson, University of Tennessee, Sociology Department, Knoxville, TN 37996, (615) 974-6021, FAX (615) 974-7013, bitnet: PB106158@UTKVM1.

The American Psychological Association's Committee on Women in Psychology is planning a national conference on psychology and women's health titled "Psychosocial and Behavioral Factors in Women's Health: Creating an Agenda for the

21st Century," May 12-14, 1994, in Washington, DC. The deadline for abstracts (800-1000 words) is October 18, 1993. Send abstracts to Gwendolyn Puryear Keita, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242, (202) 336-6044, FAX (202) 336-6040.

The Peace Studies Association 6th Annual Meeting will be held April 7-10, 1994, at the University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA. Theme: Rebuilding Security: The Bomb, the Debt, and the Rainforest. This conference will bring together scholars doing research and teaching on militarism, development, and the environment, to examine issues facing our changing world. Sessions will be organized for faculty/professionals, graduate students, and undergraduate students in all fields. Selected papers will be published in a special

Continued on next page

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Call for Papers, continued

issue of *Peace Review*. Send abstracts by January 1, 1994, to Joseph Fahey, Chair, Peace Studies Program, Manhattan College, Riverdale, NY 10471.

The Third World Conference Foundation announces its 20th Annual Third World Conference on April 7-9, 1994, in Chicago, IL. Theme: Third World/Diaspora at the Beginning of the 21st Century: Redefining Concepts, Directions, and Policies. For conference information call (312) 241-6688, or write Roger K. Oden or Winberg Chai, Program Chairs, 20th Annual Third World Conference, 1507 East 53rd Street, Suite 305, Chicago, IL 60615, FAX (312) 241-7898.

Southwestern Sociological Association's Annual Meeting will be held March 30-April 2, 1994, in San Antonio, TX. Theme: Multiculturalism and Societies. Papers as well as proposals for panels are requested by October 15, 1993. For more information, please contact Norma Williams, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 13675, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203-3675, (817) 565-2230, FAX (817) 565-4663, E-mail: williams@scs.unt.edu.

Papers are invited for the ISA Sociology of Mental Health Working Group on the following topics: mental health and substance use and abuse; ethnicity, race, and social class; funding mechanisms for mental health researchers (round table); work and stress; maternal and child mental health in developing countries; theory and application (round table); mental health and illness among Asian populations; sociology in alliance with other disciplines; treatment and rehabilitation; mental health, physical health, and health care systems; gender differences; aging; genes and environment; and AIDS and mental health. The deadline for abstract submission is extended to December 15, 1993. Contact Rumi K. Price, President, ISA Sociology of Mental Health WG, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Box 8134, St. Louis, MO 63110, (314) 362-9435, FAX (314) 362-0219.

PUBLICATIONS

Asiatische Studien/Études Asiatiques (Asian Studies), the quarterly journal of Swiss Asian Studies will be publishing in the fall of 1994 a special issue on Chinese societies at the dawn of the third millennium. We invite contributions from sociologists whose work focuses on the following or related topics: authority, order, ritual, ancestor's worship, family, economy, neo-traditionalism, reform, concerning either Mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, or Singapore. Authors are invited to submit proposals as soon as possible to the guest-editor, Georges M. Schmutz, Institute of Anthropology and Sociology, Lausanne University, BPSH 2-3151, 1015 Lausanne, E-mail: Georges.Schmutz@as.unil.ch.

Critical Sociology is planning a special issue on critical and radical approaches to lesbian, gay, and bisexual topics. We encourage submission of papers addressing, but not limited to, sexualities, protest movements, gay rights, military, identity politics, education, culture, religion, scientific discourses, queer theory, backlash, empirical studies, historical/comparative studies, the politics of family, media, public policy, medicine/health, and queer politics: gender, race and class. Please send completed manuscripts to us by October 15, 1993. If you wish to submit a paper

but cannot have it finished by that date, send an abstract/outline and a tentative schedule for completion. If you are interested in reviewing a book in this field, please inquire. Send all manuscripts to *Critical Sociology*, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

Diseases of Existence: Pathology and Gender in the Medicalization of American Behavior, which examines the inappropriate framing of ordinary conditions and situations in biomedical terms, invites contributions to the volume. Currently, articles have been submitted on on multiple personality, attention deficit, alcoholism, baldness, breast size, PMS, and wife beating. The editor would like to add articles, written from a social constructionist perspective, on seasonal affective disorder (SAD), multiple chemical sensitivities (MCS), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS), sexual holism, chronic debt, gambling, bulimia, or any other condition that may be wholly or partly socially constructed. Papers which treat gender are especially welcome, although non-gender-based discussions are accepted. Send essays to the editor: Gerald Erchak, Sociology, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866.

The Journal of Criminal Justice and Popular Culture is inviting scholars to submit manuscripts and/or reviews of films, documentaries, plays, lyrics, and other related visual and performing arts. JJCPC also invites original manuscripts from all social scientific fields on the topic of popular culture and criminal justice. All submissions will receive three blind reviews. To submit material for JJCPC, please subscribe to SJMOVIES through the LISTSERV and detailed guidelines will automatically follow. To subscribe, send a message with the following command to LISTSERV@ALBANYVM1.BITNETSUBSCRIBE SJMOVIES YourFirstName YourLast

NameManuscripts and inquires should be addressed to the editors, *Journal of Criminal Justice and Popular Culture*, SUNYCRJ@ALBANYVM1.BITNET. Managing Editors: Sean Anderson and Gregory J. Howard, School of Criminal Justice, SUNY-Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222.

The Journal of Culture and Society is inviting manuscripts and articles concerning culture, particularly those having to do with ethnic, religious, and cultural traditions. Also of interest are research studies using ethnographic methods, both qualitative and quantitative approaches; papers on methodology; papers on the history of anthropology and folklore; historical pieces on aspects of social science having to do with method—such as discussion and analyses of pioneer works in the development of methods; papers on ethical concerns; and reviews. Double-spaced manuscripts should be sent (three copies) to Jeanne E. Ewing, Editor, *The Journal of Culture and Society*, P.O. Box 89, Berkeley, CA 94701. (Please furnish diskette if available.) Every article will be read by at least two readers. Please include a SASE with sufficient postage to return your work. Review takes one month. Manuscripts should follow the American Sociological Association style guidelines, including reference citation style, and should include an abstract (100 words or less).

The Journal of Statistics Education (JSE) is a new electronic journal on postsecondary statistics education. Submission of manuscripts via e-mail is preferred, but materials on diskette or paper can be accommodated. The electronic format of the journal requires that articles follow certain formatting conventions; consult the Guidelines for Authors before submitting materials to JSE. The Guidelines for Authors may be obtained by sending e-mail to archive@se.stat.ncsu.edu with the on-line message: send

JSE/author-guide. Guidelines may also be obtained by writing to JSE Editor E. Jacquelin Dietz, Department of Statistics, Box 8203, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8203.

Latin American Perspectives is soliciting manuscripts for a special issue to be entitled *The Urban Informal Sector: Microenterprises, Petty Commodity Producers, and the "Disguised Proletariat."* Papers should have a theoretical focus and use case studies from Latin America. The issue editor is Tamar Diana Wilson, Department of Anthropology, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Manuscripts should not exceed 25 double spaced pages and should follow the format used by *Latin American Perspectives*. Please send five copies of submissions to the Managing Editor, *Latin American Perspectives*, P.O. Box 5703, Riverside, CA 92517-5703.

Peace Review announces deadlines for upcoming issues: "Nationalism, Racism, and Ethnic Conflict," deadline November 1, 1993; "Crime Control as a Peace Movement," deadline February 1, 1994; "Development, Environment, and Human Rights," deadline May 1, 1994. Send essays (2,000-3,500 words) on disk to Robert Elias, Editor, *Peace and Justice Studies*, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080, (415) 666-6349.

Political Power and Social Theory is an annual review committed to advancing our interdisciplinary, critical understanding of the linkages between class relations, political power, and historical development. In maintaining high levels of scholarship and political commitment, the journal has been established as a leading intellectual forum for serious critical inquiry. *Political Power and Social Theory* strives to play a constructive role in theoretical renewal and politi-

cal debate at a time when academics and activists alike are questioning many of the canons that have sustained radical scholarship. The journal welcomes both empirical and theoretical work and is willing to consider papers of substantial length. The review is now actively seeking contributions for Volume 9. Publication decisions are made jointly by the co-editors—Diane E. Davis and Howard Kimeldorf—in consultation with members of the editorial board and anonymous reviewers. Potential contributors should send manuscripts (four copies with all references to the author removed on two) to Diane E. Davis, Department of Sociology, New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, e-mail: polpower@cscc.newschool.edu.

Research in Social Stratification and Mobility invites papers for Volume 13. We welcome the submission of theory-driven research as well as theoretical papers spanning a wide range of related topics, including age, race, gender, ethnic, educational, organizational, labor market-based as well as social class-based stratification and mobility; research with a comparative, cross-national focus; and papers with an inter-institutional focus, e.g., class and family, stratification and politics. Send four copies of papers and a \$10 submission fee (payable to RSSM) to Robert Althaus and Mike Wallace, RSSM, Department of Sociology, Ballantine 744, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, Internet: ALTHAUSE or WALLACEM at UCS-INDIANA.EDU.

Social Science Quarterly announces its new editor: Robert Lineberry, Department of Political Science, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204. Please send inquiries and manuscripts to him at the above address.

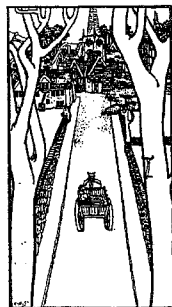
Society and Nature: The International Journal of Political Ecology is seeking articles that analyze and critique social conditions and their interrelationship with nature in order to develop alternative visions for an ecological society. Forthcoming issues (and submission deadlines): Development and Environment in the South (December 1, 1993), Is Convergence of the New Social Movements Possible? (April 1, 1994). We are also interested in book reviews. For further information and guidelines contact *Society and Nature*, 1449 West Littleton Boulevard, #200, Littleton, CO 80120-2127.

Sociological Inquiry, the official journal of Alpha Kappa Delta, the international sociology honor society, announces its new editors: Joane Nagel and William G. Staples of the University of Kansas. They replace the current editor, Dennis L. Peck of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. *Sociological Inquiry* is among the oldest general sociology journals in the United States. It has been in print for more than sixty years, beginning at the University of Southern California in 1931. The journal is received by all members of Alpha Kappa Delta and by scholarly and university libraries here and abroad. *Sociological Inquiry* is published by University of Texas Press. The new editors will continue and extend past efforts to publish papers of high quality and broad diversity. They are especially interested in publishing work which reflects not only established but also emerging themes and trends in the discipline. They are committed to publishing the very best papers available regardless of substantive area, theoretical perspective, or method-

Continued on next page

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY SEEKS SUBMISSIONS FOR SPECIAL ISSUE ON "NEGLECTED THEORISTS"

Sociological Theory is planning a special issue or symposium of related articles on the topic, "Neglected Theorists." Anyone with a recently completed paper on the ideas (as opposed to pure biography) of figures such as Sorokin, Scheler, Gurwitsch, Veblen, Cooley, Mannheim, Tönnies, Znaniecki, MacIver, Thomas, Masaryk, Le Play, Kenneth Burke, Halbwachs, Le Bon, Spencer, Geiger, Tarde, Schutz, Ogburn, Mumford, or any of the many other theorists who have been temporarily dismissed from the pantheon, is urged to submit it—



keeping with guidelines for authors printed in every issue of the journal—no later than May 15, 1994, to the editor. Please note: This is *not* a call for studies of theorists whose work has never been very well known, though such writers may, too, deserve their own forum at some point in the future. Instead, we want treatments of theorists whose ideas were at one time very current and significant within the social sciences, but have for a variety of reasons fallen from view. Send four double-spaced copies to:

Alan Sica, Editor
Sociological Theory
211 Oswald Tower
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, PA 16802-6207

Call for Papers, continued

ological approach. Authors are encouraged to submit articles to Joane Nagel or William G. Staples, Editors, Sociological Inquiry, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. The journal office can be reached by e-mail at SOCINQ@UKANVM.

Sociological Spectrum is under new editorship at Auburn University. The journal continues to invite submissions on a wide range of topics of interest to those in sociology. For submissions, further information, or a style sheet, contact Charles Faupel or Arthur Wilke, Editors, or Wendy Lepretre, Managing Editor, Sociological Spectrum, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, 6077 Haley Center, Auburn University, 36849-5209, (205) 844-2837, FAX (205) 844-2851.

Contributions in Sociology Series invites authors to submit manuscripts for publication. The series welcomes a wide variety of scholarly works: monographs, edited volumes, handbooks and sourcebooks dealing with theoretical/empirical studies, problem and policy-oriented research in sociology and related disciplines. For further information or to submit a proposal, contact Dan A. Chedki, *Contributions in Sociology* (Greenwood Press) series, Department of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 2E9.

Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice/Recueil Annuel de Windsor d'Accès à la Justice invites submissions from legal scholars, social scientists, philosophers and others with related research interests for vol. XIII, to be published in the summer of 1994. The yearbook publishes in English and French. For information, please contact Editor-in-Chief, Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice, Faculty of Law, University of Windsor, Windsor,

Ontario N9B 3P4, Canada, (519) 253-4232, FAX (519) 973-7064.

Meetings

October 13-17, 1993. *The 1993 College Teaching and Learning Exchange* will be held in San Jose, CA. Theme: Quality, Creativity, and Renewal. For more information contact 1993 College Teaching and Learning Exchange, Institute for Teaching and Learning, California State University System, Office of the Chancellor, 400 Golden Shore, Suite 132, Long Beach, CA 90802-4275, (310) 985-2607, FAX (310) 985-2504.

October 14-15, 1993. *The Bureau of Justice Statistics and The Justice Research and Statistics Association 1993 National Conference on Enhancing Capacities and Confronting Controversies in Criminal Justice* will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico. For more information contact the Justice Research and Statistics Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001.

October 14-15, 1993. *National symposium on "Step Families: Who Benefits? Who Does Not?"* will be held at The Pennsylvania State University. To obtain brochure and registration materials contact Chuck Herd, 409 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802, (814) 863-3550, FAX (814) 865-3749.

October 14-17, 1993. *The Society for Applied Sociology 1993 Annual Meeting* will be held in St. Louis, MO. The theme of the meeting is "The Craft of Applying Sociology." For more information and registration details contact Joyce M. Iutovich, Keystone University Research Corporation, 652 West 17th Street, Erie, PA 16502-1607, (800) 582-7746, FAX (814) 453-4714.

November 4-7, 1993. *Administration*

on Children, Youth and Families and National Council of Jewish Women Center for the Child and the Society for Research in Child Development Second National Head Start Research Conference, Washington, DC. Theme: "Translating Research into Practice: Implications for Serving Families with Young Children." Contact the NCJW Center for the Child, 53 West 23rd Street, New York, NY 10010, (212) 645-4048, FAX (212) 645-7466.

November 6, 1993. *The New England Sociological Association Fall Conference at Eastern Connecticut State College*. Theme: The Child in America. Contact: Jean Thoresen, Sociology and Applied Social Relations, Eastern Connecticut State University, Williamantic, CT 06226, (203) 456-5280.

November 10-13, 1993. *The National Social Science Association* has merged with the Community College Social Science Association to create one educational association. This new combined association will hold its National Fall Conference in San Antonio, Texas. Contact National Social Science Association, 2020 Hills Lake Drive, El Cajon, CA 92020-1018, (619) 448-4709.

November 13-15, 1993. *The Association of Research Libraries Association of American University Presses* in collaboration with The University of Virginia Library and the National Science Foundation will be holding a three-day symposium in Washington, DC. The fourth day, November 16, 1993, will be held in Charlottesville, VA. For more information contact Ann Okerson, the Association of Research Libraries, Office of Scientific and Academic Publishing, 21 Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036, Attn: Electronic Publishing Symposium, (202) 296-2296, FAX (202) 872-0884, e-mail: symposium@e-math.ams.org.

January 19-22, 1994. *The Association of American Colleges Annual Meeting* will be held in conjunction with the 50th Annual Meeting of the American Conference of Academic Deans Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. Theme: America is Changing, Reinventing Itself. For more information contact the Association of American Colleges, 1818 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009, (202) 387-3760.

March 30-April 2, 1994. *Southwestern Sociological Association Meeting*, San Antonio, TX. Theme: "Multiculturalism and Societies." Contact Norma Williams, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 13675, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203-3675, (817) 565-2230, FAX (817) 565-4663, e-mail: williams@scs.unt.edu.

April 10-12, 1994. *The Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health, Portland State University Conference on Building On Family Strengths: Research, Advocacy, and Partnership in Support of Children and Their Families*. Contact: Richard Hunter, Director of Training, Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207-0751, (503) 725-4040.

April 13-17, 1994. *Society for Applied Anthropology 1994 Annual Meetings* will be held in Cancun, Quintana Roo, Mexico. Theme: "Social Science for the Next Generation." Contact the Society for Applied Anthropology, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124.

Funding

The American Political Science Association-MCI Communications Congressional Fellowship Program is accepting applications between October 1 and December 1, 1993. The AFSA-MCI Communications Fellows are chosen annually through rigorous national competition. They may have a background in any field or discipline, but the primary criterion for selection is that of having exhibited an analytical interest in public policy and in telecommunications. The AFSA Selection Committee chooses individuals who show promise of making a significant contribution to the public's understanding of the political process. The communications fellows receive a stipend of \$24,000 and a small travel allowance. Application materials and further inquiries should be directed to AFSA-MCI Communications Fellowships, c/o Director, Congressional Fellowship Program, American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 483-2512.

The National Endowment for the Humanities invites applications for College Younger Scholars Awards. These awards support individuals who wish to conduct research and writing projects in the humanities during the summer of 1994. Award recipients will be expected to work full time for nine weeks during the summer, doing research and writing a paper under close supervision of a humanities scholar. College Younger Scholars Awards are made to undergraduates below the level of senior. Awards are \$2,500, which includes \$500 for the project adviser. Applications must be postmarked no later than November 1, 1993. The deadline for 1995 awards is November 1, 1994. To request guidelines and application forms for Younger Scholars Awards, write or call Younger Scholars Guidelines, Room 316, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506, (202) 606-8463.

The American Council of Learned Societies, in cooperation with its constituent societies, announces a program of travel grants, awarded on a competitive basis, to enable scholars in all fields of the humanities and humanities-related social sciences to participate in international meetings held outside the United States and its

dependencies. Priority will be given to well-planned, broadly international meetings and infrequently-held international congresses. This program is funded by the Gladys Kriele Delmas Foundation. Approximately 170 awards of \$500 each (regardless of destination) will be made to individuals to offset necessary expenses such as air travel to and from the U.S. The postmark deadline for applications is February 1, 1994, for travel to international meetings occurring between June 12, 1994, and May 31, 1995. Announcement of awards will be made by the third week of April, 1994. Applicants must hold the PhD or the terminal degree in their field and must be citizens or permanent residents of the US. To request application forms, write or call the ACLS Fellowship Office, 228 E. 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-3398, (212) 697-1505, ext. 136 or 138.

Foundation for Health Services Research (FHRS) is pleased to announce the second grant cycle of the Picker/Commonwealth Scholars Program, a new fellowship program. The Scholars Program was established by The Commonwealth Fund in 1992 to encourage and assist individuals early in their academic careers to undertake research that examines patient experiences with health care, their needs and expectations, and the responsiveness of health care providers in meeting their concerns. The program provides fellowships of approximately \$100,000 over a two-year period to enable faculty members to devote 50 percent or more of their time to a research agenda focused on studying the process, quality, and outcomes of health care from the patient's perspective. Up to five scholars will be selected annually. The deadline for applications is February 14, 1994. For further information and an application package, please contact FHRS, 1350 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 223-2477.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College announces the following research opportunities: The Radcliffe Research Support Program offers grants of up to \$5,000 for postdoctoral research drawing on the center's data resources (deadlines: October 15 and April 15); The Visiting Scholars Program includes office space and access to Radcliffe College and Harvard University resources for six to eight scholars investigating

Continued on next page

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REPEAT 1000
GENERATE 46 1,309 A
COUNT A <=48 AA
DIVIDE AA <=48 AA
GENERATE 263 1,309 B
COUNT B <=48 BB
DIVIDE BB <=48 BB
SUBTRACT AA BBB C
SCORE C Z
END
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Funding, continued

women and social change or the study of lives over time (deadline: March 1); and dissertation awards are available for up to \$2,500 for research on issues in human development, personality, sex or gender differences (deadline: April 1). Contact The Henry A. Murray Research Center, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 495-8140.

Postdoctoral fellowships in residence are available for 1994-95, for untenured scholars in the humanities, social sciences or sciences. Fellows pursue individual research and meet regularly in a research seminar focusing on "The Question of Violence." Stipend is \$24,000. For application forms write to Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women, Box 1958, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

The Center for the Study of Women in Society (CSWS) at the University of Oregon seeks a Visiting Scholar for one quarter during the 1994-95 academic year. The fellowship is \$20,000 for one quarter. The primary purpose of the position is to provide research support for a scholar conducting research on programmatic priorities of CSWS. For 1994-95, those priorities are 1) women in the northwestern United States, and 2) race and ethnicity. Applicants whose work is not in one of those areas may also apply. While the rank is open, we are seeking a scholar with academic experience at least several years beyond the PhD. Applications must be received at CSWS no later than November 19, 1993. A decision to invite the scholar will be made in January 1994. An application consists of a letter of no more than five pages detailing the proposed research or writing project and the specific reasons why residence at CSWS will enhance the research; two letters of recommendation; and a current curriculum vitae. Applicants interested in further infor-

mation about this position or CSWS should write or call the Center for the Study of Women in Society, 636 Prince Lucien Campbell Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1201, (503) 346-5015.

The Department of Mental Hygiene of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health invites applications for masters' level, doctoral, and postdoctoral studies for the 1994-95 academic year. The Department engages in population-based research on the etiology, occurrence, prevention and control of mental, alcohol, and drug dependence disorders (ADM). The Department has government-supported training programs in Psychiatric Epidemiology, Prevention Research, Child Mental Health Services and Service Systems Research, and NIDA Epidemiology of Drug Dependence. Support for doctoral and postdoctoral studies, including tuition, fees, travel funds, and stipends for living expenses, is available from these and other sources. Stipends are \$8,800 for doctoral studies and \$18,600 to \$32,300 for postdoctoral fellows. For more information contact Joan Barr Blanco, Academic Program Coordinator, Department of Mental Hygiene, The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, MD 21205-1999, (410) 955-1906, FAX (410) 955-9088.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships announces a competition for citizens of the United States for a one to three month professional program scheduled for October 1994 in Thailand. Professional fields to be considered: Conservation, Sustainable Development, Socio-economic Development, or Advocacy as a Process in Democratic Development. The program includes travel throughout Thailand for research/inquiry purposes. Open to mid-career professionals with demonstrated leadership and contributions to the field. Benefits include all travel and living costs. Request appli-

cation form in writing to D.M. Shoemaker, Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, 3rd Floor, 256 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. Application forms will be sent upon written request only, no telephone or fax requests please. November 30 deadline for submission of completed application.

The Rutgers University Center for the Critical Analysis of Contemporary Culture announces a competition for Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships. The general theme for the three-year Rockefeller program—1994-1997—will be "Culture and Environments in the Public Sphere." The 1994-95 subject, whose programs will be directed by Bruce Robbins, will be "Environments in the Public Sphere." CCACC invites applications from all disciplinary perspectives and of all kinds: theoretical, literary, interpretive, analytical, empirical—from scholars and practitioners interested in three related problems understood as transnational in their implications: 1) the politics of the environment; 2) the entanglement of questions of culture and identity in such politics; and 3) the political theory of the public sphere. The awards for the Rockefeller Fellowships are \$32,000. Two annual CCACC fellowships will also be awarded at \$30,000. For application materials and further information contact CCACC, Rutgers University, 8 Bishop Place, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Application deadline is January 15, 1994.

The University of California-Los Angeles Institute of American Cultures, in cooperation with the University's four ethnic studies centers, offers fellowships to postdoctoral scholars to support research on Afro-Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanos, or American Indians. The Institute promotes the activities of these four major ethnic studies centers whose goals are to advance knowledge about the nation's minorities. Awards range from \$23,000 to \$28,000 per year plus health benefits and research support. These fellowships can be awarded for less than a year, in which case the stipend is adjusted to the length of the award, and can be used to supplement sabbatical salaries. The acceptance of a fellowship carries with it the commitment to make a contribution to the research activities of the sponsoring ethnic studies center. UCLA faculty, staff and students currently enrolled are not eligible to apply. The final date for submitting applications for an Institute of American Cultures postdoctoral/visiting scholar fellowship is December 31, 1993. For further information and applications, please contact the fellowship director of the appropriate ethnic center at UCLA: UCLA, Center for Afro-American Studies, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1545, (310) 206-8009; UCLA, Asian American Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1546, (310) 825-2974; UCLA, Chicano Studies Research Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1544, (310) 825-2363; UCLA, American Indian Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1548, (310) 825-7315.

The National Academy of Education is accepting applications for the 1994 Spencer Post-doctoral Fellowship Program. Education researchers at the post-doctoral level (having received a doctorate or equivalent degree between January 1, 1988 and January 1, 1994) are invited to apply. The stipend is \$35,000 for one academic year of fellowship work, or \$17,500 for each of two contiguous years working half-time. Research must be directly related to education; applications

from individuals in the humanities, social and behavioral sciences, or education are welcome. Program is open to citizens of all countries. Completed application packet must be received by January 3, 1994. For required application packet and further details contact The National Academy of Education, Stanford University, School of Education, CERAS 507, Stanford, CA 94305-3084, (415) 725-1003. Packets will not be sent after December 15, 1993.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California-San Diego is accepting applications for Visiting Research Fellowships to be held during the year beginning September 1, 1994. Fellowships are offered at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels for research and writing on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (excluding literature and the arts), Mexican history, issues of U.S.-Mexican relations, Mexico's international economic and political relations in general, and broader comparative or international political economy topics that have a substantial Mexico component (e.g., comparative immigration studies; comparative studies of democratization). Each fellow is expected to spend from three to 10 months in continuous residence at the Center. Field research needed to collect data for the fellow's project must be completed prior to arrival at the Center. Summer fellowships are not offered. Applications and all supporting materials must be received by January 10, 1994.

Application forms should be requested from Graciela Platero, Fellowships Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0510, (619) 534-4503, FAX (619) 534-6447.

The Rockefeller Foundation Social Science Research Fellowship Program in Agriculture for 1994 will select up to eight highly qualified persons holding recent social science doctorates for two-year appointments as scholars in developing countries. Specifics of the research projects and placement at institutions will be negotiated during the selection process. Fellows will be assigned to international agricultural research institutes in developing countries, and will be expected to participate fully in the work of the host centers. Through writings, course work, and/or prior experience, applicants must demonstrate interdisciplinary adaptability and interest in the agricultural aspects of international development work. Candidates should have received the PhD after December 1988, or should expect to do so before September, 1994. The deadline for persons resident in North America is December 31, 1993. For persons applying from Africa, the deadline is January 31, 1994. Further information about the program can be obtained from the Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, together with the U.S. Department of Labor, will sponsor a competition for postdoctoral, sabbatical, and small grants for research on poverty-related topics during the period June 1994 through May 1995. Up to two postdoctoral or sabbatical awards of \$35,000 each (nine months postdoctoral salary or 4.5 months sabbatical salary, plus related research costs) are available to visitors in residence at either IRP or the Department of Health and Human Services during

the 1994-95 academic year, and/or up to four grants of \$15,000 each (two months salary) are available and do not require residence in Madison or Washington, DC. Priority will be given to postdoctoral applications. The Department of Labor offers program support for labor market studies using the National Longitudinal Surveys. All applicants must hold the PhD. To obtain guidelines, address the request to Postdoctoral, Sabbatical, and Small Grants Program, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

The Social Science Research Council-MacArthur Foundation Committee on International Peace and Security announces dissertation and postdoctoral fellowships for training and research on peace and security in a changing world. These fellowships will support innovative and interdisciplinary research on the relationships among security issues and worldwide cultural, military, social, economic, environmental, and political changes, and the impact of these changes on issues of international peace and security. The deadline for application is December 1, 1993. For further information and application materials, contact Social Science Research Council, Program on International Peace and Security, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, (212) 661-0280, FAX (212) 370-7896.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation announces a new national program, *Scholars in Health Policy Research*, for recent graduates of PhD programs in economics, political science, and sociology who are interested in the field of health policy research. The program is intended to provide exceptionally talented, young social scientists with a unique and challenging two-year postdoctoral training experience in both academic and applied policy research environments. Up to 12 scholars will be selected annually to undertake training at one of three nationally prominent academic institutions in which they will have the opportunity to work closely with faculty from the social sciences, as well as from medicine, public health, and public policy. Participating universities are the University of California at Berkeley (in collaboration with the University of California at San Francisco); The University of Michigan; and Yale University. To be eligible, applicants must have a doctoral degree in economics, political science or sociology received after January 1991, but not later than August 1994. The deadline for receipt of applications is November 1, 1993. To request application materials and for further information, contact Eileen M. Connor, MHSA, Deputy Director, Scholars in Health Policy Research Program, National Program Office, The Heller School, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110, (617) 736-3808, FAX (617) 736-3881.

American Statistical Association/NSE/Census Research Program and the Census Bureau Research Fellow Program is a unique opportunity to make major advances in methodological or subject matter research related to Census Bureau operations or data. General areas for research are social and demographic studies, economic measurement and analysis, and statistical methodology and computing. Requirements: recognized research record in relevant field (e.g., Anthropology, Statistics, Demography, Sociology, Economics, and Geography).

Continued on next page

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The Stanford Humanities Center will offer up to six external fellowships for 1994-95 in the following categories: (1) senior fellowships for well-established scholars; (2) junior fellowships for scholars who at the time of application are at least three years beyond receipt of the PhD and normally no more than ten. For 1993-94, junior fellows were offered stipends of up to \$20,000 and senior fellows stipends of up to \$30,000. We anticipate offering stipends in a comparable range for 1994-95. Applicants are expected to seek supplementary financial support and are required to contribute this support, together with any sabbatical earnings, to their stipends. The deadline for applications is November 15, 1993. Application materials and further information may be obtained by contacting the Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8630, (415) 723-3052, FAX (415) 723-1895.

Competitions

The Academy of Behavioral Medicine Research Neal E. Miller Investigator Award, established on the occasion of the 80th birthday of their most distinguished Fellow, Neal E. Miller, is to be presented for work imaginatively conceived and carefully conducted prior to the recipient's appointment as an assistant professor or an equivalent rank. In keeping with the Academy's interdisciplinary traditions, the award will be given to MD or PhD recipients. It will consist of a plaque and a cash award to attend the annual meeting of the Academy as its guest. The recipient will also be invited to present his or her work in a special Academy lecture. The submitted work must be in the form of either a published article, chapter or book, or a manuscript that has been accepted for publication. If it is "in press," a copy of the final letter of acceptance from the editor or publisher should be included. A complete application will also include a current curriculum vitae, and in the case of works of multiple authorship, a letter from the supervisor or department chairman, indicating that the applicant had primary responsibility for the project. All materials are to be sent by February 1, 1994, to the Secretary of the Academy, Thomas Garrity, Department of Behavioral Science, College of Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40536-0086, (606) 233-5308, FAX (606) 233-5350.

The 1994 Elie Wiesel Prize in Ethics Essay Contest, with awards totaling \$10,000, is open to full-time, senior undergraduates at accredited United States colleges and universities. Deadline for submitting an original 3,000-4,000 word essay is January 14, 1994. Themes for this year are: "Identify and Respond to the Most Ethical Problems in Government, Profes-

sional or Social Life"; "Identify and Respond to the Ways in which the World's Great Writers Address Contemporary Ethical Dilemmas." For entry forms and guidelines, write to The Elie Wiesel Prize in Ethics, The Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity, 1177 Avenue of the Americas, 36th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

First Martin P. Levine Memorial Dissertation Fellowship Award. This annual award of about \$3,000 is open to advanced graduate students currently writing dissertations in the fields of human sexuality, AIDS, or the sociology of homosexuality. The award is funded through a generous grant from the estate of the late Martin Levine, who died of AIDS in April, 1993, and it is sustained by the continuing support of his friends, family, and colleagues. The award is administered through the Sex and Gender Section of the American Sociological Association. Applicants must be advanced to candidacy and actively working on their dissertations at the time of the award. Applicants should send a letter confirming their academic progress and the way their work fulfills the mandate of the fellowship; five copies of their dissertation proposal; and a letter of recommendation from the chair of the dissertation committee. Application deadline is March 1, 1994. The award will be announced in May and presented at the business meeting of the Sex and Gender section at the ASA convention. Completed applications may be sent to Michael S. Kimmel, Levine Fellowship Award, Department of Sociology, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action, announces the committee to select The Distinguished Book in Nonprofit and Voluntary Action Research award. This award is given annually for a single book or monograph published in the three calendar

years (1991-1993) preceding the award year in recognition of outstanding contribution to the advancement of nonprofit and voluntary action research, including philanthropy. Books that contribute to the advancement of theory, conceptualization, research, or practice are eligible. Edited volumes and books developed and generally recognized as textbooks are ineligible. Nominations from publishers are welcome. Please send nominations by February 1, 1994 to Susan Ostrander, Chair of the committee, Department of Sociology, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155, (617) 628-5000, ext. 2468. The Midwest Sociologists for Women in Society (MSWS) announces its sixth annual Student Feminist Paper Competition. MSWS will award scholarships to students who have papers accepted for presentation at the 1994 annual meeting of the Midwest Sociological Society in St. Louis. Papers submitted must have been accepted for presentation at an MSS session, exemplify high standards of scholarship, and reflect feminist concerns and perspectives. Additional criteria may include whether the paper is being presented at an MSWS co-sponsored session and the distance the presenter will need to travel to present the paper. To apply for the scholarship, students must submit three copies of their paper, including an abstract; one faculty letter of support; a cover letter which includes their name, address, phone numbers, paper title, name of the session organizer accepting the paper, and the title of the session in which it will be presented. Applications must be received by January 21, 1994. Recipients will be notified by February 14, 1994. Send papers and supporting materials to Echo E. Fields, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Briar Cliff College, Sioux City, IA 51104, (712) 279-1623.

Mass Media

Madeleine Adriance, Mount Ida College, gave telephone interview to Public Radio News of Australia regarding the violence of ranchers against peasant farmers in the southeast Amazon region of Brazil. It will be aired by 40 stations as part of a public affairs program called "Undercurrents."

Lawrence Bobo, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in *Newsweek* magazine, June 21, 1993, in an article concerning the Latino future in Los Angeles.

Florence Bonner, Howard University, was quoted in the Washington Edition of the *Los Angeles Times*, July 14, 1993, regarding her views on out-of-wedlock births and societal values.

Jeffrey Broadbent, University of Minnesota, was interviewed for his knowledge of cults by Channel 9 News (March 2), KARE 11 News (April 20), Channel 5 News and Minnesota Public Radio (April 20). His commentary was used in feature stories on the events concerning the Davidian cult compound and its eventual burning in Waco, TX.

William Brustein, University of Minnesota, and his work was featured in the *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, November 14, 1992. The article offers a summary of his research on his forthcoming book, *The Logic of Evil*. More recently, Brustein was interviewed by the *Minneapolis Star Tribune* (April 15) regarding the Minnesota North Stars and what their leaving means for community pride and identity.

Vaughn Call, University of Wisconsin, and Frank Furstenberg, University of Pennsylvania, were quoted in an article on fatherhood in *Time*, June 28, 1993.

Alfie Cohn was quoted on the pro-

ductiveness of cooperation over competition in a column in the St. Paul, MN, *Pioneer Press* that was reprinted in the *Atlanta Constitution*, July 1, 1993.

Tony Cortese, Southern Methodist University, was quoted in the spring 1993 issue of *Asian American Quarterly* in an article on the use of cosmetic surgery among Asian American women. He was also quoted in the *Fort Worth Star Telegraph* on the Dallas Cowboy Victory Parade riots. He gave a live interview on all-news Dallas radio station KRLLD, regarding the annual report card for Texas public education.

Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati, was quoted in *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, June 27, 1993, in a story on alternatives to imprisonment.

Samuel R. Friedman, National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., was quoted by Spanish National television channel 2 on May 6, 1993, on his research on drug injectors and HIV.

Joseph Galaskiewicz, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a *New York Times* article on September 7, 1993, on corporate involvement in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other U.S. cities.

Herbert Gans, Columbia University and past president of the American Sociological Association, had an article published in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, June 9, 1993, on "Scholars' Role in Planning a 'Post-Work Society'."

Rosemary Gartner, University of Minnesota, was interviewed by KARE 11 news on March 3, 1993, about her research on what she terms "femicide": women killed by their intimate partners. She served as part of a discussion panel on the topic.

Mark S. Gaylord, City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, was interviewed about Chinese organized crime and Hong

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Media, continued

Kong's film industry for the July 8 edition of *Sapio*, the Japanese news magazine.

Stuart L. Hills, St. Lawrence University, was quoted in a story in the *Hartford Courant*, June 17, 1993, on reports of syringes in cans of Pepsi.

Leslie B. Inniss, Florida State University, appeared on local television to address the issue of racism as an inherited or learned behavior.

Philip Kasinitz, Williams College, was quoted in *Newsweek* on new immigrants and assimilation on August 8, 1993.

Jeanne Kohl, University of Washington and Washington House of Representatives, was interviewed by the local NBC affiliate, KING-TV in Seattle, on her views on state legislators' perks.

Miles McNall, University of Michigan, was interviewed by Minnesota Public Radio in an April 27 broadcast featuring his work on the educational achievement of Hmong high school students. The research is part of Jeylan Mortimer's Youth Development Study.

Patrick McNamara, University of New Mexico, was featured in *The Washington Post*, August 8, 1993, regarding his survey on young Roman Catholic teenagers and their attitudes on church teachings.

Jeylan Mortimer, University of Minnesota, has been interviewed by Minnesota Public Radio on February 16, and WCCO on February 19, and has been quoted recently in the *New York Times* (February 11 issue), *Philadelphia Inquirer* (January 17), and *Minneapolis Star Tribune* (April 28), all regarding her work on adolescent employment and its effect on youth development. She was also quoted in *Kiplinger's* magazine, "Ask Dr. Tightwad." An article in the *Philadelphia Daily News* (May 13 issue) featured her comments in a story on teens and summer jobs.

Peter M. Nardi, Pitzer College, had an article published in the Commentary section of the *Los Angeles Times*, August 6, 1993, entitled "Gays Should Learn on Justice, Not Science."

James M. O'Kane, Drew University, was quoted in the June 14, 1993, issue of *The Christian Science Monitor* on his views on Asian gangs and illegal immigrants ("Illegals Are on Capital

Fast Tracks"). He was also interviewed about homicides in public places for radio station KFWB in Los Angeles on September 2, 1993.

J. Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was quoted on the social consequences of technological disasters in the *Anchorage Daily News*, May 17, 1993. The *Anchorage Daily News* also carried stories on the legal issues surrounding data collected by Picou and colleagues on the Exxon Valdez oil spill and the attempts by Exxon Shipping to seize data by subpoena: "Scientist, Exxon Fight over Data," May 26, 1993, and "Exxon Wins Look at Spill Stress Data," July 7, 1993. Picou is also quoted in more detailed accounts of these legal activities and their implications for sociologists and sociological research in *Science*, July 16, 1993: 284-286, "Court Orders 'Sharing' of Data." Articles on this issue have also appeared in the *Coronado Times*, July 8, 1993, and numerous other Alaskan weekly publications.

Georgios P. Piperopoulos, Psychological Services Center, Greece, has a TV talk show titled "I communicate therefore...I exist," which is broadcast every Saturday evening at 7:00-7:30 pm over Greece's National Television Network (channel 3) and is now in its second year. Also, his hourly program entitled, "Are we really communicating?" (with listener phone-in participation) has aired since January 1993 over the Greek national radio network.

Harriet Presser, University of Maryland, was quoted in *Newsweek* magazine, July 12, 1993, and the *Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, July 18, 1993, concerning working at night and night-care.

Richard Sobel, Princeton University, was quoted in *The Washington Post* National Weekly Edition, May 10-16, 1993, concerning his views on U.S. intervention in Bosnia.

Doris Wilkinson's (ASA Vice President, 1991-92) social history documentary on African American physicians from post-Reconstruction to World War II recently aired on Kentucky Education Television.

Sociologists receiving coverage during the ASA annual meeting in Miami included Seymour Martin Lipset, William Julius Wilson, Alejandro Portes, Lisandro Perez and Alex Stepik. The *Chronicle of Higher Education* carried stories on Miami's

response to immigration and on the Rik Scarce case of researcher's privilege.

People

Joanne Badagliaccio, University of Kentucky, has been named Director of Undergraduate Studies and Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Kentucky.

Linda Baer is the interim President at Bemidji State University.

Kris Barker has joined the Department of Sociology at Linfield College, OR.

Bernice McNair Barnett, a former ASA Minority Fellow, has been appointed assistant professor in the Departments of Educational Policy Studies and Sociology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Thomas Beckley will be a research associate for Forestry Canada in Edmonton, Alberta.

Eduardo Bonilla has joined the Department of Sociology of the University of Michigan.

Charles M. Bonjean has been named executive director of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health at The University of Texas at Austin. He will also continue to hold the Hogg Professorship of Sociology.

Lisa Brush is a Warren Weaver Postdoctoral Fellow at the Rockefeller Foundation.

Robert Culbertson is the new chancellor at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville.

J. Maureen Dolan has joined the Department of Sociology at Western Oregon State College.

Denise A. Donnelly, Georgia State University, who was formerly with the Family Research Laboratory at the University of New Hampshire, joined the Department of Sociology at Georgia State University in September.

Kathryn Edin has accepted a joint position in the Sociology Department and the Center for Urban Policy Research at Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, has been elected President of the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD) for 1995-1997. Elder will begin serving on the Governing Council as President-elect in March 1993 and will conclude his term as President in March 1997.

Roberto Franzosi has joined the Sociology Department at Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

Gary Green has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

James E. Hawdon, University of Virginia, joined the department on August 16, 1992.

Philip Kasinitz has been appointed associate professor of sociology at Hunter College, CUNY, starting in the fall of 1993.

Barbara Keating is the new Graduate Dean at Mankato State University, MN.

Charles Kurzman, Georgia State University, joined the Department of Sociology in September.

Don Landon, Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Southwest Missouri State Univer-

sity, is now Assistant to the President.

Roderick K. Linzie, Georgia State University, joined the Department of Sociology in September.

Sam Lucas has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of California-Berkeley.

Wendy Manning is a postdoctoral fellow at Pennsylvania State University.

John Manzo is a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Kentucky.

Arlene Smith McCormack, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, was elected chairperson of the Department of Sociology, starting September 1, 1993.

Robert Moxley, North Carolina State University, was recently inducted into the Eta Chapter of Sigma Iota Rho, the International Studies Honor Society.

James Orcutt, Florida State University, has been elected President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Melissa Partin is a postdoctoral fellow at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was invited to provide expert testimony for the Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities at a public Senate hearing in Washington, DC, sponsored by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse of Columbia University.

Fred P. Pestello has been appointed chair of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work at the University of Dayton.

George Ritzer, University of Maryland-College Park, will give the Mayor's 6th annual "Burgerzaal Lecture" in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, on October 26, 1993. Previous speakers have included Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor of West Germany, and Ingvar Carlsson, the former Prime Minister of Sweden.

Caleb Rosado recently received tenure and promotion to Full Professor rank at Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA.

Howard Schuman and Richard Lempert, University of Michigan, have been elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Saraswati Sunindyo has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington.

Becky Thompson and Lynet Uttal have joined the Center for Research on Women at Memphis State University as assistant professors of sociology.

Randall Thomson, North Carolina State University, delivered the Keynote Address (entitled "The Relationship Between Economic Growth and Basic Needs") at the annual Conference of the United Nations Association (Western North Carolina Chapter), in Asheville, NC.

Leann Tigges has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Michael Timberlake has been named head of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work at Kansas State University.

Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, North Carolina State University, has been promoted to Professor.

Frank J. Whittington, Georgia State University, will return to the Department of Sociology in September from a two year assignment with the

National Institute on Aging where he managed the Federal Task Force on Aging research.

Doris Wilkinson served as a Visiting Professor at Harvard for the summer of 1993, where she taught, "Men, Women and the Corporate Culture."

Richard Williams has joined the Sociology Department at Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

Robert A. Wilson has been appointed Senior Scientist at the Center for Addiction Studies, Harvard Medical School.

Deborah Wolff and Kim Reed have joined the sociology faculty of Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, NJ.

Awards

The ABA Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Legal Studies has awarded Mini-Grants for 1993-94. The first is to Memphis State University, "Course Development on the Social Impact of Legal Change." Directed by David Giacopassi of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Department, the grant will be used to fund the development of a new course on the effects of legal reforms on society and social behavior. The second is to Miami University (Ohio), "Interdisciplinary Legal Studies Faculty Workshop." Directed by Margaret Platt Jendrek of the Sociology Department, this grant will be used to fund a workshop to help establish an interdisciplinary program of legal studies at Miami. The third, made in partnership with the Eleanor Women's Foundation of Chicago, is to Northeastern Illinois University, "Battered Women and the Law: A Mock Trial." Directed by Shelley Bannister, Department of Criminal Justice and Women's Studies, this grant will be used to prepare a mock trial transcript and active learning strategies to enrich a course on "Women, Crime and the Criminal Justice System." The fourth, funded by the Satinover family of Chicago, to Jennifer Wallace of the Sociology department of Lake Forest College, is to produce a resource manual of syllabi, guest speakers, and teaching faculty on women, criminal justice, and law in the greater Chicago area.

Marjorie Abend-Wein, Harvard University, received The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award from Radcliffe College for "Workfare for Mothers: The Welfare-to-Work Transitions of Single Mothers."

Odin Anderson, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received a 1993 Citation for Dedication to Teaching.

Maria Bryant, Charles County Community College, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of sociology. She received a Certificate of Recognition from the CCC El Circolo Cultural Hispanico for lecturing on topics such as feminism in Puerto Rico and Puerto Rican women's political status. The CCC Women's Research and Resource Council presented Bryant with an award in recognition of her founding and chairing of the council in 1991.

Kathleen Crittenden, University of Illinois-Chicago, received the University of Illinois-Chicago faculty award for Excellence in Teaching.

Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati, was awarded the rank of

Continued on next page

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Awards, continued

"Distinguished Research Professor" at the University of Cincinnati.

Shmuel Noah Eisenstadt, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, received from the Hebrew Union College and the Jewish Institute of Religion the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, on May 13, 1993.

Jack Elinson, Rutgers University, received the 1993 American Association for Public Opinion Research Award for Exceptionally Distinguished Achievement. Elinson was responsible for the establishment of the Division of Sociomedical Sciences at the Columbia University School of Public Health, the first program of its kind in the country, a program that has trained a generation of investigators who have applied social science research methods to the study of health problems.

Angela Freetley, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the Teaching Assistant Award for Excellence.

Shahin Gerami, Southwest Missouri State University, received a \$10,000 grant from The Missouri Humanities Council, the state branch of NEH, to conduct a summer seminar for high school teachers on "Fundamentalism at Home and Abroad: Islamic and Protestant Views of God, State, and Woman."

Tom Heberlein and William Freudenburg, University of Wisconsin, received a \$535,000 training grant from the National Science Foundation to prepare students in environmental sociology.

Gary Hill, North Carolina State University, was selected as a North Carolina State University Outstanding Teacher for 1992-93 from the College of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Jim L. Jackson, University of Akron, was awarded the University's 1992-93 Outstanding Teacher Award.

Daniel Kleiman, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the Katharine DuPre Lumpkin Dissertation Prize for the best dissertation in 1992.

Pat Lauderdale, Arizona State University, received the 1993 award for Outstanding Research in Public Programs.

Susan McCain, University of California-Los Angeles, has been selected as the 1993-94 Judicial Fellow assigned to the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, DC. The FJC functions as the research, development, and education arm of the federal judiciary.

Kathryn P. Meadow-Orlans, Senior Research Scientist at Gallaudet University, Washington, DC, was honored at the 1993 meetings of the American Psychiatric Association in San Francisco as a "Pioneer in Deafness and Mental Health." She also was the recipient of the 1993 Stuart A. Rice Award from the District of Columbia Sociological Society for career contributions to the discipline.

Ida Rousseau Mukwege has been awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture and research in Senegal.

Kirsten Paap, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was named a Teaching Fellow in the College of Letters at Science.

Gwynne Katz Pacheco, Napa Valley College, has received the 1993 McPherson Distinguished Teaching Award. Pacheco recently completed her second master's degree under the leadership of her chairperson, Dean Dorn, editor of ASA's *Teaching Sociol-*

ogy, and Professor of Sociology, California State University-Sacramento.

Brian F. Pendleton, University of Akron, was awarded the University's 1992-93 Outstanding Teacher Award.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was selected by the faculty of Hobart and William Smith to receive its 1993 award for outstanding scholarship. The award honors one faculty member from the institution at large.

Thomas K. Pinhey, Randall L. Workman, and Gary M. Heathcote, University of Guam, received the College of Arts and Sciences Collegality Award for their efforts in establishing and conducting an on-going interdisciplinary research colloquium.

Irwin T. Sanders, Professor Emeritus, Boston University, received the APPLE Award at the Spring Meeting of the New England Sociological Association for outstanding contribution to teaching sociology. He was given the award for Distinguished Rural Sociologist at the August meeting of the Rural Sociological Society.

Theoda Skocpol, Harvard University, was the recipient of the American Political Science Association 1993 Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award for the best book published in the United States during the prior year on government, politics, or international affairs. The award was for her book, *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers: The Political Origins of Social Policy in the United States* (The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press).

Ann Sundgren, Tacoma Community College, received the Faculty Excellence Award.

Louis Swanson, University of Kentucky, was selected as co-recipient (with his coauthors of *Sacred Cows and Hot Potatoes: Agrarian Myths in Agricultural Policy* [Westview, 1992]) of the 1993 Award for Professional Excellence, awarded by the American Agricultural Economics Association.

Jessie Meei-Shun Tzeng, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the Lecturer Award for Excellence in Teaching.

Robert Wallace, McMurry University, was named the outstanding professor by the 1993 senior class at the Senior Recognition Dinner in May, 1993.

Eric Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was appointed to the University's John D. MacArthur Endowed Chair for a five year term by the UW System Board of Regents.

Each year, Rice University presents ten teaching awards to professors judged by current students and alumni to be the most effective they have encountered. In 1993, three of the ten were sociologists **Stephen Klineberg**, **Elizabeth Long**, and **William Martin**. The six-member sociology department, with approximately one percent of the faculty, garnered thirty percent of the teaching prizes.

Three sociologists are among the newly selected scholars award fellowships from the National Research Council. They are: **Elena Rebeca Gutierrez**, University of Michigan; **Roderick Douglas Bush**, Seton Hall University; and **Frank Harold Wilson**, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The following students received dissertation support summer travel grants and language training grants from the Social Science Research Council: **Johanna K. Bockman**, University of California-San Diego; **Roger D. Keleman**, University of Cal-

ifornia-Berkeley; **Gregor A. Koso**, Purdue University; **Joanna Miller**, Yale University; **Azumi Ann Takata**, Stanford University; **Karen S. Crehore**, Indiana University; **Kristine L. Hopkins**, University of Texas; **Susan A. Joyce**, Cornell University; **William A. Kandel**, University of Chicago; **Philip Kretsedemas**, University of Minnesota; **Kimberly D. Nettles**, University of California-Los Angeles; **Andrea L. Robles**, University of Wisconsin-Madison; **David A. Smilde**, University of Chicago; **Keiko Tanaka**, Michigan State University; and **Judith Sedaitis**, Columbia University.

Disputes and Deviance (SUNY Press, 1993).

Edward C. Lehman, Jr., State University of New York, College at Brockport, *Gender and Work: The Case of the Clergy* (State University of New York Press, 1993).

Jack Levin and Jack McDevitt, Northeastern University, *Hate Crimes: The Rising Tide of Bigotry and Bloodshed* (Plenum Publishing Corporation, 1993).

Marianne A. Paget, editor, Syracuse University, *A Complex Sorrow: Reflections on Cancer and an Abbreviated Life* (Temple University Press, 1993).

Henry J. Steadman, Policy Research Associates; **Margaret A. McGreevy**, Policy Research Associates; **Joseph P. Morrissey**, University of North Carolina; **Lisa A. Callahan**, Russell Sage College; **Pamela Clark Robbins**, Policy Research Associates; and **Carmen Cirincione**, Clemson University, *Before and After Hinckley: Evaluating Insanity Defense Reform* (Guilford Press, 1993).

Harrison M. Trice, Cornell University, *Occupational Subcultures in the Workplace* (ILR Press, 1993).

W. Paul Vogt, SUNY-Albany, *Dictionary of Statistics and Methodology: A Nontechnical Guide for the Social Sciences* (Sage Publications, 1993).

Mary Zey, Texas A&M University, *Banking on Fraud: Drexel, Junk Bonds, and Buyouts* (Aldine de Gruyter, 1993).

Books must be ordered from the publishers, not the American Sociological Association.

New Books

Barbara Bair and Susan E. Cayleff (editors), *Wings of Gauze: Women of Color and the Experience of Health and Illness* (Wayne State University Press, 1993).

Zeev Ben-Sira, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, *Zionism at the Close of the Twentieth Century: A Dilemma* (The Edwin Mellen Press, Lewiston, NY, 1993).

Donald Black, University of Virginia, *The Social Structure of Right and Wrong* (Academic Press, 1993).

Robert D. Bullard, University of California-Riverside, *Confronting Environmental Racism: Voices from the Grassroots* (South End Press, 1993).

Gregg Carter, Bryant College, RI, *Empirical Approaches to Sociology: Classic and Contemporary Readings* (MacMillan, 1994).

Norman K. Denzin, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, *The Alcoholic Personality: Addiction and Recovery of Self* (Transaction Publishers, 1993).

Michele Dillon, Yale University, *Debating Divorce: Moral Conflict in Ireland* (University Press of Kentucky, 1993).

Riley E. Dunlap, **Michael Kraft**, and **Eugene A. Rosa** (editors), *Public Reactions to Nuclear Waste: Citizens' Views of Repository Siting* (Duke University Press, 1993).

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, New York, *Women in Law, Second Edition* (University of Illinois Press, 1993).

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, *Public Policy in a New Key* (Transaction Publishers, 1993).

Joseph B. Gittler (editor), Duke University, *The Annual Review of Conflict Knowledge and Conflict Resolution, Volume 3: The Role of Formal Education in Conflict Resolution* (Garland Publishing, 1993).

Carol Hardy-Fanta, Boston University, *Latina Politics, Latino Politics* (Temple University Press, 1993).

Rela M. Geffen, Gratz College, PA, *Celebration and Renewal: Rites of Passage in Judaism* (Jewish Publication Society, 1993).

Alan M. Klein, Northeastern University, *Little Big Men* (State University of New York Press)

Jeanne Kohl, University of Washington and Washington State House of Representatives, and **Jane Relsman**, Pacific Lutheran University, *Explorations in Social Research: Qualitative and Quantitative Applications* (Roxbury Publishing Company, Los Angeles, 1993).

Pat Lauderdale, Arizona State University, and **Michael Cruz**, Herbert Blumer Institute, Costa Rica, *The Struggle For Control: A Study of Law,*

research in this area, please briefly describe your work and send your name, address, and phone number to **Barbara Altman**, Co-chair, Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities, 14608 Melinda Lane, Rockville, MD 20853.

Women Filmmakers Wanted. The Women's Resource Center of New York has begun their search for independent films to be shown at the second annual Women's Film Festival to be held in March, 1994. We are looking for films done by women about women related topics. Tapes on VHS format should be submitted for review by no later than October 30, 1993. Send your tape with your name, address, and length of film on the tape cartridge and a stamped, self-addressed return envelope to The Women's Resource Center of New York, Inc., Film Festival '94-Deportment 026, 2315 Broadway, Suite 306, New York, NY 10024, (212) 875-8533.

The ASA is interested in knowing of departments which include the teaching of ethics in their graduate or undergraduate curriculum. What is taught, what materials are used, and what teaching techniques are preferred? Do you have case materials to share? Please send information to **Carla B. Howery**, Deputy Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

New Publications

The Center for Japanese Studies at the University of Michigan has inaugurated a new paperback publications series. *Michigan Cultural Studies from Japan* will consist of English translations of recent Japanese cultural studies in the emerging field of cultural studies. Cultural studies is the rubric for a broad and interdisciplinary set of theories and practices within the humanities and social sciences. The term itself has generated vigorous discussion of its theoretical and practical parameters, although most agree that work in cultural studies has consistently addressed itself to the interrogation of socio-cultural structures of domination, historically and in the present. Culture, in this context, refers to the practices, representations, languages, and customs of any specific historical society as well as to the contradictory forms of "common sense" and relations of power that have taken root in and help to shape everyday life. Some of the major categories of work in cultural studies include gender and sexuality; nation-making and national identity; colonialism, post-colonialism, and neo-colonialism; race and ethnicity; mass/popular cultures and audiences; art histories; science and ecology; medicine and medical ethics; pedagogy; technologies; the politics of aesthetics; militarism and militarization; and "globalization." *Michigan Cultural Studies from Japan* augments the Center's existing publications series and, most importantly, will contribute to the internationalization of cultural studies in the United States. The Center for Japanese Studies welcomes both suggestions about possible Japanese titles and translation of Japanese titles for possible publication in the series. Translators interested in work associated with the series are encouraged to contact the Center. Inquiries may be directed to **Jennifer Robertson**, Director, Center for Japanese Studies, Publications

Other Organizations

Officers of the Honors Program Student Association: **Tonya Michelle Smith**, Rutgers University, President; **Elizabeth LaFrance**, University of Connecticut, Vice President; **Jeff Cornett**, Georgia State University, Treasurer; **Jennifer Behn**, Anne Arundel Community College, Secretary; **Joanne Solley-Hansen**, University of Connecticut, Network Editor.

The Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics has a new location. **Richard Coughlin** is the Executive Director of SASE beginning July 1993. **Wendy Kappy** will serve as SASE's new Manager. You can find us at SASE, University of New Mexico, Onate Hall, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, (505) 277-5081, FAX (505) 277-4215, e-mail: sase@boote-s.unm.edu.

Contact

The Department of Sociology, University of Gdansk, Poland, is searching for an academic teacher. Employment as professor at least for two years. PhD required. A little Polish favorable. Salary about 150 percent of domestic professor rate and free modest accommodation. Send applications and cv to University of Gdansk, President, **Bazynskiego 1 a**, Gdansk, Poland, FAX (PL - 58) 52-03-11.

The Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities is interested in contacting sociologists with a scholarly interest in Sociology of Disabilities. If you are teaching or conducting

Continued on next page

Publications, continued

Program, 108 Lane Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1290, FAX (313) 936-2948.

Writing Sociology is a quarterly newsletter aimed at helping sociologists write more clearly, authentically, and creatively. We seek 750- to 1500-word essays on the nature of writing as a craft, the link between writing and the self; styles and effects of sociological writing; how writing is affected by the conditions under which it is done or by the tools a writer uses; solutions to writing problems; and about the use of writing to teach sociology. We will also consider any piece of sociological writing that is clear, honest, and insightful. Inquiries and submissions can be sent to Michael Schwabe, Department of Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107; or to Cliff Staples, Department of Sociology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202.

The 1993 edition of the *Corrections Yearbook* is now available in a new four-volume format. Volumes include *Adult Corrections*, *Juvenile Corrections*, *Probation Parole*, and *Jails*. Please contact the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., Spring Hill West, South Salem, New York 10590, (914) 533-2000, FAX (914) 533-2105.

The Manual for International Book and Journal Donation by Janet Greenberg, American Council of Learned Societies, is designed to help U.S.-based donors—scholars and organizations—place books and journals in appropriate libraries and institutions abroad. The manual includes profiles of 10 non-profit intermediary organizations able to assist individuals and organizations; 15 donation programs organized by scholarly organizations; and an annotated bibliography. Full text of the 109-page manual is available via anonymous FTP at BURGUNDY.OA.H.INDIANA.EDU [156.56.25.10] in the ACLS subdirectory. For a printed copy, contact the office of Janet Greenberg at ACLS, 228 E. 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-3398. Please include a check made out to ACLS Manual for \$10, to offset costs of production, shipping and handling. If payment is a hardship and requester has no access to the FTP site, fee will be waived.

Deaths

Ruth Shonle Cavan, 97, North Illinois University, died in Dekalb, IL.

James C. Laue, George Mason University, died September 25.

John C. Osolnach, Arkansas State University, died recently.

Obituaries

Walter L. Baeumler
(-1993)

Walter L. Baeumler, 65, professor of sociology for 28 years at the University of Minnesota-Duluth, died Friday, June 18, 1993, in his home. Professor Baeumler will be sadly missed by his colleagues at the University of Minnesota as well as by the thousands of students he taught and mentored.

Walter's life was devoted to the

issues of international peace and justice which was reflected in his academic work and his commitment to community service. His background as a German immigrant, induction into the German army at 16, surviving capture and escape from a Russian POW camp, and his work in settlement house in Bremen allowed him a rich reserve of insight into the complex phenomena of international relations.

After earning a master's diploma in social welfare at Mannheim-Heidelberg University, Walter immigrated to Omaha, NE in 1955 where he pursued a Bachelors and a Masters degree in Sociology at the University of Nebraska-Omaha while continuing his work in a settlement house in Omaha. He went on to receive his Doctorate in Sociology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. He began his career as a sociologist teaching at Dana College in Blair, NE, before coming to the University of Minnesota-Duluth in 1965. He was the driving force in creating the Sociology/Anthropology Department at UMD.

Walter was active throughout his career in creating opportunities for the utilization of the sociological perspective to gain insight into social problems. He consistently bridged the gaps between the theoretical and the practical through his active life in local and international communities.

He served on the board of the United Nations Duluth Chapter and played a key role in establishing the Royal D. Alworth, Jr. Institute for International Studies. Because the Holocaust was one of the most extreme abuses of human justice, Walter dedicated his life to a continuing awareness of the travesty. He initiated an annual Holocaust Commemorative Series at UMD. He taught classes on the subject even though it was personally a very difficult topic for him.

Professor Baeumler will be best remembered as an insightful and skilled teacher, someone who reached out to students and touched them intellectually, personally, and with compassion. We are all fortunate to have been able to work with him and learn from him.

The faculty and staff of the Sociology/Anthropology Department, University of Minnesota-Duluth

Leonard G. Benson
(1925-1993)

Professor Emeritus Leonard Benson, a long time colleague and friend, died July 27, 1993, at an Irving, TX, hospital. He was born November 22, 1925, in Kansas City, MO. After serving in the Army Air Corps during World War II and with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he completed bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees at the University of Missouri, Kansas City. He earned a doctorate of philosophy degree in sociology from Washington State University in 1953.

During the fall semester of the same year, Benson joined the then sociology and economics department faculty at the University of North Texas, rose rapidly through the ranks and was promoted to Professor in 1961. He served as chair of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work from 1972 to 1982. He went on modified service in 1985 and retired from the faculty at the end of the fall semester of 1989.

Benson's contributions to his discipline, students, faculty colleagues, and the department were many and varied. His influence will live on through the many lives these contributions have touched.

Benson specialized in research on

the family. Among his various publications were three important books. His first book, *National Purpose: A Study Of Ideology And Ambivalence In The United States*, which successfully grappled with issues still plaguing us today, was published in 1963. His second book, *Fatherhood: A Sociological Perspective* was published in 1968. Today, this work is widely cited in the literature on fathers and is frequently described as a classic because it was the first systematic attempt to bring together the varied and uneven information available on the subject. His third book was a popular textbook on the family, *The Family Bond: Marriage, Love, And Sex In America*, published in 1978 and used extensively in marriage and family courses at colleges and universities throughout the United States. He published numerous articles that appeared in journals including the *Social Science Quarterly* and the *American Behavioral Scientist*.

Throughout his career, Leonard presented papers and chaired sessions at dozens of meetings of professional associations including the American Sociological Association, the Southwestern Sociological Association, the Southern Sociological Society, and the National Council on Family Relations. He was especially active in the Southwestern Sociological Association and served as its President in 1969.

Leonard had an outstanding reputation as a teacher and attracted students to his classes. He successfully directed many students through master or doctoral degrees. In recognition of his contributions as a teacher as well as his many other accomplishments the department's annual Outstanding Undergraduate Sociology Student Award was named in his honor starting in the spring of 1990. Memorials to support this award may be made to the UNT Sociology Benson Scholarship Award Fund (P.O. Box 13675, Denton, TX 76203). This fund will immutably link Benson's name with strengthened undergraduate scholarship in our department.

As chair of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, he gave excellent leadership to both graduate and undergraduate programs in the department. He helped establish the Theta chapter for the honor society Alpha Kappa Delta, our doctoral program, and expanded course offerings. Leonard was able to combine being a chair with being both a scholar and a gentle man. He was always very open, frank, informative, and supportive to the faculty. He was always available to his colleagues to assist and provide valuable insights on the challenges of academia and their research. The latter was possible because of his legendary ability to stay current with sociology literature through extensive reading and notation. Especially among his younger colleagues our admiration and appreciation for his guidance grew over time. The respect he earned from his colleagues was echoed in their unanimous recommendation to award him the rank of Professor Emeritus upon his retirement.

Our discipline, department, and university have profited from Leonard's many contributions. He will be sorely missed by us all and on behalf of all of us we thank you Leonard Benson.

Hiram Friedsam, David H. Malone, Rudy Ray Seward, other faculty, students and staff of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of North Texas

Patricia Ann Brewster Bergin
(1936-1993)

Patricia Ann Brewster Bergin, 56, died June 13, 1993, in Las Vegas.

A native of Auburn, NY, she was born July 8, 1936, and had been a Las Vegas resident for the past five and a half years, coming from Reno, where she had lived since 1954.

Mrs. Bergin was a social worker, employed by the state. She was a part-time sociology instructor at Clark County Community College and was a member of the American Sociological Association.

She was preceded in death by her mother, Bessie Brewster.

Surviving are her husband, Joseph W.; son, Joseph Jr.; daughter, Colleen Bergin, all of Las Vegas; daughters, Celeste Bergin of Reno, and Mary Tsugawa of Rancho Cucamonga, CA; sons, Michael of Tempe, AZ, and Richard of Cameron Park, CA; and 10 grandchildren.

Judith Blake
(1926-1993)

Sociology suffered a tremendous loss with the death of Judith Blake in May. Her contributions to the sociology of sex roles, marriage and the family, and demography are notable, and her energetic and tenacious approach to central issues in these areas of sociology will be greatly missed.

Judith Blake was born in 1926. She received her PhD from Columbia University in 1961. At the University of California-Berkeley she was professor and chair of the department of demography from 1967-72, and professor in the graduate school of public policy from 1972-76. From 1976 to the time of her death she was a professor of public health at the University of California-Los Angeles. UCLA honored Judith Blake for her accomplishments as a scholar and educator by naming her to the first endowed chair in its School of Public Health. The Population Association of America recognized her many accomplishments in social demography by electing her its president in 1981. In 1989, Judith Blake was honored by the Family Section of the American Sociological Association, which awarded her the William J. Goode Award for her book, *Family Size And Achievement*.

Judith Blake had a remarkable and sustained record of scholarly contributions over her lifetime. She co-authored "Social Structure and Fertility: An Analytic Framework" which provided the social demographic perspective on fertility research for subsequent decades of fertility research. She demonstrated the importance of considering the social structural context of fertility in her classic study of *Family Structure In Jamaica: The Social Context Of Reproduction*. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Judith Blake continued to emphasize the key role of social structure and social context in family dynamics. This included her challenge to the economic concept of children as consumer durables, and her assertion that the childbearing behavior of American women was structured by persistent pronatalist norms and institutions.

During the last 15 years of her career Judith Blake engaged in a comprehensive, sophisticated program of research on whether being reared in a large or small family has significant consequences for life chances, particularly for educational attainment and cognitive ability. Her book is a shining example of the merits of well-done secondary analyses of data, and of strategies for avoiding pitfalls inherent in the complexities of survey design and documentation. In *Family Size And Achievement*, Judith Blake

convincingly demonstrated that family size does have a major impact on educational attainments, controlling for other characteristics of family background. Consistent with her sociological approach, Judith Blake investigated whether supportive factors such as strong ethnic group cohesion, religio-ethnic commitment to schooling, or high parental status can diminish the effects of large family size (and found they do not). She demonstrated that family size effects occur because a large number of children dilute parental resources.

But in this same study, Judith Blake also demonstrated the value of a strong research design and appropriate statistical methods—these allow her to show that deficits sometimes observed for only children are largely accounted for by the greater likelihood that they come from families that were disrupted, or remained only children because major health problems as infants led their parents to avoid additional children.

With this landmark study of the effects of family size on achievement, Judith Blake surpassed all prior research on the subject, and provided a new starting point for all further research in this area. This study, much honored in her life, is a fitting cap to a distinguished career and an appropriate legacy to leave to future generations of sociologists interested in the links between social structure and family processes.

Dennis Hogan, Pennsylvania State University

Alfred Hunter
(1941-1993)

Alf Hunter, Professor and Chair of Sociology at McMaster University, died of cancer on April 24, 1993, at the age of 52. For over two decades, he was widely recognized as one of Canada's leading sociologists and academic leaders, a major figure in the study of social inequality and among Canada's finest quantitative social scientists.

He completed his undergraduate studies at the University of British Columbia and went on to graduate school at the University of Wisconsin where he received his doctorate in 1972, winning a variety of prestigious scholarships along the way. He began his academic career at the University of Manitoba and after three years joined McMaster University in 1973. He then moved to the University of Waterloo where he served as Chair from 1978 to 1984. He returned to McMaster in 1984, where he served as Chair from 1986 until his death.

In his personal life and his scholarship, Alf reflected all that was best in his generation: passionately concerned with issues of inequality, in love with his music, and devoted to the well-being of his colleagues and students. In his scholarship, he demonstrated to an often sceptical audience the power of "doing it with numbers" (Alf's phrase) for answering important questions. He was the author of over fifty books and articles and in recent years published a series of influential articles on the relationship between job skills, education and careers. His book, *Class Tells*, now in its third edition, has been the standard text in social stratification for a generation of Canadian undergraduates.

Perhaps the most telling feature of his career is the fact that he spent almost two-thirds of it as Department Chair, first at Waterloo and then at McMaster. This is an unusual accomplishment in an academic system

Continued on next page

Obituaries, continued

where Chairs rarely serve more than two terms and then only with broad support from students as well as faculty and the administration. His longevity in office reflected not only his competence as an administrator, scholar, and teacher but also the fact that Alf could never conceal how much he cared for the well-being and success of the collectivity, and of his junior colleagues and students in particular. His broad learning enabled him to span the boundaries of and rise above the paradigmatic differences that divide so many departments.

Alf's private passions included his family, cottages, and jazz. For years, Alf's saxophone was the core of the jazz band that sparked the annual social evening at the meetings of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association. He contended that the best thing that happened to him during his first appointment at McMaster was meeting Margaret Denton, his spouse, intellectual colleague and frequent co-author. As an active member of the sociology community, Margaret does not need to be told that Alf was one of Canada's great scholars. But I would be remiss if I did not ensure that their three boys Jamie, Alex, and Jonathan, were told in a very special way how much their father's wit, warmth and intelligence will be missed by all of us.

John Myles, Florida State University

Martin P. Levine (1950-1993)

Martin P. Levine, a pioneer in the sociological study of homosexuality, died of AIDS on April 3, 1993, at his home in New York City. Marty Levine was a devoted teacher, a pioneering researcher, an enthusiastic and powerful presence within the ASA. He was also a delightful, witty, charming, and deeply caring friend and colleague.

At the time of his death, Marty was on disability leave as Associate Professor of Sociology at Florida Atlantic University, in Boca Raton, Florida, and a Research Associate at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. He also served on the National Academy of Sciences Panel that was monitoring the Social Impact of the AIDS epidemic, and was a community liaison with the Burroughs Wellcome Corporation, assisting the company in channeling some of its AZT profits back into the communities affected by the epidemic.

Born and raised in a working-class family in Brooklyn, NY, Marty was proud of his professional accomplishments that marked his upward mobility. The first member of his family to attend college, Marty graduated from SUNY at Binghamton in 1972 with a BA in Sociology. He received his MA (1977) and PhD (1986) from New York University.

His dissertation, *Gay Macho: The Life And Death Of The Homosexual Clone* placed gay male sexuality squarely within a socially constructed masculine sexuality. Based on extensive field work within various sites of gay male sexual expression (bars, bathhouses, sex clubs), Marty chronicled the changing masculinities of the community of gay men. He saw the transition from "failed men" to "real men" as evidence for the socially constructed nature of both sexuality and gender.

Marty's teaching and research revolved around making gender and sexuality visible, within the academy, within the American Sociological Association, and in the world at large.

He was one of the first sociologists to define homosexuality as a field of study. His edited collection, *Gay Men: The Sociology Of Male Homosexuality* (Harper and Row, 1979), was a pioneering anthology that used sociological concepts to understand the emergence of a gay male community.

In 1980, while researching the dissertation, Marty was hired by Bloomfield College, where he taught, as Assistant and Associate Professor, until 1991. While at Bloomfield, Marty's extraordinary teaching abilities blossomed. He was an especially gifted teacher, utterly devoted to his students. He twice won "best teacher" awards at Bloomfield, and prided himself on the fact that as a gay white man, he was the faculty advisor to the black student organization, the gay student organization, and one of the school's fraternities. Rarely has anyone been able to bridge those communities on any campus. Marty also taught at Queens College and at New York University.

While his work with undergraduate students at Bloomfield was enormously satisfying, Marty was also devoted to the mentoring of graduate students who were undertaking research on homosexuality, gender, and human sexuality, and, later, research on the AIDS epidemic. Through his work in the ASA's Gay and Lesbian Caucus, he worked informally with graduate students, providing a level of nurturing and support that went far beyond any expectations. Many younger gay and lesbian sociologists got their first "break" on a conference panel he organized or by his careful and considerate commentary and critique of their work.

In the past several years, as the gay and lesbian community became increasingly preoccupied with the AIDS epidemic, so too did Marty's work. Even before he was diagnosed as HIV-positive, he had begun to look for ways to bring the concerns of social scientists and the AIDS community together to develop responsible and responsive research opportunities. Marty pioneered undergraduate courses about AIDS, developing one of the nation's first courses about AIDS and homosexuality.

Marty directed a National Institute of Mental Health study of sexual decision-making among gay men, advised Commissioner Frank Lilly of the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic, and testified about AIDS antibody testing, violence against gay men and lesbians, and employment discrimination against lesbians and gay men before the United States Congress, the Colorado state legislature, and the New York City Council.

Among Marty's many publications were several particularly important articles. "The Life and Death of the Homosexual Clone" (In *Gay Culture In America*, edited by Gilbert Herdt, Boston: Beacon Press, 1992) recapitulated the argument of his dissertation in distilled form. His co-authored "The Motives of Gay Men for Taking or not Taking the HIV Antibody Test" (*Social Problems*, 36, 1989) presented the results of collaborative research on gay men's sexual decision making. "The Myth of Sexual Compulsivity" (with Richard Troiden, published in *The Journal Of Sex Research* 25, 1988) unmasked the ideological component of the new disease called sex addiction. And "Discrimination against Lesbians in the Work Force" (with Robin Leonard) was published in *Signs* (8, 1984) special "Lesbian Issue," a placement which especially tickled his pro-feminist political sensibilities.

Marty's death brings into the ASA the stark reality of the AIDS epidemic in a profound way, since so much of his activity had been to establish the visibility and the legitimacy of gay men and lesbians within the organization. He was energetic in developing organizational ways for lesbian and gay male scholars to gain acceptance for their work. He was among the founders of the ASA's Lesbian and Gay Caucus, and founded the Sociologists AIDS Network (SAN).

At ASA's annual conventions, Marty was a constant and visible presence, arguing pointedly about the inclusion of gays and lesbians from the floor of ASA Council or at open business meetings, organizing sessions and presenting current research, and networking. He also organized some of the most enjoyable and memorable caucus parties, and bar-hopping expeditions in major cities where conventions were held.

Marty also used his prodigious interpersonal skills to bring the academic research and the major organizational and corporate players responding to the epidemic, face to face with the anger and anguish of the gay and lesbian community itself. As a member of the community liaison committee for Burroughs Wellcome, he was able to provide funding for all of the communities affected by the epidemic. Marty was no single-cause activist, and he was eager to use his abilities to provide resources for everyone harmed by the epidemic.

It seems fitting that even in his death, Marty remains committed to serving as a mentor and supporter of those younger scholars who are undertaking research on homosexuality, AIDS, or human sexuality in general. He used the largest share of his estate to establish the Martin P. Levine Memorial Dissertation Fellowship Award fund, which will be administered through the Sex and Gender section of the ASA. This award will provide a one-year fellowship to a graduate student writing a dissertation about one of the areas that Marty was so dedicated to researching. (Members of the ASA who are interested in contributing to this fellowship fund can send their checks to the ASA, earmarked for the Martin Levine Dissertation Fund.)

Marty Levine was one of our era's most visible, vocal, and vital gay sociologists. One could not have hoped for a better colleague, a more devoted teacher, a more selflessly supportive mentor, or a more loving and caring friend. He was all of these, and more, to both of us, and to all whose lives he touched. He will be sorely missed—indeed, he already is.

Michael S. Kimmel and John H. Gagnon, SUNY at Stony Brook

Mark van de Vall (1923-1993)

Mark van de Vall died in Amsterdam, Holland, on July 31, 1993, after a lengthy illness. Born Marinus van de Vall (Mariner from the Valley) in Heiloo, Holland on January 20, 1923, Mark earned his doctorate from the University of Amsterdam in 1963. He spent the rest of his life helping to chart a new course through the morass of social problem solving that lies somewhere between pure sociology discipline research and social policy research.

He was active in the Dutch Resistance during World War II until he was imprisoned by the Nazis. Besides the usual indignities suffered by POWs, Mark was made the subject of Nazi medical research—an ordeal that remained with him for life.

A prolific writer, he was one of the

first modern scholars to initiate research in sociological practice. For 1969-70 and 1970-71 he received Dutch and American fellowships to investigate 120 projects of social policy research, which he conceptualized as data-based sociological practice. He devoted his own research to two propositions: (1) rather than being a mere intellectual variety of conspicuous consumption, sociological practice can have considerable impact upon organizational decisions and policies; (2) within the epistemological parameters of social science, sociological practice should be distinguished in terms of a professional paradigm in its own right. As president of Research Committee #26 on Sociotechnics-Sociological Practice of the International Sociological Association, he brought together sociologists from many traditions and countries. In 1987, the Sociological Practice Association recognized his work by honoring him with their Distinguished Career Award.

Holding professorships at SUNY/ Buffalo from 1963-1978, Leiden University in the Netherlands from 1978-1988, (where he founded and directed LISFOR, the Leiden Institute for Social Policy Research), and Erasmus University of Rotterdam from 1988-1993, Mark was a dedicated, demanding, and enthusiastic teacher. Having had the privilege of studying with him at both Buffalo and Leiden, where I completed my dissertation under his tutelage, I was able to observe first-hand the high esteem in which he was held by colleagues and students alike on two continents. Every summer Mark returned to Buffalo where he maintained an appointment as Adjunct Professor of Sociology, not only to teach, but to keep in touch with his American graduate students and continue to work with them. On the occasion of his retirement in February a group of colleagues and former students on both continents published a *Festschrift* dedicated to him called "Between Sociology and Social Practice." This title aptly reflects the emphasis of Mark's life work.

In his final article last October Mark cautioned that "Lacking...a comprehensive approach, the danger is real that a theoretically and methodologically mature sociological practice will arrive too late at the crowded professional labor market to safeguard the future of academic sociology" (*Sociological Practice Review* 4 (3):275). He saw sociological practice as dependent upon the theoretical and methodological achievements of basic sociology for its emergence and survival; he also saw academic sociology as depending on sociological practice for important empirical research tools, financial support, and marketability in the increasing competition for social science students. His message was that it is time to stop resisting the introduction of practice curricula in sociology, and for our scholars to drop their negative connotations for the terms "applied" and "utilization."

We who were proteges of this beloved mariner favor his message. However, Mark's passing leaves a sense of emptiness in our lives and in that valley between sociology and sociological practice where he spent so much of his life.

Herbert J. Ulrich, Jr., Professor of Sociology, Keuka College and Director, Keuka Applied Social Research Institute (KASRI)

New Programs

Children's Studies: A New Interdisciplinary Degree Program. I should like to inform our section members of the establishment of a new and interdisciplinary program, Children's Studies. This first program of its kind, in the form of an undergraduate minor, will go into effect at Brooklyn College during the next academic year. (The participating departments include African Studies, economics, education, English, literature, health science, history, psychology, Puerto Rican Studies, and sociology.) The establishment of Children's Studies at Brooklyn College as a multi-disciplinary minor represents an important innovation in the fields of child research and pedagogy. By providing undergraduate students at Brooklyn College with instruction at the cutting edge of child research in the social sciences, health sciences and the humanities, we hope to contribute to education in four major ways: 1. Children's Studies will help to enrich liberal arts education by providing interdisciplinary instruction in research and knowledge about children—from infancy through childhood and adolescence to adulthood. 2. As a minor field of study, Children's Studies will complement our students' major area of study. 3. Children's Studies will provide students in their future careers and professions with the necessary background in these growing fields of knowledge. 4. Children's Studies will prepare and encourage students directly to choose professions and occupations that are related to children and their problems. At a recent CUNY-wide conference, colleagues from different disciplines and campuses explored the possibility of establishing Children's Studies degree programs at other CUNY colleges and at the Graduate Center. We have also received communications of interest from other universities with regard to Children's Studies. For more information, please contact Gertrud Lenzer, 39 Claremont Avenue, New York, NY 10027, (212) 865-6853.

Classified Ads

Editing, Specializing in social sciences and humanities from articles to monographs. Timely, dependable, and thorough editing at competitive rates. Formerly managing editor/copy editor of *Contemporary Sociology*; previous editing for other journals and scholar presses. References available. Martha Dimes Toher, PhD, Suite 308, 703 Ninth Street, Durham, NC 27705; (919) 286-5584; Bitnet DIMES@DUKEMV5.

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Bulletin Board



NEW TEACHING MATERIALS

- ⇒ *The Capstone Course in Sociology*, edited by Theodore C. Wagenaar. 226 pp., 1993. \$11.50/\$15.50. Stock #207.
- ⇒ *Course Design for College Teachers*, by Larry Lovell-Troy and Paul Eickmann. 169 pp., 1992. \$18.00/\$23.00. Stock #209.
- ⇒ *Innovative Techniques for Teaching Sociological Concepts* (3rd edition), edited by Edward L. Kain and Robin Neas. 144 pp., 1993. Previous edition: 1985. \$9.50/\$13.50. Stock #122.
- ⇒ *The Life Course: A Handbook of Syllabi and Instructional Materials*, edited by Timothy J. Owens. 176 pp., 1993. \$10.50/\$14.50. Stock #211.
- ⇒ *Little Dictionary for Peter L. Berger's Invitation to Sociology* compiled by John Thompson. 48 pp., 1993. \$5.00/\$7.00. Stock #208.
- ⇒ *Simulation and Gaming and the Teaching of Sociology*, compiled by Richard L. Dukas and Sandra Matthews. Sixth edition. 31 pp., 1993. Previous editions: 1978, 1980, 1983, 1986. \$6.50/\$10.50. Stock #107.
- ⇒ *Social Statistics, the IBM-PC and SPSS/PC+*, by Henry W. Fischer. 300pp., 1993. Stock #212.
- ⇒ *Sociology of Work and Occupations*, edited by Geoffrey W. Grant. 116 pp., 1993. Previous edition: 1985. \$9.50/\$13.50. Stock #178.
- ⇒ *Songware II: Using Popular Music in Teaching Sociology*, edited by Monika Reuter and David Walczak. 156 pp., 1993. Previous edition: 1989. \$9.50/\$13.50. Stock #114.
- ⇒ *Visual Sociology and Using Film/Video in Sociology Courses*, edited by Diana Papademas. Fourth edition. 233 pp., 1993. Previous edition: 1987. \$11.50/\$15.50. Stock #123.
- ⇒ *Writing in the Undergraduate Sociology Curriculum: A Guide for Teachers*, edited by Marjorie Kinney and Keith Roberts. 122 pp., 1993. \$9.50/\$13.50. Stock #210.

To order, please send prepaid orders only with check or money order to: ASA Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Member prices appear first in the above listings.

Dec.
10th

The ASA/NSF Small Grants deadline is December 10.

For further information, see this *Footnotes* (page 5) or contact Caroline Bugno (x327) at the ASA Executive Office.



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DUES RENEWAL REMINDER

The ASA dues renewal notices should arrive by the end of October. We have attempted to design a clear, easy-to-complete form, no longer in triplicate. Please complete it quickly and return your form and your check or credit card payment. We will process your renewal promptly and your journal subscriptions and Section mailings will continue uninterrupted. We value your membership in the ASA.

GUIDES, DIRECTORIES, AND RESEARCH

The ASA's new Research on the Profession Program completed a survey of all departments of sociology last summer. Those data are being analyzed and "research reports" will be available soon; some will be excerpted in *Footnotes*. We plan to update some questions from the chair survey, e.g., enrollment data, on an annual basis.

To make data collection efficient for respondents and for the ASA's research group, we are linking research data collection to the information we collect for our *Guide to Graduate Departments* and our *Directory of Departments*. The *Guide to Graduate Department* mailing, sent to all departments offering graduate degrees, will be in your hands soon. You will notice that we ask for additional information about your program, faculty, and students, and we have clearly delineated which information will be published in the *Guide* and which data will be used for research purposes, and not published by individual school.

In 1993-4, we plan to publish a more complete *Guide to Undergraduate Departments*, featuring more information, including faculty names, for departments offering two and four year programs in sociology. In collecting the directory information, we will also ask for data about undergraduate departments.

Collecting departmental data while compiling directory information means we do not need to send out a separate chair survey in 1993-94.

Both of these *Guides* will be ready in the early spring and will be advertised widely.

The Research on the Profession Program has a member survey in the field to a sample of 2300 members. As social scientists, you know the importance of a robust response rate. If you were among the lucky members randomly selected for the sample, please complete your survey and send it back to Decision Research, the firm we have contracted to do the data collection. ASA will do the data analysis and will release research reports, on aggregate data, in the spring.

MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The ASA Minority Affairs Program announces the competition for Minority Fellowships for 1994. From recruitment and placement, to training, mentoring and monitoring, the Minority Fellowship Program offers graduate support that complements and extends resources in students' home departments.

Fellows must be citizens or non-citizen nationals of the United States, or have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and have in their possession an Alien Registration Card, and must be accepted and/or enrolled in a full-time Sociology doctoral program in the United States.

In addition, applicants must be members of a racial and ethnic group, including Blacks/African Americans, Latinos (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians or Alaskan Natives, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asian) or Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipino). Predoctoral applicants must document an interest in and commitment to teaching, research, and service careers on the sociological aspects of mental health and mental illness.

An annual stipend of \$8,800 is provided. In addition, arrangements for the payment of tuition will be made with universities or departments. Approximately 10-15 new awards are made each year.

Applicants must submit their applications to the Minority Fellowship Program by December 31, 1993. For application forms and additional information, write: The American Sociological Association, Minority Fellowship Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 833-3410.

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DEADLINE DECEMBER 31

Footnotes

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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (i.e., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "Open Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words; "Department" announcements, 100 words. Please submit longer items on 3 1/2" disk. Accepted material will appear one time only as space allows. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue).

Direct inquiries and correspondence to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410; BITNET: ASA@GWUVM; FAX: (202) 785-0146.

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