

Footnotes

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OCTOBER 1994

ASA Major Award Winners Honored in Los Angeles

Sociologists whose work represents the best in teaching, practice, research, and publication were honored August 6 at the 1994 ASA Annual Meeting in Los Angeles. Vice President Barrie Thorne presided over the full-house plenary session which also featured President Bill Gamson's paper, "Hiroshima, the Holocaust, and the Politics of Exclusion," and small group discussions about the paper. James Balkwell, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards Policy, presided over the awards ceremony.

Recipients of this year's awards included: 1994 Dissertation Award, *Steven Epstein*, University of California-San Diego; 1994 Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award, *Mitchell Duneier*, University of California-Santa Barbara; 1994 Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, *Lewis Coser*, State University of New York-Stony Brook; 1994 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award, *Keece McGee*, Purdue University; 1994 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology, *Nelson N. Foote*, Mill Valley, California; and 1994 DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award, *Charles V. Willie*, Harvard University.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship

Lewis Coser, State University of New York-Stony Brook; presented by *Linda Witte*, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Committee



Linda Witte presents the Distinguished Scholarship Career Award to Lewis A. Coser.

Distinguished Scholarship Award Committee

Lewis Coser was born in Berlin in 1913, where he received his early schooling. He became active as a youth in the socialist movement and left Germany for Paris in 1933 as the rise of the Nazi Party became imminent. He left Europe for the United States in 1941 on a special visa for anti-Nazi refugees. Upon settling in the U.S., Coser taught sociology at the University of Chicago, before leaving for New



Mitchell Duneier receives the Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award from Kathleen Blew.

York to obtain his doctorate at Columbia University. He was then invited to join the faculty of Brandeis University, where he stayed until 1969 when he and his wife, Rose Laub Coser, accepted positions at the State University of New York-Stony Brook. He remains on the staff as Professor Emeritus.

Lewis Coser's first book, *The Functions of Social Conflict*, was an extension of his doctoral

dissertation. Originally published as an academic monograph, it found a receptive audience during the unsettled 1960's and has sold more than 100,000 copies. Lewis Coser has worn many hats during his long and distinguished career--writer, professor, journalist, social critic, historian, voracious book reviewer, editor, social theorist, and, of course, sociologist. In books covering European sociology and sociologists he has been able to use his insider's view of both European and American sociology to play an interpretive role as a mediator between the two traditions of sociology. His *Sociological Theory: A Book of Readings* (with Bernard Rosenberg) introduced thousands of sociology majors to 19th and 20th century theorists.

His most recent book, *The Pleasures of Sociology*, is a delightful anthology of sociological essays. He has also written *Books: The Culture and Commerce of Publishing*. Throughout all of his writings the one thing that can be stressed is the impact Lewis Coser has had on generations of American scholars and students.

Distinguished Publication Award

Mitchell Duneier, University of California-San Diego; presented by *Kathleen Blew*, Distinguished Publication Award Committee

Slim's Table: Race, Respectability, and Masculinity, evolved from Mitchell Duneier's doctoral dissertation for the University of Chicago. An astute and finely textured ethnography, it explores the world of a group of older African-American and white men who gather regularly to eat and socialize at the Valois Cafeteria in Hyde Park, Chicago.

Duneier writes that "Discussions of urban poverty are characterized by the assumption that the separation between middle and upper working class blacks and the ghetto is tantamount to the separation between the black community and its moral base...and fail to recognize that the working poor are moral beings [who] can provide their own role models, at least on moral grounds."

It is with these role models that Duneier finds among a group of African-Americans

See Awards, page 6

1994 Annual Meeting Highlights

by Janet L. Astner, Convention and Meetings Manager

The 1994 ASA Annual Meeting broke the registration record for a West Coast meeting and featured the largest number of program sessions to date. President William A. Gamson and the 1994 Program Committee arranged a diverse set of session topics and formats which succeeded in attracting and pleasing attendees. Plenaries and thematic sessions explored both the meeting theme, "The Challenge of Democratic Participation," and a special focus on Los Angeles. President Gamson also coordinated a special series of sessions and activities on the explanation and prevention of genocide as a sub-theme of this year's meeting, plus two special book sessions in honor of the 50th anniversary of the publication of *The American Dilemma* by Gunnar Myrdal. Thirty-three Sections, two sections-in-formation, and two section interest groups sponsored sessions, roundtables, workshops, receptions, and other meetings.

Social events at this year's meeting had a

flavor and pizzazz which reflected the meeting locale. The first evening of the Annual Meeting brought attendees to the Welcoming Party in record numbers, with the help of a Mariachi band in the hallway. A free self-service taco bar may have provided some additional incentive, along with the free drink coupon provided with

each program packet. Those concerned about any repetition of the disasters by earthquake, wind, and fire that have brought Southern California into the news so often in the past 12 months were pleased to find a calm, clear

See Highlights, page 14

1996 Annual Meeting Theme

Social Change: Opportunities and Constraints

The aim of the 1996 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association is to increase our understanding of the processes that govern social change by specifying how opportunities interact with constraints to produce change. Is opportunity always limited by constraint? Under what conditions do constraints redefine opportunities or create new ones? Does social change occur through the dynamic interaction of opportunity and constraint or as the result of sequential processes where opportunities are redefined and modified by constraints? By collectively focusing our sociological imagination, theory, and analysis on the process of social change in each of our subdisciplines, it is hoped that we will improve our ability to explain, predict, and possibly influence societal events.

The 1996 Program Committee cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for topics and organizers for the plenary and thematic sessions and for the regular sessions of the 1996 Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois, August 10-14, 1996. Suggestions for didactic seminars and workshops consistent with the theme are requested as well.

Suggestions should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than January 25, 1995. Those postmarked before November 25th will be considered during the December meeting of the Program Committee; those postmarked between November 25th and January 25th will be reviewed at the February meeting. A long lead time in planning the program is needed in order to publish the names of organizers and session topics in the summer of 1995 to allow members time to prepare their papers.

Members of the 1996 Program Committee are: Janet Chafetz (University of Houston); Peter Cookson (Adelphi University); William Edwards (University of San Francisco); Mary Fennell (Pennsylvania State University); Myra Marx Ferree, Vice President-Elect (University of Connecticut); Maureen Hallinan, Chair and President-Elect (University of Notre Dame); Carole Marks (University of Delaware); Murray Milner, Jr. (University of Virginia); Jeylan Mortimer (University of Minnesota); Gary Sandefur (University of Wisconsin, Madison); and Teresa Sullivan, Secretary-Elect (University of Texas, Austin).

Program suggestions may be sent to: Maureen Hallinan, 400 Decio, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; or Janet Astner, Program Coordinator, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981. □



The Westin Bonaventure was one of the Annual Meeting hotels.

INSIDE

Footnotes

- 2 Open Window, ASF Contributors, Petersen Appointed to NSF Post
- 3 President Etzioni Profiled
- 4 Window on Washington
- 5 Merton, Wilson Honored; Wallerstein ISA President
- 7 Rafferty to Edit SM; Small Grants Due
- 8 Graduate Education Committee; Changes with GRE
- 9 Role of the Chair Workshop
- 10 Lost Generation Responses
- 11 Section Awards

The Executive Officer's Column

ASF: Building for the Future of Sociology

The fall season, I know is a time of giving. For ASA, it is not only the period when we ask members to renew their commitment to the Association and the discipline through continued membership but also when each of us, in almost every arena of our social and professional lives, are being asked to ante up so that we may continue to nourish what we believe is most important. Even those of us who make tuition payments for ourselves or members of our families start wondering about economic recovery packages within our own homes.

Yet, despite my awareness that we are all bombarded by fundraising efforts (ranging from synthesized voice messages to direct mail), I decided to dedicate this "Open Window" column to an appeal on behalf of the American Sociological Foundation (ASF). I feel as strongly as I do about the ASF because it is the one entity whose mission transcends the temporal needs and priorities of sociology in order to build a permanent resource base to protect and advance the future of the discipline. For scholarly professional societies like ASA, the presence of an ASF plays a vital complementary role. While the long-term goals of ASA and ASF are much alike, the Foundation is especially well situated to garner resources without having the obligation of delivering goods, services, and operating programs. Some social science associations receive all of their charitable giving (beyond the dues levied) directly to their own organizations. While ASA also seeks contributions to ensure the health of the discipline and to build its reserves, in 1985 the leadership of the Association created the Foundation as a separate legally autonomous, tax-exempt structure with no other mandated purpose than to safeguard the present and nurture the future of the discipline and profession.

Now, almost ten years later, the American Sociological Foundation has raised just over a quarter of a million dollars. This is a good start, but not nearly enough for a foundation with aspirations to advance the discipline through innovative efforts using its generated income. A much larger resource base is essential both to produce a meaningful level of income and to keep a pace with inflated dollars. The current Board of Trustees, like its predecessor Boards, takes seriously the necessity of building the fund so that it has substantial, long-term use and value. The current Board is comprised of the five past-presidents of the Association (Joan Huber, Bill Wilson, Stan Lieberman, Jim Coleman, and Marty Lipset), with the Secretary of the Association (Arlene Daniels) and the Executive Officer serving ex officio. The ASF is also counseled by a very able advisory committee chaired by Jim Short, past-president of ASA (1984) and effective advocate for the sociological cause. While I decided to write this column as an appeal, all of us together urge you to consider the mandated purpose and intent of the Foundation and to give generously this year.

Since the Board sees as a first priority building the necessary revenue base, it has been conservative in expending resources. Prior bridge support to ASA for the Minority Fellowship Program and recent awards to the ASA to support the Congressional Fellowship initiative have made, and are making, a difference on important fronts. ASF resources for the Congressional Fellowship enable bringing the perspective of sociology to policy audiences and the policymaking process (this year, Jill Quadagno is serving as staff to the President's Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform). While in many other ways the Association is using its operating resources to enhance the visibility and voice of sociology in Congress and in the Executive branch of government, the ASF investment in the Congressional Fellowship permits testing the value of this important additional task.

Committed to the long-term and to building revenue for the future, the ASF Board of Trustees considered various development strategies at its annual meeting this past



August. At that meeting, the decision was made to work more forcefully in communicating the importance of the ASF to ASA members and friends, instead of investing current capital to launch a large development campaign. The spirit of that decision was to protect extant funds and to allocate only absolutely essential resources to cover administering the Foundation. For the Foundation to succeed, however, it needs all of our help. The only appeal—other than this column—that you will receive this year will once again be a part of the 1995 dues renewal.

Contributors to the American Sociological Foundation

The ASA recognizes the following colleagues who made contributions to the American Sociological Foundation. Thank you.

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In recent years the ASA dues renewal process has produced approximately \$10,000 annually for ASF in donations from roughly 300 to 400 members (at most 3% of the membership). If this direct appeal could encourage double that amount from double or triple the number of members reading or hearing about this column (8-10% of our 13,000 members), we would produce an incremental gain in our resource base worthy of note. Since over two-thirds of the contributions are under \$25, we are not asking for enormous contributions. Of course, those who can afford to give \$100, \$500, or more, we urge to do so. If each ASA member, however, would earmark a donation to ASF in proportion to her or his income, we could truly collaborate on creating a fund for sociology now and for the future.

I ask you to join me, the ASF Board of Trustees, and the other sociologists on the ASA staff in building a revenue base that reflects the breadth and depth of opportunity in our field.

There is much we can do together. But, as we plan for our future, it is clear that we need venture capital for achieving our goals. Thank you for reading and for considering this call! --Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer □

Anne Petersen Appointed to Key NSF Post

Anne Petersen was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on July 1, 1994, to be the 9th Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF). She took the oath of office on August 18, 1994. Petersen is the first woman to serve in one of the two top management posts at the foundation in its 44 year history. Upon announcing her nomination President Clinton said, "I am pleased to name a leading scientist to our experienced team of science and technology leaders...Anne Petersen has an impeccable scientific standing as a social scientist with strong research capabilities in mathematics and statistics."



NSF Assistant Director Cora Marrett (left) and Executive Officer Felice J. Levine flank Anne Petersen at her swearing-in ceremony.

At NSF, Petersen's role is that of Chief Operating Officer, overseeing the implementation of government-wide system reforms, promoting quality improvements, and developing the NSF strategic plan and measuring the results. In addition she will oversee and coordinate NSF's activities in its eight strategic research areas, including global change, high performance computing, and communications. With an annual budget of more than \$3 billion, NSF promotes U.S. science and engineering research and education, supporting nearly 20,000 grants annually in the natural and social sciences, engineering, and education.

Prior to her appointment at NSF, Dr. Petersen was Vice President for Research and Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota from 1992-94. For ten years prior to her arrival at Minnesota she was Dean of the College of Health and Human Development at Pennsylvania State University.

Petersen was a panelist at a special session at the ASA Annual Meeting in Los Angeles, just 10 days before her swearing in ceremony (see story, page 4). Many speakers at the swearing in emphasized the importance of her position, particularly in light of science policy statement by a President and Vice President in fifteen years. "The Administration's message emphasized the importance of social and behavioral science," said Felice J. Levine, ASA Executive Officer, as part of promoting a fundamental science. Anne Petersen is exactly the kind of leader we need to advance this agenda."

NSA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine participates in more ways than one on the occasional of Anne Petersen's swearing in ceremony. □

Profile of the President

Amitai Etzioni: The Active Sociologist

by Richard M. Coughlin, University of New Mexico

Amitai Etzioni does not share the academic sociologist's typical reticence about taking an active role in the processes of societal change he studies. Indeed, in a professional career spanning nearly four decades and covering a broad range of topics and research questions, the common thread running through Amitai Etzioni's life work as a sociologist has been to connect the theories and empirical findings of academic research (of others as well as his own) to policy making, and to engage the citizenry at large. Amitai's quest to both strengthen sociology and bring it out of the Ivory Tower into the real world has taken many forms: from teach-ins to television appearances; from columns in the op-ed pages of *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* to literally hundreds of articles contributed to places where the voice of academic sociologists is seldom heard. Through these varied channels Amitai has succeeded in reaching a vast audience of people who know little and—sometimes, we fear—care less about the work sociologists do. Amitai's efforts to reach out beyond the ranks of the sociological profession have not so much popularized sociology, at least in the pejorative sense, as they have communicated its importance and potential usefulness to the world at large. In a similar vein, Amitai's stint as a senior policy advisor in the Carter White House is one of the rare occasions in American history when a bona fide sociologist has been able to join these ranks. The complete list of Amitai's many and varied activities aimed at connecting sociology as an academic discipline to the problems facing the society goes on and on—much like his seemingly boundless energy.

For a most public of sociologists, Amitai remains essentially a private person. He very rarely talks about himself and will deflect questions about his achievements to discussions of intellectual ideas, policy proposals, theoretical arguments, and criticisms. You will not find him partaking of the typical academic gossip. Still, the simple known facts of Amitai's biography hint at the extraordinary elements of his remarkable career. Born in Kohn, Germany in 1929, he fled to Israel in the 1930s. He fought in the Israeli war of independence. His first book, published in Hebrew in 1952 and entitled *A Diary of a Commando Soldier*, is the first of his many writings exploring peaceful alternatives to violence as a means of conflict resolution. Amitai subsequently earned his BA and MA degrees from The Hebrew University, Jerusalem. In 1957 he moved on to the University of California-Berkeley, where he completed his PhD in the record time of 18 months (a feat that was still well-known and discussed with awe by graduate students when I was there in the 1970s). From 1958 to 1980, he served on the faculty at Columbia University, moving rapidly through the ranks from instructor to full professor. During this time, he held a variety of posts, including Director of the Center for Policy Research (which he founded in 1968 and still directs), Associate Director of the Bureau of Applied Research, and chair of the Sociology Department. (During his term as a chair, the first woman ever to gain tenure in an Ivy League sociology department was appointed). The late 1970s marked the beginning of Amitai's career in Washington, DC. From 1978-79 he was a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution, moving over to the Carter administration as a senior policy advisor to the White House from 1979-1980. In 1980, he was named the first University Professor of George Washington University, the post he currently occupies.

Amitai has received too many honors and awards over the years to list in full, so a few highlights will have to suffice: fellowships at both the Social Science Research Council (1960-61) and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1965-66), a Guggenheim Fellowship (1968-69), appointment as a Fellow of the American Association



Amitai Etzioni

for the Advancement of Science (1978-), the Lester F. Ward Distinguished Contributions Award in Applied Sociology (1987), the Ninth Annual Jeffrey Pressman Award (Policy Studies Association, 1991), and four honorary doctoral degrees. From 1987-89 he was invited to serve in the Thomas Henry Carroll Ford Foundation visiting chair at Harvard Business School, a chair previously occupied by George Homans and Ray Bauer. Here he taught ethics and launched socio-economics as a new discipline.

As anyone even with casual knowledge of the sociological literature knows, Amitai's scholarly production has been prodigious (14 books to date; 232 articles and book chapters). His scholarship has contributed centrally to the development of several sub-areas within the discipline. His early work on organizational theory has played a pivotal role in shaping the contemporary field of study. (Few know that up to the publication of his books, the term "organizational sociology" was rarely used and the concept was underdeveloped; "industrial" sociology was the governing term.) *A Comparative Analysis of Complex Organizations* was one of the ten most often cited books from 1969 to 1977. A revised edition cites several hundred studies based on his theory. *Modern Organizations* has been translated into 16 languages, and although first published in 1964, it is still widely used. The compliance theory he advanced in these works has been picked up by literally hundreds of other students of organizational theory. Some have tested pieces of the theory; some have expanded and elaborated upon it; and others have challenged it; but few students of organizations have not derived intellectual benefit from it.

That the roles of scholar and activist have complemented one another in Amitai's career finds independent support in two studies of journal citations conducted in the 1980s. The first, published in *Current Contents*, ranked him ninth among all sociologists born after 1900 in total citations in social science journals. Perhaps even more significantly, a second study published in the *Policy Studies Journal* ranked him first in total citations from 1969 to 1980 among social scientists engaged in public policy analysis.

Categorizing Amitai's work using the conventional categories of sociological theory and methodology is difficult, mainly because he has written widely, drawing from and contributing to many different areas of study—many of which range beyond the disciplinary frontiers of sociology. He is not only a major influential contemporary contributor to scholarship in sociology, but his work is also widely known and cited in other disciplines. Taken as a whole, his work has addressed sociological units of analysis at all levels—whole societies, their constituent formal organizations, communities, and individual persons.

Never one to shy away from tackling big topics, Amitai has written extensively on both international relations (*The Hard Way to Peace*, 1962; *Winning Without War*, 1965; *Political Unification*, 1965) and the challenges to contemporary democratic politics (*Demonstration*

Democracy, 1971; *An Inmodest Agenda*, 1983; and *Capital Corruption*, 1984). These works have been well-received and widely cited in political science and policy studies. In the modern sociological classic that Etzioni considers his most important sociological work, *The Active Society* (1968), he extends the analysis of effective government to the broader theoretical question of how and under what circumstances society can transform itself. In this context, he examines the respective roles of societal knowledge, strategy and decision making, consensus building, mobilization, coalition building, and basic human needs. Perhaps more than any of his early writings, *The Active Society* demonstrates Amitai's ability to weave together rich and complex social theory (in this case, of macro-sociological action) with the more universally accessible message that the people's lives could be much improved by the systematic application of sociological theory and method to deliberate societal change.

Many in the sociological community have applauded and actively supported Etzioni's efforts to move sociology out of the cloisters of academe into the world of politics, policy, and social reform. Others have regarded these efforts with skepticism or sometimes outright hostility. For some, the concerns have centered on the tension between the imperatives of pure scholarship and the often conflicted role of the activist. Others have objected to a specific proposal for reform Amitai has espoused. Some, I suspect, are simply jealous of the public attention that he has achieved in the mass media as our discipline's most active participant in the public debate—and, in the process, becoming American sociology's most widely recognized representative to the world outside the academy. Those who have had the opportunity to interact with Amitai and observe his efforts first hand know that he is driven by twin goals: he strives both to expand knowledge about how society works and to use this knowledge to improve the quality of social life, whether at the level of persons, communities, nations, or the world. For Amitai this twofold agenda—"passion" might be a more apt term—does not constitute a bifurcation of his interests and energy; instead it has been both a logical and moral imperative to press sociological knowledge into the service of the wider public good. (His catch line for socio-economics is typical: "better economics for a better society.")

Amitai's concern with the moral implications of guided change is apparent in much of his earlier work. For example, he explores the implications of bio-technological developments for members of society and their communities in *Genetic Fix*, published in 1973 and nominated for the National Book Award. In the 1980s, he turned his attention to the theoretical and moral underpinnings of economic behavior, building a compelling case that the behavior of individuals, firms, and markets can only be adequately understood when sociological variables, broadly construed, are added to the models economists typically use. *The Moral Dimension*, published in 1988, stands out as the most thorough and convincing critique to date of the behavioral and moral assumptions of neoclassical economics and its various rational choice derivatives in the other social sciences. Amitai's suggestion for another approach, which he describes as "socio-economics," focuses not only on the theoretical and empirical shortcomings of narrowly constructed rational choice models, but also on their moral inadequacy. Here the worlds of social theory and social reality meet head on: "Show me a society in which people really behave as if pleasure and self-interest were the governing motivations," he argues in effect, "and I will show you a fundamentally flawed society." Many others representing diverse academic disciplines have joined in support of Amitai's effort to rescue the study of economic behavior from the narrow assumptions of the neoclassical paradigm.

The Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics, which Amitai founded in 1989 and served as president from 1989-90, has since grown into an established organization of about 1,800 members in over 40 countries.

The concern with moral values has emerged even more prominently in Amitai's most recent work on communitarianism. His writings and related activities in this area have elaborated and explored in greater breadth and depth questions of changing public and private morality, the social consequences of these changes, and the different ideologies that have arisen in response. The communitarian agenda, which includes the founding of a new journal (*The Responsive Community*), a social movement (the Communitarian Network), and a best-selling book (*The Spirit of Community*, 1993) is the current focus of Amitai's energy and attention. Perhaps more than anything else he has written or done, Amitai's work on behalf of communitarianism has generated controversy both within and outside of sociology.

The reasons for controversy are not hard to understand. In launching the communitarian movement and serving as its leading theoretician, Amitai has attempted to chart a new course in American social politics, one that engages the moral agenda of the political right (but eschews its reactionary stance and authoritarian prescriptions), addresses libertarian concerns for the freedom and rights of individuals (but not their single-minded insistence of the individual above all else), and seeks to further traditional liberal goals for a more equal and humane society (but not the liberals' tendency to excuse people of responsibility for the consequences of their actions). The linking of rights to responsibilities and the attempt to strike a balance between individual and community represent fundamental strains within all human societies. In attempting to integrate these conflicting elements in the contemporary American context, communitarianism has been all too often mischaracterized and misunderstood. Proponents of existing political, social, religious, and other ideologies are eager to endorse one part of the communitarian analysis but they reject the other parts. So when Amitai talks about the need to support the family, conservatives of various stripes cheer; but when he goes on to say that in doing so we must be prepared to provide opportunities for parents—men and women equally—to take off from work to care for their infants, the same conservatives object. Traditional liberals, of course, have the opposite reaction: they applaud the idea of parental leave and equal treatment of men and women, but are troubled by the communitarian contention that on average two-parent families are best for children. The task faced by communitarianism in breaking the gridlock that afflicts the debate is enormously difficult, not only in family policy but across the range of contemporary social problems and public policies. Yet Amitai is neither daunted by the magnitude of the challenge nor pessimistic about the prospects of eventual success. Judging by the frenetic pace of his public lectures, media interviews, and writings, he shows no intention of slowing down.

The past decade has not been an easy one for sociology. The discipline has come under political attack and departments have been threatened with cutbacks and, in some well-publicized cases, elimination. Still the problems confronting us as a discipline and profession are small relative to the problems facing the nation and the world. We are, therefore, most fortunate to have Amitai Etzioni as president of the ASA. His visibility and credibility outside of sociology; his reputation not only among sociologists, and not only in academia; and most of all the insight, energy, resourcefulness, and courage that have guided his career and life to date all augur well for the leadership of our profession for the next year and beyond. □



Window on Washington

Clinton Officials Address Sociologists

Basic Research is Key to Serving National Interest

by Paula Trubisky, Special Assistant

Clinton Administration and federal agency leaders addressed science priorities for the nation, and the potential opportunities and challenges facing the social sciences at the American Sociological Association's 89th Annual Meeting in Los Angeles.

M.R.C. Greenwood, Associate Director for Science at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, presented the administration's official science policy statement, released August 3, just three days prior to the session. The Administration's policy report, *Science in the National Interest*, argues that added investment in fundamental science and improved understanding of science are key to serving national interests (see box on this page for the Administration's science policy goals). In addition, the report emphasizes the need to rebuild the science infrastructure and to support long term applied research and development.

The statement quieted speculation by academic researchers that the Administration would emphasize technology at the expense of basic research. Instead, the report set a long term goal for research investment, by both the public and private sector, at 3% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), which would be a \$25-billion-a-year increase over current levels. Total U.S. support for civilian and defense R&D is now set at 2.6 percent of the GDP. Greenwood acknowledged the difficulty of achieving this vision while working in an environment where deficit reduction is a major factor. She did not specify from where the additional funding for science would come.

Greenwood also noted the critical change in the administration's approach to science and research from one defined by a Cold War rationale based on national security needs to one that supports basic and fundamental science to meet broader national needs, including health, prosperity, environmental responsibility, and improved quality of life. She stressed that the social sciences can be critical in helping policymakers understand the significance of human elements for the

advancement of national needs, such as in identifying institutional factors that influence learning, social factors that lead to crime and violence, and the social and behavioral dimensions of health care.

Echoing the importance of social science in relation to national interest, Anne Petersen, Deputy Director for the National Science Foundation (NSF), described the agency's Human Capital Initiative (HCI). This initiative focuses on the need to build knowledge about productive citizens through fundamental research and theory. Examples of such research include studies which examine the motivations and character traits of successful parents, helpful neighbors, and good citizens. "Within the social and behavioral sciences, the Human Capital Initiative provides us with an opportunity to overcome organizational and disciplinary boundaries in order to unravel complexities of research in these areas and to foster the accumulation of knowledge needed to inform public policy," said Petersen. She also noted opportunities for the social sciences in other NSF programs such as the Human Dimensions of Global Change, the High Performance Computing and Communication program, and the Advanced Manufacturing Processes program.

Petersen described the current environment for research support as one with a broad base of support in both the Administration and Congress. Petersen cited recent recommendations by the Senate Appropriations Committee for a \$5 million dollar increase for the HCI, \$2 million to establish an interdisciplinary center to support research on violence and the relationship of violence to other social and economic problems, and another \$2 million (as a joint program with HUD) to create a center on violence in public housing, as positive examples of Congressional support. While optimistic overall towards support for social science research, she ended her presentation with a word of caution to academics to stop taking funding for granted and to take greater responsibility for their work by connecting research findings to national goals.

As for specific changes to increase its support for social and behavioral sciences at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Wendy H. Baldwin, Deputy Director for Extramural Research, described the search to find a director for the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research. The director will coordinate and support social and behavioral science activities across the institutes and advise the NIH director. The Office was created as part of the 1993 National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act.

Concentrating on the Administration's commitment to improve the conditions and opportunities for well-trained scientists, Baldwin described current efforts to improve the peer review system at NIH. Baldwin said that NIH was inspired by the Administration's call to use fewer resources more wisely, and as a result developed several experimental peer review systems. "Just in Time" calls for certain information to be submitted later in the review process to reduce administrative costs and facilitate the application process; "Triage" allows for noncompetitive applications to be weeded out early on so that more time can be spent on competitive applications; and "High Risk/High Impact Research" is

a process to help NIH overcome conservatism in funding high-risk research.

The session was moderated and organized by Felice J. Levine, ASA Executive Officer, as part of an effort to highlight the impact of federal policy on the social sciences. Evaluating the session, Levine said, "Hearing the remarks of these leaders confirmed my belief that this Administration understands the value of social sciences in advancing national interest, and that all fields of science face important opportunities and challenges."

Institute of Medicine Urges Support of Social and Behavioral Science Research

Social and Cultural Factors Key to AIDS Prevention

by Paula Trubisky, Special Assistant

A panel of academics and public health officials of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) said that the lack of support for social and cultural studies on sexual behaviors and intravenous drug use has hampered efforts to prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS.

The panel reviewed their remarks on a 20-month review of AIDS programs of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and the National Institute of Mental Health. Congress mandated the study in part out of concern that the federal agencies responsible for research on substance abuse and mental health were paying insufficient attention to the potential contributions of behavioral and social science research to AIDS prevention efforts. In October 1993, ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine and sociologist Wayne Wiebel testified at a public hearing convened by the IOM committee as part of their review process (see Footnotes, November 1993). A report released by the IOM committee, July 27, 1994, *AIDS and Behavior: An Integrated Approach*, summarizes findings and identifies gaps in knowledge from neurobiological, psychological, and social science research in HIV transmission, prevention, and intervention (see box).

The IOM committee found that for all the AIDS research supported by these agencies, social science research is the most underfunded. The committee recognized this only by breaking down the category of "behavioral" research into two

categories, psychological and social-structural. Committee member Mindy Thomson Fullilove, an Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Columbia University, explained, "People were studied as individuals, but not as members of couples, families, groups, and communities. It is undeniable that these larger units in which people exist control much individual behavior. ...[For example] although it would make sense to target AIDS prevention at teen peer groups, studies of that sort were rarely represented among funded research at the institutes. This is a serious weakness and one that we recommend be remedied in the future."

To help the social and behavioral sciences "catch-up," the committee recommended lifting federal and congressional bans on certain types of research so that a national survey could determine the prevalence of high-risk behavior. As a result of these bans, two major studies seeking detailed information on adult sexual behavior and teen-age health were canceled during the Reagan and Bush Administrations.

In conjunction with the survey, the committee endorsed new initiatives to examine the role of social, cultural, and structural factors impacting the spread of the disease. The committee cited the need to study high risk settings, such as parties with a high rate of alcohol consumption or shooting galleries, which may be associated with an increase in risky behaviors. Other gaps of knowledge identified included information about maintaining behavior change, the links between HIV and other epidemics, and social implications for those impacted by the disease and society at large.

Many of the committee's other recommendations related to the value of forming partnerships with research institutes and service agencies and the challenge of communicating research to those most affected by the epidemic. Curtis Decker, committee member and executive director of the national Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems said, "the challenge is issued not only to the mental health and substance abuse communities but to the entire Department of Health and Human Services and the public health service arena, as well as to the other executive branches that impact on AIDS/HIV policy and services."

Copies of the report, *AIDS and Behavior: An Integrated Approach*, are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20418, (800)-624-6242. □

The Administration's Science Policy Goals

- Maintain leadership across the frontiers of scientific knowledge
- Enhance connections between fundamental research and national goals
- Stimulate partnerships that promote investments in fundamental science and engineering and effective use of physical, human, and financial resources
- Produce the finest scientists and engineers for the twenty-first century
- Raise scientific and technological literacy of all Americans.

Recommendations of the IOM Report

- Development or improvement of woman-controlled prevention methods, including female condoms and microbicides
- Studies of high-risk settings, such as "shooting galleries and crack houses," that may contribute to the spread of the epidemic in urban locales
- Research on AIDS risk and behavior change among the seriously mentally ill and others with mental disabilities
- Basic research on the biology of sexuality and additional research on the biology of substance abuse
- Studies on prevention and treating AIDS dementia complex and other central nervous system complications of HIV infection
- Research that better integrates theories of gender and culture with models of behavior change
- Studies on how people with AIDS and their caregivers maintain positive coping strategies in the face of the disease

Merton, Wilson Receive Awards; Wallerstein New ISA President

Merton Wins Medal of Science

Robert K. Merton, the eminent Columbia University sociologist and humanist, has won the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest scientific honor, the White House announced.

Professor Merton, whose work in theoretical sociology during a career spanning more than 50 years at Columbia has been celebrated world wide, was cited for "founding the sociology of science and for his pioneering contributions to the study of social life, especially the self-fulfilling prophecy and the unintended consequences of social action."

His major contributions to the study of bureaucracies, mass communications, social influence and the professions are widely recognized. "His work is innovative, broadly influential and extraordinarily durable," said the National Academy of Sciences, which nominated him.

Dr. Merton's is the 12th National Medal of Science won by a Columbia scholar. It will be presented to him and to seven others by President Clinton in ceremonies at the White House in October.

When informed that this was the first time the National Medal of Science had been awarded to a sociologist, Professor Merton said: "I'm deeply moved by this matchless honor, the more so for the peer recognition it gives the sociology of science."

The National Medal of Science was created by President John F. Kennedy in 1961. Selection is based on an individual's work in the physical, biological, mathematical, engineering, behavioral, or social sciences. Winners are selected by the Committee on the National Medals of Science, which receives nominations from the National Academy of Sciences and other scientific and engineering organizations.

Professor Merton, 84, has been a member of the Columbia faculty since 1941. He was named to the University's highest academic rank, University Professor, in 1974 and became Special Service Professor upon his retirement in 1979, a title reserved by the Trustees for emeritus faculty who "render special services to the University." In recognition of his lasting contributions to scholarship and the University, Columbia established the Robert K. Merton Professorship in the Social Sciences in 1990.

Professor Merton, who was born in Philadelphia in 1910, received the BA from Temple University in 1931 and the PhD from Harvard University in 1936. He taught at Harvard until 1939, when he became professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology at Tulane University. Two years later he joined the Columbia faculty, becoming Giddings Professor of Sociology in 1963. He was associate director of the University's Bureau of Applied Social Research from 1942-71. He is an adjunct faculty member at The Rockefeller University and is also the first Foundation Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation.

Long recognized as a major force in the transformation of modern sociology, Professor Merton has been acclaimed as both social scientist and humanist. Many of his early major contributions to theoretical sociology were brought together in his classic book, *Social Theory and Social Structure*, which has appeared in more than 30 printings and in more than a dozen languages. His book in the humanist tradition, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, examines the tension between tradition and originality in science and was recently published in its third edition.

Professor Merton's 1938 monograph, *Science, Technology and Society in 17th-Century England* on the connections between religion and the rise of modern science, launched an historical sociology of science and continues to elicit new scholarship. The 50th anniversary of "The Merton Thesis" was celebrated

internationally, with research conferences in the United States, Israel and Italy. In the 1930s and 1940s he also examined the impact of Nazism on science, and in the 1950s and 1960s turned his attention to the reward system of science and its effects on scientists' motivations, problem choices, productivity and conflict over priority. His 1973 volume, *The Sociology of Science*, records that work.

The early work and his current research on scientific practice and "The Matthew Effect," which analyzes the accumulation of scientific prestige among individuals and organizations, continue to provide a major impetus to research by historians as well as sociologists of science.

Merton is the author, co-author or editor of more than 20 books and 200 articles in scholarly journals. A recent symposium devoted to a half-dozen books published on his work describes him as "the most distinguished living sociologist and a major figure in twentieth-century social science."

Typically marked by erudition, elegance and wit, Professor Merton's fruitful theoretical and empirical contributions are drawn upon in all the social sciences. His pioneering theoretical work on the unintended consequences of social action and specifically the concept of the self-fulfilling prophecy have been employed in hundreds of research papers. Often identified as the most often cited and reprinted paper in sociology, his analysis of deviant behavior and opportunity structure started another continuing research tradition. The focused interview technique he and his co-workers introduced in the 1940's has led in recent years to the focus group as a widely used and, Professor Merton observes, often misused tool of social research in politics and the marketplace.

Professor Merton has received many national and international honors for his research. He is one of the first sociologists elected to the National Academy of Sciences and the first American sociologist to be elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Soci-

ety, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which awarded him its Parsons Prize, the National Academy of Education and Academia Europaea.

He received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1962 and was the first sociologist to be named a MacArthur Fellow (1983-88). More than 20 universities have awarded him honorary degrees, including Harvard, Yale and Columbia Universities and the University of Chicago in this country, and, abroad, the Universities of Leyden, Wales, Oslo and Krakow, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Oxford University.

Merton has been president of the American Sociological Association, the Society for Social Studies of Science, the Sociological Research Association and the Eastern Sociological Society. He has also served as the chairman of the Committee on Selection for the John Simon Guggenheim, Jr. Foundation Fellowships, as founding trustee of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and on countless advisory committees, editorial boards and commissions.

W.J. Wilson Awarded Seidman Prize

William Julius Wilson has been selected as the 1994 winner of the Frank E. Seidman Distinguished Award in Political Economy. The award, presented annually since 1974, is given in memory of Frank E. Seidman, economist, accountant and public servant. The award, which includes a \$15,000 honorarium, is presented to an economist or social scientist who has contributed to the interdisciplinary advancement of economic thought as it applies to the implementation of public policy.

Wilson's selection represents the first time in 21 years the Seidman Award has gone to someone who does not fit the traditional mold of economist. "Bill Wilson is today's most significant student of the problems of the urban black community in the U.S. and world," said MIT economist and former Nobel winner Robert Solow, who

served on the selection committee for the award and is a past Seidman Award winner himself. "If anyone is a successor to Gunnar Myrdal in the study of black society in the U.S., it's Bill Wilson."

William Julius Wilson is the Lucy Flower University Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago. He is also the current president of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). A past president of the American Sociological Association, Wilson has been the recipient of numerous awards including the Dubois, Johnson, Frazier Award presented by the American Sociological Association and the Burton Gordon Feldman Award presented by Brandeis University for outstanding contributions in the field of public policy. Wilson is the author of numerous books including *Power Racism and Privilege: Race Relations in Theoretical and Sociohistorical Perspectives* and *The Declining Significance of Race: Blacks and Changing American Institutions* for which he was awarded the American Sociological Association's Sydney S. Spivak Award in intergroup relations. He has two books coming out in 1994: *A Broader Vision: Race, Class and Poverty in Urban America and Poverty and the Crisis of Social Policy*.

ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine, ASA President Amitai Etzioni, and COSSA Executive Officer Howard J. Silver attended the ceremony on September 17.

Wallerstein Elected ISA President



Immanuel Wallerstein

Immanuel Wallerstein was elected President of the International Sociological Association, at the recent Congress in Bielefeld, Germany. Dr. Wallerstein will serve as ISA President from 1994 to 1998. Immanuel Wallerstein has been a Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the State University of New York in Binghamton, since 1976. He also serves as Director of the Fernand Braudel Center for the Study of Economies, Historical Systems, and Civilizations. During his career Dr. Wallerstein has been the recipient of numerous awards including the Gulbenkian Professor of Science and Technology and the Medal of the University of Helsinki.

Immanuel Wallerstein also serves as Chair of the Gulbenkian Commission on the Restructuring of the Social Sciences. The Commission is a multi-national panel comprised of 10 individuals, six from the social sciences, two from the physical sciences, and the two from the humanities. The Commission is designed to sustain an appreciation of the historical development of the social sciences. The Commission will survey the present state of the social sciences, both in terms of the relation among the separate disciplines and in terms of the relationship of the social sciences to the physical sciences and the humanities. □

NEH Funding Opportunities for High School and College Scholars

✳ The National Endowment for the Humanities invites applications for the *1995 College Younger Scholars Awards*. These awards support individuals who wish to conduct research and writing projects in the humanities during the summer of 1995. Award recipients will be expected to work full time for nine weeks during the summer, doing research and writing a paper under the 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. A college student who is below the level of senior may apply. Whether full-time or part-time, college students must be enrolled in a program leading to a degree. Applicants must be US citizens or foreign nationals who have lived in the US for at least three consecutive years at the time of application. Individuals who will have received or expect to receive a bachelor's degree by October 1, 1995, are not eligible to apply. In the act that established the National Endowment for the Humanities, the term humanities includes, but is not limited to, the study of the following disciplines: history; philosophy; languages; linguistics; literature; archaeology; jurisprudence; the history, theory, and criticism of the arts; ethics; comparative religion; and those aspects of the social sciences that employ historical or philosophical approaches. Application deadline is November 1, 1994. Contact Younger Scholars Guidelines, Room 316, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506, (202) 606-8459.

✳ The National Endowment for the Humanities invites applications for the *1995 High School Younger Scholars Awards*. These awards support full-time work on projects in literature, history, and other fields of the humanities. Award winners work under the supervision of a teacher who advises them on their research paper. Awards are \$2,100, which includes \$500 for the project adviser. Any high school student may apply. You have to be a citizen of the US, or a foreign student who has lived here for at least three consecutive years at the time of application. Application deadline is November 1, 1994. Contact Younger Scholars Guidelines, Room 316, Division of Fellowship and Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506, (202) 606-8459.

Awards, from page 1

and white men who congregate at the Valois restaurant. With insight, humor, and compassion, *Slim's Table* draws us into the world of hard working and respectable working class men, adding a human face to the statistical studies of African-American urban life. In this book we find a social world often ignored in scholarship and in public policy debates—a world where Slim, an African-American car mechanic, and Bart, a reserved and bigoted transplanted white Southerner, can forge a relationship marked by subtle acts of friendship and quiet generosity.

In the tradition of an earlier Chicago school of urban ethnography, Duneier weaves a story of the struggles, the courage, and the moral decency of a small group of men who patronize a single cafeteria—and, in so doing, he forces us to reexamine how African-American men have been described and analyzed by scholars for the past several decades. Duneier writes, "Valois provided occasions for interaction between people who would not normally have an opportunity to talk, much less have a meal together. Unlike many restaurants in which an individuals table or booth is symbolic of a certain territorial exclusiveness, the unrestricted, open nature of public space in the cafeteria gave license to a man who had been convicted of a crime to be seated with the very police officer who arrested him. He could transcend his stigma, putting it behind him if only for those moments, and the cop could transcend his role...In the cafeteria, companionship sometimes consisted of the affirmation of the reality of a self that existed, not as a function of a role of status, but as a mere consequence of one's humanity."

Mitchell Duneier has created a work of scholarship that never loses sight of the dignity and humanity of its sociological subjects.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Reece McGee, *Purdue University*; presented by Daniel Chambliss, *Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee*



Reece McGee receives the *Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award* from Daniel Chambliss.

Reece McGee received his bachelor's, master's, and PhD degrees from the University of Minnesota, and has held professorships at Humboldt State College, the University of Texas, Macalester College, and, since 1967, at Purdue University, where he has held the titles of Master Teacher and Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

From the start of his career, Reece McGee was a pioneer in bringing undergraduate education to the ASA's agenda. Since then he has been a respected senior mentor to countless teaching sociologists. During his more than 20 years with the ASA's Teaching Services Program he has produced dozens of articles and presentations on teaching styles, the use of discussion groups, the creation of lectures, and a range of topics in education, all based on his own empirical studies. His video, "Handling the Hordes: Teaching Large Classes," and its companion monograph are legendary. He has served on ASA committees, worked with book publishers and journal editors, and consulted with departments across the country, all with

the goal of improving the quality of a sociological education.

McGee's own teaching career has been remarkable. During the past 27 years he has supervised the entire Introductory Sociology program at Purdue University, lecturing to thousands, mentoring as many as a dozen graduate teaching assistants at a time, and reaching across generations to pass on a tradition of personal concern and dignified professionalism. He has worked with university-wide committees and has even helped to design classroom buildings with an eye to enhancing their teaching usefulness. (At the same time he has, according to his colleagues, perfected the art of the well-aimed memorandum.)

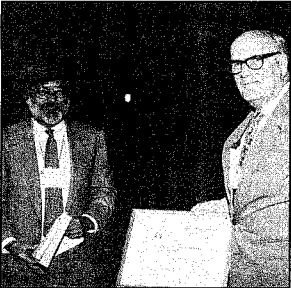
These contributions have been complemented by a formidable scholarly career. In addition to his articles on educational topics, McGee has authored or edited seven books including *Academic Janus* and the classic, *The Academic Marketplace*, co-authored with Theodore Caplow.

McGee has served as President of the North Central Sociological Association, and in 1982 he received the Hans O. Mauksch Award of the ASA's Section on Undergraduate Education.

Reece McGee has devoted his life to education, introducing undergraduate students to sociology, teaching graduate students crucial skills for their own careers, and giving his time, energy, and intellect to improving the teaching of sociology.

Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology

Nelson N. Foote, *Mill Valley, California*; presented by Donald Hernandez, *Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Selection Committee*



Donald Hernandez (left) presents the *Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology Award* to Nelson Foote.

From the beginning of his sociological career in 1935, Nelson N. Foote has been committed to the standpoint that sociology could be practiced as both a science and craft. Moreover, he enacted that commitment. Foote explored and developed an understanding of individuals and their relationships to specific social environments. He has studied families who had resettled from eroded ridges to new environmental contexts, worked with farmers to understand their viewpoints in regard to federal programs in the Northeast and Midwest, and surveyed citizen reactions to wartime production and rationing.

Nelson Foote made a special effort to bring his sociological perspective out to the actual social environment. He edited newspapers and journals, was the director of the family study center at the University of Chicago, and worked as the manager of consumer and public relations research for General Electric Company in New York City. While at the Family Study Center, he created highly applied group experiments designed to demonstrate that adults could be trained to improve their social competencies. This idea became widely researched after the publication of his book, *Identity and Interpersonal Competence*, with Leonard Coltrane. As a manager of consumer

and public relations research, he played a prominent part in expanding corporate understanding of how to invest effectively in economic and community development.

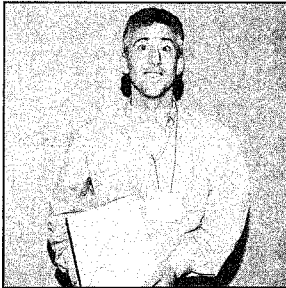
As his career progressed, Foote consistently demonstrated the special skill of keeping a hand in the teaching arena as well as consulting for companies, private developers, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. He wrote, co-authored and edited numerous articles that brought sociological insight into the social world. His articles about "Sex as Play" and "A Neglected Member of the Family" (the role of the dog in American households) have been widely read.

Foote explored the roles of housing in American culture as well as social mobility, consumerism, and economic advancement. In addition, he investigated American marriage patterns, family life, sex, and love. He also worked with the critical topic of male and female roles. Moreover, in the process, he practiced sociology within federal agencies, rural communities, urban and rural newspapers and magazines, industrial corporations, overseas in developing countries, as well as at colleges and universities here in the United States.

Nelson Foote's career is an inspiring role model for sociological practice. Not only did he develop deeply meaningful insights and understandings, he put that wisdom to work on the frontier of sociological practice.

Dissertation Award

Steven Epstein, *University of California-San Diego*; presented by Gary Jensen for the *Dissertation Award Selection Committee*



Steven Epstein is honored for his dissertation.

William Somerset Maugham is quoted as saying, "There are three rules for writing a great novel. Unfortunately, no one knows what they are." Rodney Coates, Miami University, Ohio, Debra Gold, Duke University, Linda Grant, University of Georgia, Gary Jensen, Vanderbilt University, Donald Van Houten, University of Oregon, Mildred Schwartz, University Illinois, Chicago, and Jane Sell, Texas A&M University, spent five months reading dissertations nominated for the ASA Dissertation Award by PhD committee chairs from around the nation.

While the exact rules that led to a winner may not be specified, the committee can say that all three finalists generated enthusiasm and excitement. Ken Dauber, currently at Northwestern University, completed his dissertation at the University of Arizona under the direction of Woody Powell. His study, "Shaping the Clay: Pueblo Pottery, Cultural Sponsorship and Regional Identity in New Mexico," was a favorite of several members of the Committee. His dissertation focuses on the social construction of taste and the politics of patronage, demonstrating the effect that economic transformation of Pottery Production had on daily life of Pueblos and displacement of one set of elites by another. Mark Suchman, University of Wisconsin, completed his dissertation at Standard University under the direction of Richard Scott. His "On Advice of Counsel: Law firms and Venture Capital Funds as Information Intermediaries in the Structuration of Silicon Valley" synthesizes themes from organizational ecology and institutional theory.

He analyzes the role of law firms and venture capital funds as information intermediaries in organizational reproduction and development of structure in the community of organizations.

The Committee selected "Impure Science: AIDS, Activism and the Politics of Knowledge" by Steven Epstein, (currently at the University of California-San Diego) as the winner. Completed at the University of California-Berkeley under the direction of Jerome Karabel, this dissertation analyzes scientific publications, the content of mass media, activist publications, and interview data to document how claims to knowledge and scientific certainty emerge in the process of credibility struggles. Comments from committee reviewers include such praiseworthy remarks as: "brilliantly conceived, carefully researched, and persuasively written," "quite remarkable," "contributes significantly to the sociology of scientific knowledge," "builds his arguments from a strong theoretical base," "an important theoretical synthesis," "provides an original and exciting perspective on social aspects of this disease," and makes important contributions to the understanding of social movements and social control."

Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award

Charles Vert Willie; presented by Clarence Lo, *University of Missouri-Columbia*



Clarence Lo (left) honors Charles Willie for his work in the tradition of Dubois-Johnson-Frazier.

Charles Willie graduated from Moorehouse College in Atlanta in 1948, where he was a classmate of Martin Luther King, Jr. After receiving his PhD from Syracuse University in 1957, he rose to the rank of professor at Syracuse and later Vice President; since 1974, he has been Professor of Education and Urban Studies at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Our words about Charles Willie must necessarily be brief; his words to us have run to volumes: 22 books authored, co-authored, or edited; five monographs; 28 book chapters; and nearly 100 journal articles. From the beginning of his career, Willie's scholarship and his commitments have led him to become actively involved as a voice for change, as he joined President Johnson's White House Council on Civil Rights and President Carter's Commission on Mental Health.

To follow Charles Willie's work on the sociology of education is to trace the history of desegregation in the United States. He is the author of numerous books including: *The Sociology of Urban Education* (1978) which uses observational methods to vividly portray the experience of desegregation in schools. *Community Politics and Educational Change* (1981) studies public officials in desegregation conflicts. *School Desegregation Plans That Work* (1984) analyzes key elements of success—state and local planning, faculty integration, and community participation. To produce *The Education of African Americans* (1991), Willie led a study group that examined the status of Black Americans, and he eloquently persuades us that subdominant groups must continue to challenge school systems to create educational opportunity. Willie also served as a consultant, expert witness, court appointed guardian, or master in major school desegregation cases in

Adrian Raftery is New Editor of *Sociological Methodology*

by Michael Hout, University of California-Berkeley

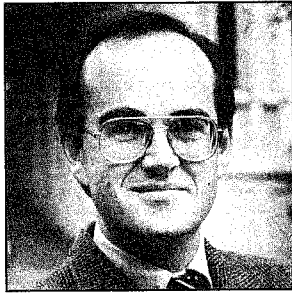
Adrian Raftery will succeed Peter Marsden as editor of *Sociological Methodology* (*SM*) beginning with the 1996 issue of the annual. Members of the ASA Section on Methodology and ASA members generally thank Peter for the outstanding job he has done during his five-year tenure at *SM*. When I interviewed Adrian about his new duties he said, "I am very excited about editing *SM*. It is a successful journal which has been developing rapidly under the last three editors" [Nancy Tuma, Clifford Clogg, and Peter Marsden]. He reminded me of a study that the Section of Methodology did a few years ago that showed that *SM* has the third highest citation rate of any serial publication in sociology, right behind *American Sociological Review* and *American Journal of Sociology*.

Sociological Methodology has fostered the development and dissemination of methodological developments from path analysis to structural equation models to loglinear models to even history analysis. Adrian hopes to continue that role for *SM* during his tenure. He sees qualitative methods, data collection, and computer intensive methodologies as potentially fruitful new sources of articles and innovation. In my interview with him, Adrian also said, "Recent statistical research has led to algorithms that allow us to exploit the richness of modern data sets by analyzing individual, contextual, and societal effects at the same time. This started with the EM algorithm and the bootstrap and more recent advances include the Gibbs sampler, Markov chain Monte Carlo methods, neural networks, and wavelets. No one knows yet if these are useful for sociology, and I hope that *SM* will take the lead in finding out and in extending them to fit the needs of sociologists." He said he also hopes that applications articles will cover a broader range of the field. "For example, medical sociology is a rapidly growing area with its own needs, and there are exciting methodological developments in macro sociology."

A little background on the new *SM* editor: Adrian is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and retains his Irish citizenship. He is Professor Statistics and Sociology at the University of Washington. He began teaching at the University of Washington in 1985 while on sabbatical from Trinity College, Dublin. He was appointed Associate Professor of Statistics and Sociology the following year and promoted to full Professor in 1990. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin (BA, 1976; MSc, 1977), and the Université de Paris VI (*Docteur De Troisième Cycle* in probability and mathematical statistics, 1980). He is married and has a daughter and a son.

Adrian is a prolific writer. He has authored or co-authored 51 refereed publications, 11 more articles that are under review, and 27 other items. His sociological writings are on social mobility, educational stratification, model selection, and the environment.

Adrian is best known in sociology for his Bayesian Information Coefficient (BIC), described in the ASR in a two-page comment that might have the highest ratio of citations to pages in the annals of sociology. The appeal of Raftery's BIC is how it provides a simple solution to a vexing problem. Most sociologists use statistical models to analyze data in order to describe the main features of the topic at hand. When they use the classical tools of statistical inference to test their models, they use the wrong criterion. Classical methods, e.g., the likelihood-ratio test for a loglinear model, "are designed to detect any discrepancies between the model and the observed data. With a large enough sample, the likelihood-ratio test will find them and reject even a good model...The problem is we should be comparing the models, not just looking for possibly minor discrepancies between one of them and the data" (Raftery, 1986, p. 145). Raftery's BIC is the solu-



Adrian Raftery

tion, and his approximation to BIC for the case of choosing a loglinear model was so simple [$L2 - d\ln(N)$] that it has been applied hundreds of times in the eight years since its publication. Adrian continues to work on BIC and will publish two significant articles next year in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. The goal of this work is to get sociologists to recognize the uncertainty that surrounds the choice of any model.

I met Adrian at the 1984 meetings of the International Sociological Association Research Committee on Stratification and Mobility (RC28). His presentation, subsequently published in *Quality and Quantity* as "Social mobility measures for cross-national comparisons" was so clear that I could tell in minutes not only that I disagreed with him but why. Clarity has proved to be a lasting trait; disagreement has not. That winter we

began a collaboration that resulted in an National Science Foundation grant, three published articles, and several more conference papers, mostly on educational stratification. Our most recent publication (*Sociology of Education*, February 1993) advances the hypothesis that class barriers to educational attainment are a function of the supply and demand at each level of education. From the premise that privileged parents have a strong interest in the advancement of their own children but almost none in the perpetuation of any existing class barrier, we derive four hypotheses that we give the collective label "Maximally Maintained Inequality" or "MMI." Our work is on Ireland, but the application of MMI to 13 other countries by the contributors to *Persisting Inequalities*, edited by Hans-Peter Blossfeld and Yossi Shavit (Westview, 1993) and in recent work on Russia shows it to be a very promising perspective on educational stratification.

Adrian's work on environmental issues is perhaps less well-known to sociologists. That is our loss. He has done important work in the field of alternative energy, including solar and wind power. He has criticized estimates of how safe nuclear power plants are (more exactly he has pointed out that the human population is not as safe as calculations about the probability of an accident at any one nuclear plant suggest because the risk accumulates across plants, adding up to a dangerously high probability of a major accident in any given ten-year period). In 1991 he published an important article on industrial accidents.

Adrian's most important work on envi-

ronmental issues is his contribution to estimating the population of bowhead whales (*Balaena mysticetus*). This work has resulted in articles in life sciences and environmental journals as well as in the *Report of the International Whaling Commission*.

Adrian has been an exemplar of the developing tradition of making software available to the research community immediately upon the publication of new methods. He archived his software for the analysis of mobility tables as early as 1983, and he has made BIC software available through StatLib, an archive for free statistical software on the Internet. In my interview with him, Adrian said that as *SM* editor, he intends to impress authors with the need for this kind of dissemination. "I will encourage authors to make software that implements their methods easily available, for example by anonymous ftp or via StatLib."

Adrian will be happy to talk with prospective authors about possible articles. The best way to reach him, though, is through the new node he has set up on the internet. Just address e-mail to: socmeth@stat.washington.edu.

Starting October 1, 1994, new manuscripts (four copies) for *Sociological Methodology* should be sent to: Adrian Raftery, *Sociological Methodology*, Department of Sociology, DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; (206) 685-9325; fax (206) 543-2516; e-mail socmeth@state.washington.edu. □

Etzioni Receives Honorary Degrees

Amitai Etzioni, PhD, a University Professor at The George Washington University, recently received honorary degrees from two institutions—The Colorado College (College Springs) and Connecticut College (New London).

In addition to receiving an honorary degree, Etzioni was selected to deliver the baccalaureate address at The Colorado College. The college traditionally invites speakers to address dimensions of the human condition and spirit using ethical and/or broad religious themes. Etzioni's May 22 commencement speech on "Rights and the Common Good" reflected his concern for community values in individuals' public and private lives.

On Saturday, May 28, Amitai Etzioni joined commencement speaker U.S. District Court Judge Kimba Wood and other distinguished honorary degree and college medal recipients for commencement exercises at Connecticut College.

Etzioni is one of five University Professors at GW—a title bestowed upon only the school's most distinguished faculty. His achievements in the social sciences include 20 years as professor of sociology at Columbia University (for a time as chairman of the department), senior adviser in the Carter administration, guest scholar at the Brookings Institution and the Thomas Henry Carroll Ford Foundation Professor at the Harvard Business School.

He is credited with founding the Communitarian Network in 1991—a national, nonprofit membership organization dedicated to shoring up the moral, social and political environment. The network mobilizes coalitions to develop innovative solutions to public problems. The

Communitarian perspective is articulated in the quarterly journal, *The Responsive Community: Rights and Responsibilities*; *The Communitarian Position Paper Series*; a newsletter, *The Communitarian Reporter*; and in Etzioni's latest book, *The Spirit of Community: Rights, Responsibilities and the Communitarian Agenda*. □

ASA/NSF Small Grant Proposals Due

The ASA/NSF Fund for the Advancement for the Discipline (FAD) invites proposals for the next round of its Small Grant Program. The program hosts two grant rounds per year, with proposals due on June 15 and December 15. The overall purpose of the program is to support the development of the discipline by funding small-scale research projects, conferences, and workshops. The program's specific purpose is reflected in three objectives: to provide venture capital support to research that has the potential for challenging the discipline; to influence the development and advancement of sociology through investing in a critical mass of creative scholars; and to stimulate new lines of research, new syntheses of emerging areas, and new networks of scientific collaboration through scientific conferences and workshops.

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 to 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 must be submitted to the Executive Office at the end of the project and unspent funds returned to ASA. Grant money may not be used for convention travel, honoraria, or PI's 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 15 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 nine complete and individually bound copies of the entire packet to: ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

ASA Committee Focuses on Graduate Education

by Carla B. Howery, Deputy Executive Officer

During his term as ASA President, William A. Gamson, Boston College, set in motion an initiative to identify challenges in sociology graduate education and to find departments with "best practices" that address these challenges. Gamson and his colleagues on Council, emphasized the importance of reflecting on graduate education for the coming decades, given market shifts, tight budgets in higher education, employment opportunities in sociological practice, and exciting intellectual developments in sociology and in interdisciplinary work. Certainly the Council did not seek any prescriptive document that would lay out a single model for graduate education.

The ASA Council, at its January 1994 meeting, created a Graduate Education Committee for a three year period with an unusually specific mandate. The Committee, chaired by William G. Roy, UCLA, is charged to oversee the preparation and dissemination of a set of appropriate products describing graduate programs that have had unusual success in achieving certain specific objectives. After a brainstorming session to come up with about 16 objectives, the Committee identified four as the ones they would address in year one of the project. Consider these issues in graduate education:

Making the MA a Meaningful Final Degree

Many PhD oriented graduate programs offer the MA mailing as a consolation prize for students who fail to complete their PhD. What programs are especially successful in emphasizing the MA as a meaningful final degree? What are the career lines for which such MAs are being trained? When a department offers the MA as a terminal degree, what are examples of strong program elements?

How do students in MA-only departments enhance the articulation with PhD departments if they go on to an advanced degree? What is the role and contributions of MA-only sociologists and departments to our profession?

Preparing Graduate Students as Teachers

What programs are successful in preparing students to be especially effective in teaching sociology? How can the future professoriate be exposed to a variety of academic settings (e.g., community colleges, 4-year liberal arts schools) to make better matches between faculty and setting? How can graduate students have progressive preparation from the TA-ship to solo teaching while in graduate school? How can they develop their careers integrating teaching and research?

Models for Professional Socialization of Graduate Students

Much of graduate education occurs out-

side the classroom. How can students be prepared in basic skills of writing and publication, professional presentations, funding and grants, norms and ethics of professional practice, and so forth? How can this preparation go beyond a positive adviser-advisee relationship to occur at the departmental level, relatively equally for all students? What have departments done, with pro-seminars, brown bag series, orientation programs, and so forth to insure professional socialization?

Models for Placement of Graduate Students

What are departments doing to prepare students for a variety of career paths? What kinds of preparation occurs for identifying job opportunities and preparing for them (e.g., videotaping mock interviews, presentations to faculty, preparing a professional portfolio)? How do departments advance the candidacy of its graduates, through "networking" or letters of reference, or other means? How have departments penetrated the "hidden job market" for opportunities beyond those advertised in the *Employment Bulletin*?

The Committee's Operating Plan

Given these four issues, the Committee asks departments to self identify if they feel they are effectively addressing one of these issues. Departments are encouraged to write a brief description of their work.

The Sociology GRE: Problems and Prospects

by Richard H. Hall, Chair, Sociology GRE Committee, SUNY-Albany

The Graduate Record Exam (GRE) in Sociology may be on its last legs. The Educational Testing Service (ETS), which is the parent organization, is going through the belt-tightening which all organizations have experienced in recent years. ETS is also beginning to computerize its exams. This combination of developments puts the Sociology GRE in jeopardy. As one of the subject tests with the lowest volume of examinees, it is not being computerized, thus it is a prime target for the budget cuts.

If these developments weren't enough, there is yet another factor which makes the Sociology GRE even more vulnerable. Over one-third of the people who take the Sociology GRE have had little or no sociology education. They are taking the exam to get up to 30 semester hours of credits in sociology in "external degree" programs. These external degree examinees tend to score much more poorly than examinees who are taking the exam as a graduate program entrance requirement. They also bring down the average scores and make the discipline appear intellectually weaker than it should.

There is a "catch-22" here, of course. If the external degree candidates were barred from taking the exam, the test's volume would then be even smaller, making the exam more vulnerable from that standpoint.

There is thus the problem of the discipline probably losing one of its symbols as a discipline. I doubt that many ASA members would be happy to see yet another indication of the erosion of the discipline.

There is a practical issue as well. Academic administrators, such as Deans, Vice Presidents, and academic budgetary and advisory committees make decisions and recommendations in regard to program support and program retrenchment. If a sociology department is perceived to be weak and the discipline that it represents is perceived not to be coherent, it is easy to recommend

that the department be disbanded or to actually disband it. These are not moot points. I made such a recommendation about one of our cognate discipline's departments on these bases when I served as a Dean.

Is this a lost cause? Perhaps not. The Sociology GRE has changed dramatically in the last few years. The most dramatic change has been the development of questions in a new format—"Sociological Reasoning." Each set of "Sociological Reasoning" consists of a 250-word excerpt from a sociological journal or book and 4-6 multiple choice questions that require examinees to "think like a sociologist" in interpreting and analyzing the excerpt. Field tests show that the "Sociological Reasoning" sets work very well and that the more sociology the examinees have had, the better they score on the "Sociological Reasoning" questions.

A second development is the verification that the content of the Sociology GRE is very close to what is being taught in undergraduate departments. ETS sponsored a discipline-wide "content representativeness" study which showed that the proportional distribution of items was nearly identical to the content of our undergraduate curriculum in terms of areas, such as theory, methods, stratification, race and ethnicity, and so on.

Furthermore, we have moved sharply away from items such as "According to Weber, ..." We do not want to under emphasize Weber, or Marx, or Durkheim, but we do not believe that memorizing ideas associated with names indicates much about a student's ability to succeed in a Sociology graduate program.

Some sociology departments doubt whether the Sociology GRE is useful for making admissions and funding decisions. In fact, ETS's research on predictive validity has shown that, even before the recent changes in the test, the Sociology GRE was better than the GRE General Test and as good as undergraduate grade-point-average at predicting first-year grades in sociology

graduate programs. The best prediction was obtained when all three predictors—undergraduate grades, Sociology GRE, and GRE General—were used concurrently.

If knowledge of the new developments and the test's predictive validity prompts more sociology departments to begin requiring the Sociology GRE, then we might not lose it. If more departments do not start losing it soon, I am quite sure it will be gone. □

Two Sections Approved; One More In Formation

The 1995 dues renewal notice will include the names of three more Sections. Sections on Rational Choice and Sociology of Religion have reached the required 200 members to become official ASA Sections. Members should join or renew on the dues renewal form. A new Section on International Migration was approved as a "Section in formation" and must enroll 200 members by 1996 to achieve full section status.

At its recent meeting, Council approved the by-laws for the Section on Sociology of Religion and International Migration; the by-laws for Rational Choice were approved last year. The International Migration Section, created to examine the sociology of transitional population movements, will be listed on the dues renewal form. Membership dues for sections in formation are \$4 for regular or student members. International Migration held an organizational meeting in Los Angeles, approved bylaws and elected officers. Ruben Rumbaut, Michigan State University, is the current chair.

Watch for these new sections on the fall dues renewal form. □

Who is the most appropriate person to contact in the department for more detailed information about your efforts?

Are there other graduate programs that you know of that have had unusual success in achieving progress on one of these issues?

The Committee has established four working groups to follow up on the materials submitted and to work with the departments to develop clear and transportable ideas on the topic. The final products will not identify "model programs" or try to rank order programs in effectiveness; instead, each working group will provide several models in different contexts for other departments to use as raw materials for their own program development. Ultimately, the working groups will disseminate these models through publications in the Teaching Resources Center, articles, *Footnotes*, and ASA chair workshops.

If you have materials you wish to send, please contact the following members of the Graduate Education Committee who are serving as coordinators of the working groups:

MA Programs: Dr. James Houglund, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506

Preparing Graduate Students to Teach: Dr. William G. Roy, Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024

Effective Professional Socialization: Dr. Bernice Pescosolido, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; and Dr. Donna Hess, Department of Rural Sociology, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57006

Effective Placement of Students: Dr. Maureen Kelleher, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115 □

Ideas on Rose Publications Sought

The ASA Committee on Publications is considering new ways of fulfilling the goals of Arnold and Caroline Rose publication bequest. Besides continuing the Rose Monograph Series in its current form, other possibilities include (some perhaps in addition to the traditional series, others replacing it).

■ Providing subventions to make possible publication of excellent work otherwise not commercially viable. The Rose Series would, in effect, be spread over various publishing houses;

■ Supporting innovations, in some form, to advance electronic publishing among sociologists;

■ Creating a new journal or subsidizing series of short publications aimed at disseminating sociological knowledge on important policy and public issues of wide concern within and outside the discipline.

The Committee invites responses, elaborations, and suggestions concerning these options as well as others. Feedback is needed by November 25 in order for the subcommittee to report in early December. The Chair of the Rose Subcommittee is Harvey Molotch, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. Other subcommittee members who may be contacted are: Dan Clawson, SADRI, University of Massachusetts, W-34 Machmer Hall, Amherst, MA 01003; Adrian Raftery, Department of Sociology, DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; and Sharon Zukin, CUNY Graduate Center, New York, NY 10036. □

What Makes a Quality Department?

Role of the Chair Workshop Tackles Questions at Annual Meeting

by Janet Mancini Billson, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs Program

What makes sociology departments strong? What are the assets that sociology departments bring to higher education in an era of economic constraints? What makes some departments vulnerable in an era of budget review and downsizing? These questions focused the agenda of the Role of the Chair Workshop held at the ASA Annual Meeting in Los Angeles. Over 60 department chairs from all over the country and from all types of institutions joined in the discussions across the two days.

To open the workshop, Christopher Vanderpool, Sociology Department Chair at Michigan State University, and Janet Billson, ASA, guided over 50 participants through a brain-storming session on "Linking the Department and the Institution." Chairs expressed several common concerns about both intra- and inter-departmental relationships, especially in an era of budget constraints: How to expand the departmental resource base, negotiate with deans, negotiate interpersonal strains within the department, and negotiate relationships between departments? They also searched for creative ways to manage faculty recruitment and support research and faculty development when fiscal resources shrink year by year. Other major concerns included how to deal effectively with equity issues; motivating alienated faculty members; dialoging around departmental visions; gaining recognition for sociology's contributions; improving the credibility of the discipline; and developing an intellectual community.

In spite of these concerns, chairs believe this is a "good time to be a sociologist" because of a wide array of disciplinary and professional strengths. Sociology brings a powerful cluster of research methods, creative theoretical paradigms, and macro-level analysis to the most pressing social and public issues of our times. Another strength centers on sociology's role as an integral part of the general education core curriculum and its key contributions to building interdisciplinary programs. The breadth of sociological expertise in organizational theory, gender and diversity, and social inequality allows departments to contribute meaningfully to such complex campus issues as racism and sexual harassment. Chairs noted the field's growing strength as a springboard to career paths. Other strengths included being able to view organizations, groups, and societies from rich critical perspectives, and a strong reputation in teaching.

Ironically, some of the discipline's weaknesses are the flip side of its strengths, chairs reflected. "We need to establish our relevance" in a time of shrinking budgetary pies because sociology on some campuses is perceived as an easy major and an unfocused discipline that is complicated by politically correct issues. Some argued that lack of involvement on campus (and even at the local, state, and national levels) operates to isolate sociology at the very time the discipline should be viewed as an integral part of institutional and higher education missions. At the same time, the media favors individual, micro-level analyses rather than structural explanations of events and problems. Furthermore, fragmentation within the discipline itself means that we are "not always sure of how to capitalize on our strengths." Sociology, chairs believe, is often hampered by privatization of junior faculty and cynicism of senior faculty, not to mention problems of department size and resource base.

Keynote speaker Graham Spanier, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, brought his experience as a sociologist/administrator to bear in his address, "Strengthening the Position of Sociology in the Academy." Spanier urged chairs to ensure that a department's mission is in tune with institutional missions, that linkages are forged between the department and emerging interdisciplinary programs, and that chairs know and disseminate information about their department's accomplishments.

Vanderpool stressed that although adminis-

trators sometimes view sociology as a "bastion of anarchy," we can "find excellence within ourselves by linking broadly" to programs both inside and outside academic institutions. Sociology struggles with competing definitions of sociology, competing personalities, and competing strategies for achieving an institutional identity. A department whose self-image centers around conflict, with regular complaints to the dean, makes itself vulnerable to criticism and possible cuts. A chair whose time is eaten away by attempts to arbitrate among warring factions becomes a target of disdain. Other faculty resist taking on the role of chair, mentoring declines, alienation creeps in, and creativity drops.

The only way out of the chaos of anarchy is to "be sociologists and study yourself," Vanderpool argued. *Leadership*, rather than technical administrative prowess, means disconnecting from a troubled past, staying realistic about the present, and building a future with the best young professors and a coherent curriculum that fits the broader institutional mission. He

challenged chairs to ask themselves these hard questions: "How have we fully developed the human resources in our trust?" "Would we run our family the way we run our department?" "Have we been 'audiences' to the life of the university rather than fully participatory actors in it?" "Have we been stewards of the future of the department?" A department is only as good as its faculty and students, and a discipline is only as good as its departments, Vanderpool concluded.

Dennis McSeveney, University of New Orleans, challenged participants to "solve" hypothetical problems that often confront department chairs in reality. In his interactive session, "Dilemmas Faced by Chairs: A Case Study Approach," cases highlighted a conceptual model of the chair as translator of the faculty to the administration and vice versa.

"National Trends in Sociology" (Research Data from the ASA Chair Survey), presented by Felice J. Levine, Carla B. Howery, and Ramon S. Torrecilha of the ASA Executive Office opened the workshop's second day.

Three break-out meetings facilitated communication among chairs of different institutional types who share mutual concerns and challenges: Chairs of PhD-Granting Programs, Chairs of MA/MS Programs, and Chairs of BA/BS and AA/AS Programs.

Reece J. McGee, former Sociology Department Chair at Purdue University, closed the workshop with a thought-provoking presentation on "Moving Forward When Budgets Are Moving Back." He, too, called for leadership rather than management and emphasized the need for chairs to reach out to all facets of the institution. Sociology departments should focus inward in resolving conflicts and focus outward on improving their image as quality programs with vision and high standards.

In addition to the Annual Meeting Role of the Chair Workshop in Washington, DC, in August 1995, two workshops are scheduled for regional meetings in spring 1995. Watch *Footnotes* for details. □

Spivack Community Action Research Fellowships

Program Description: To encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear in addressing community issues and concerns. Fellowship applications are encouraged from sociologists seeking to work in community organizations, local public interest groups, or community action projects. Fellowships appointments will run for the duration of the project, whether the activity is to be undertaken during the year, in the summer, or for other time-spans.

Eligibility: Fellowship applications are encouraged from sociologists in academic settings, research institutions, private and non-profit organizations, and government. Advanced graduate students who are near completion of their degrees are eligible to apply, but the Fellowship cannot be used to support doctoral dissertation research.

Fellowship Ideas: Fellows are expected to work in relevant community organizations or actions projects. The proposed work can include such activities as needs assessments, empirical research relevant to community activities or action planning, the design and/or implementation of evaluation studies, or analytic review of the social science literature related to a policy issue or problem. Innovation placements and plans are encouraged. Fellows may also be called upon by ASA to participate in press briefings, testimony, or other presentations related to the subject area of the fellowship.

Awards: Fellowship are likely to range from \$1,000 - \$2,500 to cover direct costs associated with the project; these funds cannot be used as a salary stipend. Approximately four Fellowships will be awarded each year.

Application Process: Fellowship applications will be accepted until February 15, 1995 for awards to be announced by the end of March 1995. Fellowships may commence as early as April 1995. Applications should include the following:

- A 3-5 page description of the project, including a detailed budget. The description should set forth the goals of the project, how it will be carried out, and its fit to the action objectives of the community organization or project. Any products from this activity should also be described.
- A time schedule
- Resume of applicants
- A letter from an organizational sponsor

Please send application to: Spivack Community Action Research Fellowship, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

March 1 Deadline

1995 Congressional Fellowship

The ASA encourages applications for the 1995 Congressional Fellowship. The Fellowship is funded by the American Sociological Foundation and is part of the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Past Fellows include Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College, and Peter Cookson, Jr., Adelphi University. Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, is the current Congressional Fellow. Her placement is with the Presidentially-appointed Bipartisan Committee on Entitlement and Tax Reform.

The Congressional Fellowship opportunity brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC as a part of a sabbatical or on leave from an academic or applied setting for the summer or part of the calendar year. The sociologist works as staff in Congress or for a Congressional agency (e.g., the Office of Technology Assessment or the General Accounting Office). The Fellowship allows a sociologist to bring the knowledge of our discipline to bear on important issues and to learn more about the policymaking process. ASA joins with other associations' Congressional Fellow Programs to offer orientation, meetings, and support for the person selected. The person will work closely with the ASA's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with possibilities for Congressional staff or press briefings, public speaking, writing issue papers, and other opportunities.

Each applicant should have a general idea about the area of interest, some experience in client-driven work, good writing skills, and a commitment to the policy process. It is helpful to investigate some placement possibilities in advance, or to suggest some in the letter of interest. The letter should highlight the link between one's sociological expertise and a current policy issue. Be sure to specify the time span available to undertake the fellowship placement.

The stipend for the Fellowship is \$5000.

Send a statement of interest and a vita to: ASA Congressional Fellowship, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Materials must be postmarked by March 1, 1995.

The "Lost Generation" Survey Preliminary Analysis of Qualitative Responses

by Margot B. Kempers, Chair, ASA Committee on Employment

In 1990 and 1991, the ASA Committee on Employment mailed survey questionnaires to 1,301 individuals who received their PhD in Sociology between 1974 and 1984. The goal was to gather systematic data on this "lost generation"—so named because the supply of graduates greatly exceeded the demand for sociology doctorates during these years. After adjusting for selection and mailing errors, a total of 1,206 questionnaires were deemed usable; 431 completed questionnaires were returned for a response rate of 35.7%. A summary of the survey findings, indicating that "most respondents have been able to secure jobs that matched their training", was presented in the February 1993 issue of *Footnotes*.¹

This brief report aims to broaden an understanding of the needs and concerns of this cohort by analyzing responses to the single qualitative question on the form: "How could the American Sociological Association improve it services to you?" Out of 431 respondents, 175 did not comment; 116 were members, 58 were nonmembers, and one did not indicate. Eighteen of the 256 who provided comments indicated that they were satisfied members of ASA. Of the remaining 238 respondents, 154 were members and 84 were nonmembers. While many respondents wrote brief comments, a small minority committed themselves to very lengthy, detailed replies. I reviewed all of the responses for repeated observations regarding what the organization can and should do. I didn't attempt to tally all individual or "onetime" suggestions² or to isolate those statements that expressed only a willingness to provide follow up interviews.

Within these parameters, a number of interrelated themes emerged. I organized members' and nonmembers' responses around several themes: organizational relevance; journals/publications; finances; enhancing the public status of the discipline; applied sociology; and improving the discipline as a whole.

Theme 1: Organizational relevance and outreach. Several members responded to the question by asking what services ASA does provide, and several others commented that ASA "is not relevant" to their area. There was a repeated call to support teaching activities and resources (at the Annual Meeting), and to better publicize the ASA's Teaching Resources Center. Again and again, the suggestion was made to assist faculty at four-year colleges with research grants and workshops, or, as was put by another half dozen respondents, to focus less on elite schools and work for decent wages/conditions "for the rest of us."

Related to this were calls for continued organizational support for women and marginal sociologists (i.e., part-timers, unemployed, late degree recipients), and for a rethinking of how personal connections are involved in business and paper selection decisions. Six member respondents urged the organization to better facilitate networking, both inside and outside academia, regarding jobs and research. An equal number called for either a stronger global orientation or a more activist stance towards social problems. A number of comments implied that some members would like to be more actively involved in the organization.

The comments of nonmembers fell into two basic categories. The first includes those who feel that ASA does not meet their needs

and/or is irrelevant and noninclusive, speaking only "to itself" (25 respondents). Lumped together in this category are sociology PhDs who champion applied work and resent the ASA emphasis on academic sociology; sociologists who "never hear from the ASA" and who feel like outsiders; and individuals who admit a basic disenchantment with the field in general and/or ASA in particular, and who prefer being left alone.

A second set of comments from nonmembers includes suggestions that if acted upon, might encourage nonmembers to join. Perhaps influenced by the survey itself, a dozen urged ASA to provide more information on career paths for sociology graduate students, to respond to the experiences of those who left teaching for various reasons and who now find it nearly impossible to return to tenure-track teaching, and to take an active role in publishing information about jobs (both in and out of the academy). Several complained of a bias against teachers and faculty at small colleges ("backwater places") who cannot break into researching and publishing. Four who recommended increased subfield emphasis suggested separate section meetings, regional and/or international networking, and simply better representation of field of interest at the Annual Meetings. Finally, six individuals suggested the organization promote links between U.S. academics/institutions and those in developing nations, providing information on research, consulting, and teaching opportunities to foreign nationals.

Theme 2: Journals. Although the number of comments regarding journals was not high, the nine members and eight nonmembers who referred to publication issues were clearly dissatisfied. The two groups expressed similar desires for a general refocusing towards a more diversified pool of authors, topics, and methods and a more "interesting" and "user-friendly" set of publications that would be of interest to undergraduates and applied sociologists.

Theme 3: Fees and funding priorities. Thirteen nonmembers cited high prices as a problem that ASA should address; nine called for lower fees and/or reduced memberships, three urged the organization to provide something in return for the expensive dues, like "a meal or a decently catered reception or two" at meetings, and one said the journals cost too much. Twenty-two members commented on financial issues, with nearly half arguing that the ("prohibitive") dues keep out many potential members. Two other money matters concerned members: the need to lower costs at Annual Meetings (both registration fees and accommodations) and the need for ASA to take a more active role in lobbying for financial aid for students and for education in general.

Theme 4: Improving the status of the discipline. There were over two dozen suggestions that the organization take an active role in promoting social research and sociology and in enhancing public awareness of the discipline's value. The call for a PR campaign was made by members and nonmembers alike. More than a dozen members argued the need to improve the public image of sociology and to actively promote the quality work being done by sociologists. The other major recommendation made by a handful of members was that the ASA improve and increase its lobbying efforts. The nine nonmember comments urged the association to combat public misconcep-

tions that sociology is "silly" and "touchy-feely," and to address student fears that the discipline is irrelevant and/or "dying."

Theme 5: Applied sociology. The issue of organizational standing and legitimacy for sociologists who work in applied settings is important to many of the survey respondents. Although one nonmember basically dismissed ASA as irrelevant to the applied setting, many other nonmembers encouraged the organization to "discard its snob attitude towards applied work," to bridge the distance between theory and application,³ to strengthen the Section on Sociological Practice, and to focus more on practical solutions to "real world" problems. There were similar comments from members on the theme of applied sociology. Over and over the suggestion was made to enhance services to sociologists who work outside sociology departments and outside academia.

More than a dozen members wrote that the organization could/should increase its relevancy by making it "legitimate for sociologists to be sociologists" in community-based, action-oriented settings. One way to achieve this legitimacy would be to encourage students to move into applied work. ("If the ASA and sociology as a field expect the sociological imagination to move into applied settings, then that is where some of the best, not worst, students need to go.") The overwhelming majority of comments urged a greater acceptance of applied sociology and expansion of sociological practice and licensing. At the same time, it should be noted that two members urged the organization to "get away from this move."

Theme 6: Strengthening the discipline. A final set of comments focused loosely on getting more students into the field and enhancing the quality of their training, and strengthening the discipline in general. Here there were many more comments from members than nonmembers (39 and 8, respectively), but in both instances the comments were far-ranging. Nonmembers urged the association to: standardize training; provide continuing education; emphasize research techniques (as well as applied methods); and balance a commitment to both teaching and research.

Members recommended that ASA: develop guidelines to assist in promotion/tenure decisions; promote networks across professional associations; encourage more interdisciplinary work; provide more professional workshops (on new statistical methods and techniques and on grantsmanship); and value teaching more. The most common suggestion was that the organization work to increase job opportunities for sociology PhDs in and out of the academy (and to better publicize the same). There was concern with the training of undergraduates as well as graduate students; six members called for greater focus on "job-related" skills and qualitative and quantitative field training ("...I cannot find any competent sociologists to hire."), and three others called for more association assistance for undergraduate majors, graduate students, and postdocs.

Conclusions: My goal in putting together these materials has been to make it easier for the Committee on Employment to decide how to proceed on both the qualitative information in the 1990-91 survey and a proposed second wave of questionnaires (see Ellen Rosen's Annual Report, Committee on Employment, January 1993, paragraph 5). Many of the individuals who took

the time to respond to question #8C were eager to communicate their strongly held ideas. As this review points out, sociologists in and out of the ASA frequently think in similar ways. It seems important to communicate this to the ASA Council, which is "in touch" with many of the concerns of its constituency.

It seems equally important to convey the message that there are many sociologists with concerns that go beyond "employment" who also appear willing to make the association stronger and more responsive. At this stage, I would urge that the Committee handle this qualitative information in the same manner that attentive managers might deal with "Suggestion Box" suggestions—with care, respect, and a sense of timeliness.

A Selection of Individual Suggestions

- Strengthen social policy and program evaluation.
- Support the hiring of mid-level PhDs, not just recent grads and full professors.
- Teach graduate students how to teach.
- Lower dues and registration fees for veterans.
- Resurrect Theory, Culture, and Society.
- Help the profession by eliminating the publication of 99% of what is now published.
- Develop mechanism to help new scholars into publishing.
- Combine *Footnotes* and the *Employment Bulletin* into a single publication.
- Publish for captive audiences of young people.
- Work to establish a three-course load maximum for all sociologists.
- Address bias/discrimination against religiously committed sociologists in the academy.
- Work toward more representation in ASA activities from Rocky Mountain and western states.
- Conduct a needs assessment of ASA members.
- Foster respect and harmony among subfields. Compile comparative information on sociology departments on issues like salary ranges, institutional support, etc.
- Hold Annual Meetings over spring break in exotic and tropical locales.
- Stop sending life insurance ads to members with no dependents.
- Keep sending life insurance ads to all members.
- Get out of the ideology business. Promote serious science.
- Spell my name correctly.
- Publish one of my papers in *ASR*.

Footnotes

¹Thomas A. Lyson, Gregory D. Squires, The "Lost Generation" of Sociologists. An important discussion of methodological problems and analytical limitations of the study is found in Ross Koppel's "Open Forum" letter in the May 1993 *Footnotes*.

²However, many thoughtful recommendations deserve consideration. For example, one member urged the ASA to provide (more) sign interpretation at meetings.

³For example, one nonmember respondent pointed out that Annual Meetings could be more relevant if individuals who had worked in prisons were invited to chair sessions and to share their wealth of front line experiences: "In my twelve years of prison work I have met one other PhD sociologist in a prison but have read thousands of articles by sociologists about prisons. □"

ASA Sections Bestow Awards in Los Angeles

Aging

Doctoral Dissertation Award



Cheryl Elman

This year's winner of the Section on the Sociology of Aging Doctoral Dissertation Award is Cheryl Elman. Elman earned her doctorate in sociology at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill in 1993. Prior to her doctoral work, she received a master's degree in public health from Chapel Hill, a bachelor's degree in psychology and philosophy from Syracuse University, and a nursing degree from SUNY. Elman has just completed a year of post-doctoral work at the Center for Demographic Studies at Duke University.

Elman's dissertation is titled, "Household Structure, Local Economies, and the Labor Force Attachment of Elderly American Males in 1910: A Contextual Analysis." It is a historical-quantitative analysis of the interconnection between work, household life, and local economic contexts for men over the age of 65. The work illustrates historical interrelationships between aging, economic independence, kinship supports, and household structure, and the role of larger collectivities such as the State in assisting dependents. This piece and several other papers from the dissertation are currently under review with various journals.

Distinguished Scholar Award



Jill Quadagno

Jill Quadagno, a Mildred and Claude Pepper Eminent Scholar in Social Gerontology and Professor of Sociology at Florida State University, is an internationally recognized expert on aging and public policy. She served as a Visiting Scholar at Cambridge University in 1979 where she began research for *Aging in Early Industrial Society: Work, Family and Social Policy in Nineteenth Century England* (1982). She also published *The Transformation of Old Age Security: Class and Politics in the American Welfare State* (1988), and *Unfinished Democracy: Rights, Race and American Social Policy* (1994). Her outstanding record of teaching and research earned her a University Teaching Award at Florida

State University, an NSF Visiting Professorship at Harvard, and election to the National Academy of Social Insurance.

In addition, her service to the discipline has included membership on editorial boards (e.g., *American Sociological Review*, *The Gerontologist*, and the *Journal of Aging Studies*), election as a member of the ASA Council and then as ASA Vice President, and, most recently, to the Chair of the ASA Section on the Sociology of Aging. Readers of her work, students from her classes, colleagues past and present applaud this exceptional scholar and teacher.

Alcohol and Drugs

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award



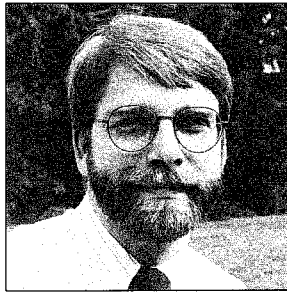
Harrison Trice

The Alcohol and Drugs section presented its first award, for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship, to Harrison Trice, Professor Emeritus in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. For forty years, Harrison Trice has been a key figure in the sociological analysis of alcohol and drugs. Among his published books are such classics as *Alcoholism in America*, *Spirits and Demons at Work: Alcohol and Other Drugs on the Job*, and *Implementing Change: Alcohol Policy in Work Organizations*. He has written outstanding monographs such as *The Problem Drinker on the Job*, *Alcoholism in Industry, Emotional Health and Employer Responsibility*, and *Strategies for Employee Assistance Programs: The Crucial Balance*. His major contribution lies in his integration of the study of alcohol and drugs with the study of the workplace. Harrison Trice has been responsible for bringing together occupational and organizational sociology with the study of alcohol and drugs. Struggling against those who would trivialize the importance of this subject, he stood steadfast and persevered. Harrison Trice has changed both his discipline and his specific area of research concern, and has influenced many lives along the way.

Culture

Graduate Student Paper

The 1994 recipient of the Sociology of Culture Section Graduate Student Paper Award is Matthew P. Lawson, a graduate student at Princeton University. His paper is entitled *Free to Choose: Submission in the lives of Catholic Charismatics*. The paper's central thesis is that "the relationship with God represented in charismatic ritual discourse becomes a pattern for participants' relationships with important social others." In particular, Lawson believes that the relationship of submission and loyalty he finds



Matthew P. Lawson

embodied in religious practices such as speaking in tongues becomes a model that adherents' apply more broadly in their social relationships. He illustrates this argument through an analysis of the impact of conversion experiences on major social relationships, such as marriage. In doing so, Lawson proposes that a Weberian emphasis on the relationship between religion and the legitimation of authority be united with a Durkheimian focus on the symbolic representation of social relationships in ritual. The paper is based on the author's study of a charismatic Catholic prayer group in Chicago, including both participant observation and life history interviews with current and former members.

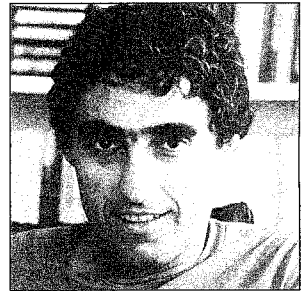
Award for Best Article



Nicola Beisel

Nicola Beisel of Northwestern University won the Best Article prize for her paper "Morals Versus Art: Censorship, the Politics of Interpretation, and the Victorian Nude," (*ASR*, 58 [1993], 145-62). The paper skillfully analyzes conflicts surrounding the meaning of photographic reproductions of nude paintings in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century. Beisel demonstrates that these images were differently judged as art or obscenity even by those in similar structural locations. Avoiding a reductionistic class determinism and extending Bourdieu in creative ways, Beisel argues that interpretations of cultural objects become believable when they draw on and reproduce cultural schemes tied to social structure, and when they facilitate the construction of attractive self images. Honorable mention is awarded to William A. Corsaro for "Interpretative Reproduction in Children's Peer Culture" (*Social Psychology Quarterly*, 55(1992), 160-77), an ethnographic study of children's routines. Corsaro draws on Piaget and Vygotsky to develop an innovative theory of childhood socialization, through which the adult culture is reproduced as children creatively appropriate bits and pieces of it as they fashion their own unique collective culture.

Book Award

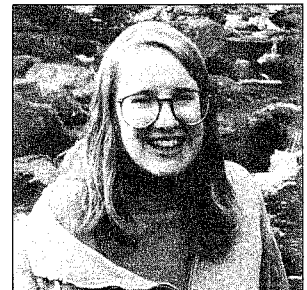


Gideon Kunda

Gideon Kunda is the recipient of the 1994 book award for the Sociology of Culture Section for *Engineering Culture: Control and Commitment in a High-Tech Corporation* (Temple University Press, 1992). Kunda's thesis is that the evolution of a self-consciousness managerial ideology leads to oppressive claims on the selfhood and privacy of workers. The twist of irony here is that contemporary managerial practice has been built on the contributions of social scientists who have observed (more often critically than not) effective means of control and discipline in the workplace. Managers have been careful readers and have innovatively applied what they have read. On the basis of ethnographic research in the Engineering Division of High Technologies Corporation, Kunda describes the workings of "strong culture." His discussions have far-reaching implications for understanding rhetoric, mystification and the insidious way that authority operates in organizations, with implications for all social settings. Gideon Kunda is currently teaching at Tel Aviv University. Members of the Book Award Committee: Judith Blau (chair), Priscilla Ferguson, and David Snow.

Environment and Technology

Marvin E. Olsen Award



Glynis Daniels

Glynis Daniels received her BA in sociology from George Washington University and is currently a graduate student at Pennsylvania State University. In her Master's thesis, "The Forest Related Content of Children's Textbooks: 1950-1991", she measured the prominence of six environmental themes (conceptions of the human/nature relationship) as applied to forest issues. Her continuing work involves refining these themes in order to contribute to both the conceptualization and measurement of environmentalism. She is also interested in the history of environmentalism, the political economy of pollution and natural resource usage, and

See Awards, page 12

Section Awards, *continued*

environmental justice. Honorable mention to: Valerie Kuletz, University of California, "Ecofeminism: Feminist Symbolics and a Politics of Diversity"; Anna Triandafyllidou, European University Institute, San Domenico di Fiesole, Italy: "Environmentalism and Political Culture"; and David John Frank, Stanford University: "The Formation of International Environmental Treaties."

Distinguished Contribution Award



Frederick Buttel

The Environment and Technology 1994 Award for Distinguished Contribution to the Section was presented to Frederick Buttel (University of Wisconsin). Buttel has pioneered in four sociological areas: environmental attitudes, energy, agriculture, and, recently, biotechnology. His well known works include *Sociology of Agriculture and Energy and Society* (with Craig Humphrey).

Family

William J. Goode Book Award



Gay C. Kitson

The Family Section William J. Goode Book Award for the most outstanding book-length contribution to family scholarship was presented for *Portrait of Divorce: Adjustment to Marital Breakdown* by Gay C. Kitson with the assistance of William Holmes. The book tackles the entire process of divorce including the issues of children, social support, economics, attachment, and adjustment. The work relies on multiple sources of data, each of which addresses a different part of the process. The book integrates theory, previous literature, and original data analysis in creative ways. The volume is not only comprehensive in addressing important issues related to divorce, it is presented in a very readable form.

Law

Distinguished Book Award

Sociology of Law Section Distinguished Book Award co-winners are Donald Black,



Jonathan Simon

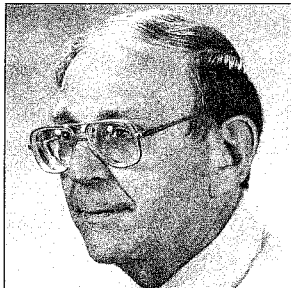
The Social Structure of Right and Wrong, and Jonathan Simon, *Poor Discipline: Parole and the Social Control of the Underclass, 1890-1990*.

Donald Black also authored *Behavior of Law, Manners and Customs of the Police*, and *Sociological Justice*. He served as co-editor of the *Social Organization of Law* and editor of *Toward a General Theory of Social Control*. Black is currently teaching at University of Virginia in the Department of Sociology and the Law School. *The Social Structure of Right and Wrong* offers new theoretical perspectives on social control, moralism, and law. (See additional text under Theory)

Jonathan Simon, an Associate Professor of Law at the University of Miami, received his JD from University of California-Berkeley Law School, and his PhD from the Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program. From 1990 to 1992, he was an assistant professor of political science at the University of Michigan. Simon's research has focused primarily on the role of law in managing and codifying violence and harm. He has published on policing, penology, constitutional politics, and civil liability. Currently he is completing a book on the emergence of risk management practices and discourses in public and private institutions.

Mental Health

Lifetime Contribution



David Mechanic

The 1994 award for Lifetime Contribution was given to David Mechanic, Rene Dubos Professor of Sociology at Rutgers University. Mechanic was Chair of the Section on Sociology of Mental Health in 1992-1993. He has written numerous books, including *Students Under Stress*, and *Mental Health and Social Policy* (which went to three editions). He has published about 250 articles. Mechanic has been Director of Medical Sociology and Mental Health Training Programs at the University of Wisconsin and at Rutgers, with many successful graduates. The committee stated that Mechanic has had "a broad, profound,

and enduring effect on the field of the sociology of mental health." Mechanic delivered a lecture entitled "Models of Illness and Illness Behavior."

Best Dissertation



Pamela Braboy Jackson

The 1994 award for Best Dissertation was given to Pamela Braboy Jackson, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Duke University. Her dissertation was entitled "The Context of Transition Events Across the Life Course: The Effects of Prior Event Sequencing on Adult Mental Health." The awards committee stated that "the dissertation is an elegant integration of structural stress theory and the developmental perspective, with a strong empirical application." Ilan Meyer, of Columbia University, received an honorable mention for his dissertation on minority stress.

Methodology

Section Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award



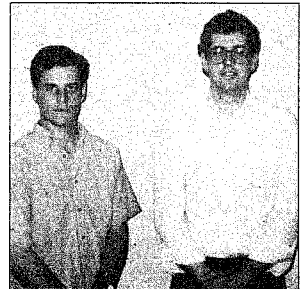
Nancy Brandon Tuma

Nancy Brandon Tuma, Stanford University, has been a pioneer in developing, disseminating, and applying techniques of event-history analysis in social research. Her 1976 paper in the *American Sociological Review* on multivariate hazard rate models, and many articles since, have defined event history analysis in sociology, demography, and related fields. Her early work was followed by articles rich in theory, method, and policy analysis dealing with the effects of welfare income on marital dissolution, by articles on event-history analysis, by a comprehensive monograph on stochastic models for quantitative and qualitative outcomes, by the introduction of tools for the analysis of unmodeled heterogeneity, and by a general computer program (RATE) that served as the standard tool for event-history analysis for many years. Tuma and her co-workers have provided new methods for the analysis of diffusion in time and space and for the analysis of locally parametric but globally nonparametric "models" for hazards. Almost all substantive and methodological areas in sociology and demography have been influenced by

Tuma's models and methods. She has changed the ways we think about sociological data and draw inferences from those data.

Organization and Occupations

Thompson Award



Vincent J. Roscigno (l) and M. Keith Kimble

The James A. Thompson Award, given annually by the Organization and Occupations Section to the best graduate student paper in the area, has been awarded to two doctoral candidates at North Carolina State University, Vincent J. Roscigno and M. Keith Kimble. Their paper, "Elite Power, Race, and the Persistence of Low Unionization in the South," uses county-level data on union membership in North Carolina to explore the social and economic conditions that affect union formation in a key Southern state. Focusing on the effects of land ownership, industrial patterns of labor control, and racial composition, Roscigno and Kimble's paper casts new light on the question of Southern labor and demonstrates how the meaning of economic inequality varies for workers in different social categories.

Named as Honorary Mention for this year is a paper written by Olga Suhomlinova, a doctoral candidate at Duke University. Entitled "Organizational Transformation in the Post-Soviet Economy," Suhomlinova's paper draws on resource dependency and ecological theories to explain why certain parts of the Russian construction industry have struggled to gain independence from State control, while others have not.

Weber Award



Robin Leidner

The Weber Award of the Organizations and Occupations Section was given to Robin Leidner, University of Pennsylvania, for her book, *Fast Food Fast Talk*, published by the University of California Press. It analyzes the scripting of interactive service work such as MacDonald's fast foods, insurance sales (fast talk) (and in a side com-

See Awards, page 13

Section Awards, *continued*

ment, survey research interviewing). The book is based on observation and semistructured interviewing in these two fields. It extends the "work process" analysis of routinization and deskilling to service industries, and suggests substantial revisions to those theories. It also contributes to analysis of gender in the workplace, adult socialization, secondary labor markets, and worker consent.

Leidner argues that scripting has two main forms, an empowering form to help (mainly male) workers to control interaction with clients, as in insurance sales, and a controlling form to keep workers (mostly female) from interfering with organizational purposes by humanizing the conversation. The book is theoretically and empirically deep, but is easily accessible to undergraduates and the general intelligent reader.

Peace and War

Elise M. Boulding Student Paper Award



Tracy X. Karner

The winner of the 1994 Elise M. Boulding Student Paper Award of the Section on Peace and War is Tracy X. Karner, who has just completed her PhD in Sociology at the University of Kansas-Lawrence and currently holds a postdoctoral position with the Gerontology Center there. Karner received her BS in Design from the University of California at Davis and her MA in Sociology at Idaho State University. Her paper, "Fathers, Sons, and Vietnam: Masculinity and Betrayal in the Life Narratives of Vietnam Veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder," is from her dissertation. Using data from interviews with Vietnam combat veterans and participant observation on a PTSD unit of a VA hospital, Karner explores idealized social and actual father models and images in veterans' life narratives. She shows how following their fathers' outdated models of masculinity denied the sons attainment of male adulthood and left them suspended in a marginalized social position.

Honorable mention goes to "The Impact of Family Supportive Policies and Practices on Organizational Commitment" by Mary Christina Bourg, who has completed her MA in Sociology at the University of Maryland-College Park and is now teaching at West Point.

Distinguished Career Award

The Peace and War Section presented its 1994 award for a distinguished career of scholarship, teaching and professional service to Elise Boulding, Professor Emerita of Dartmouth College.

Playing a central founding and nurturing role in the Peace and War Section and many other organizations for the policy-relevant study of peace-building and war



Elise Boulding

prevention, Boulding has worked internationally as scholar and activist.

The intellectual breadth of her research and commentary, appearing in over 150 publications, has enriched understanding of the contribution of socialization, women, images of the future, and international nongovernmental organizations to creating an environment for peace. A revised edition of her book on change in women's roles over four millennia, *The Underside of History*, was republished in 1992. Recent works, *Building a Global Civic Culture* and *Building Peace in the Middle East*, focus on transnational voluntary associations.

Boulding's influence has extended well beyond the U.S. and academic settings. Her capacity to listen, ability to develop close relations with people, confidence that what she and others do can have significant and helpful effects, and faith that attention to research and theory can serve moral purposes, have inspired both scholarly production and citizen action.

Population

Otis Dudley Duncan Award



Douglas Massey (l), Nancy Denton, and Otis Dudley Duncan

Douglas Massey, Population Research Center, University of Chicago, and Nancy Denton, SUNY-Albany, received the third annual Otis Dudley Duncan Award for distinguished scholarship in social demography for *American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass*. The selection committee noted that this book was "A singularly appropriate selection for the Duncan Award because it is so centrally located within the traditions of some of Duncan's best work. It's intellectual ancestry goes back to *The Negro Population of Chicago*, by Dudley and Beverly Duncan (1957)."

"*American Apartheid* boldly presents the linkages between the causes and consequences of residential segregation, and the relationship between persistent poverty and segregation is articulated with careful attention to detail. The book reminds us of how the life chances of groups can be

shaped by their demographic circumstances. It is an exemplar of sociological demography at its best, in clear continuity with the Duncan intellectual legacy."

The entire Section on the Sociology of Population, including the members of the Award Selection Committee (Omer Gallo, Chair, Gillian Stevens, and Calvin Goldscheider) extend congratulations to Doug Massey and Nancy Denton. The Section was especially honored to have Dudley Duncan come to the awards ceremony to present Doug and Nancy with their award.

Science, Knowledge and Technology

Robert K. Merton Award

The ASA Section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology has selected Harry Collins and Trevor Pinch, Department of Science and Technology Studies, Cornell University, as recipients of its Robert K. Merton award for their book, *The Golem—What Everyone Should Know About Science*. In this volume, Collins and Pinch adapt "the work of professional historians and sociologists [themselves included] for a more general audience." Through seven case studies, from the work of Pasteur and debates about relativity to experiments on worms and memory, the authors show that experiments alone do not settle scientific controversies. Instead, as in the case of cold fusion, for example:

"The critics cite a preponderance of negative results as grounds to dismiss the controversial phenomenon and any residual positive results are explained away as incompetence, delusion or even fraud. The proponents, on the other hand, account for the negative results as having arisen from the failure to reproduce exactly the same conditions as used to obtain positive results."

Having demystified scientific expertise, the authors conclude that citizens can base their involvement in decisions about science on a more even mixture of trust and skepticism.

Stephan Fuchs has been awarded honorable mention for his book entitled *The Professional Quest for Truth: A Social Theory of Science and Knowledge*.

Graduate Student Paper Award

The SKAT Section has selected co-recipients for the 1994 graduate student Hacker-Mullins Award. Charis Cussins of the Science Studies Program at University of California-San Diego was chosen for her paper, "Cycles of Conceivability: The Construction of the Normal Woman in an Infertility Unit." Based on participant observation in a California hospital, Cussins explores the way in which the "normal woman" as child-bearer is constructed in the daily practices at the infertility unit. She examines how the taken-for-granted assumptions of unit staff shape the socio-natural world of the clinic and how the interpretation of statistics affects individual treatments and clinic policy.

Cussins' co-recipient is Scott Frickel, a sociology graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In "Submarine Thermal Reactor Mark-I: Successful Science and the Geography of Actor-Networks," Frickel uses the actor-network approach to understand the U.S. Navy's decision to support the development of a nuclear powered submarine after World War II. Frickel hopes his paper adds to the conceptual repertoire of the actor-network approach by showing "how forces external to laboratories and beyond the direct control of scientists and engineers nevertheless play an important role in shaping the content of science."

Theory

Theory Prize



Donald Black

Standing firmly in the tradition of Georg Simmel, Donald Black, University of Virginia, offers a formal analysis of the structural relativity of right and wrong. Winner of the Theory Section's Theory Prize, Black's formulations of the abstract propositions that govern a vast variety of social control processes and their location and direction in social space are at once parsimonious yet also applicable across a broad array of social settings and historical epochs. Black's vivid and powerful theorizing on the social variation in the form, style, and quantity of human conflict and the application of morality remains insightful and original; his elegant models are quintessentially sociological and almost unlimited in scope. Researched in respect to diverse contemporary and historical settings and utilizing ethnographic evidence, *The Social Structure of Right and Wrong* addresses a central and under-theorized topic in sociology, and does so in a creative and masterful fashion.

Honorable mention went to Nancy Jay's *Throughout Your Generations Forever* (The University of Chicago Press, 1991). An erudite, original, and exceptionally well represented study, Jay offers an innovative and cross-cultural explanation of the manner in which ritual sacrifice is related to patriarchal gender relations.

More Section Awards will appear in November Footnotes. □

Awards, *from page 6*

Boston, Dallas, Chicago, Denver, Little Rock, Milwaukee, Houston, Kansas City, San Jose, Seattle, and St. Louis.

In the field of higher education, he has authored *The Ivory and Ebony Towers* (1981), a comparison of the experiences blacks and whites in black and white colleges, and a critical evaluation of university policies on testing, admissions, and retention. *African-Americans and the Doctoral Experience* (1991) shows the importance of mentoring, networking, and financial security in production of black scholars. Willie has also served on the Board of the Social Science Research Council, and on the ASA Council and ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, where he supported such programs as the Minority Opportunity Summer Training Program and the Minority Fellowship Program.

Throughout his career, Willie has had the courage to challenge injustice. In 1962, he personally confronted the whites-only swimming pool at the ASA convention hotel in St. Louis. He was a leader of the movement in the Episcopal church to ordain women priests; he participated in an unauthorized ordination service, which led *Ms. Magazine's* tenth anniversary issue to designate him as a male hero. Professor Willie's work—in the tradition of Dubois-Johnson-Frazier—deserves our recognition as a most important contribution to our discipline, and to our history as a nation. □

Highlights, from page 1

LA with balmy nights just right for sitting outside and chatting with friends. The Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) took advantage of the summer night by using the large outdoor terrace at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel for the 21st annual get-together of friends and alumni after the opening plenary session. Many attendees (and ASA staff members) enjoyed the gently blowing late night breeze, beach music playing in the background, and colored lights dressing up the plaza. The Honorary Reception which followed the ASA Awards Ceremony and Presidential Address offered a "Taste of Los Angeles" which ranged from Chinatown to Olvera Street to Venice Beach and Beverly Hills. The Teaching Endowment Fund benefit dinner transported attendees directly into the Olvera Street district for authentic Mexican cuisine. The fun was not limited to ASA events though; attendees at SSSP's banquet reported a lovely evening spent at the oldest active winery within the city limits of Los Angeles.

The 20th anniversary of ASA's Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) was celebrated with two special events on Saturday night, August 6. The evening began with a "Comedy Hour with Bertice Berry," the nationally known comic and television talk show host who also holds a doctorate in sociology from Kent State University. One of the hour's highlights occurred when Berry convinced several audience members to assist her, including President Bill Gamson, who donned a Tina Turner wig and wowed the audience with a bravura performance. Berry obviously enjoyed performing for a group of sociologists, and she was in turn appreciated for her social commentary with a sociological perspective.

Noche de Cultura kicked off after the Berry comedy hour. This late night fundraiser featured Latina/o entertainers such as Monica Palacios, musical group Goddess 13, poet Teresa Mendoza, and Latin Mariachi band Mercedes Marquez. MFP supporters and celebrants were treated to a wide variety of perspectives and flavors at this successful event organized and hosted by the ASA Section on Latina/o Sociology. Over \$2,000 was raised to benefit the Minority Fellowship Program.

Special program features also provided an unusually interesting scope of activities for meeting attendees. The "Spotlight LA" component included the opening plenary session plus six special sessions, a book forum, local tours, and a series of film/video screenings. The well-attended opening night plenary focused on the 1992 Los Angeles rebellion, with the Reverend Cecil Murray (Senior Pastor, First African Methodist Episcopal Church) leading the panel discussion. Other LA sessions addressed issues of global economy, media and the urban crisis, ethnic communities, commerce and culture in the entertainment industry, and immigration politics. Video and film documentaries which explore the many cultures and scenes that converge in Southern California were run on a continuous schedule over three days of the meeting, while local tours took attendees to the Simon Wiesenthal Center and Beit Hashoa Museum of Tolerance, Gay LA and AIDS Project Los Angeles, Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Monterey Park, Jewish Los Angeles, and Murals of Mid-City LA, or on guided walking tours of downtown LA.

The third annual Research Support Day started with a workshop devoted to opportunities for federal funding and the development of competitive research proposals. A special session followed where key officials from the Clinton Administration and federal funding agencies addressed current science policy and the role of the social and

behavioral sciences. The afternoon was filled with poster displays by 21 major organizations that provide funding and infrastructural support for the social sciences.

The Presidential Plenary best illustrated the new thrust of session format changes envisioned by President Gamson and the 1994 Program Committee. Reflecting the participation theme of the meeting, the Committee developed several interactive format options for session organizers to consider when creating their sessions. These options included a learning group format, where a meeting room is set in roundtables and attendees at each table are given a specific task or idea to discuss, and partly interactive formats involving limited formal presentations and increased audience participation. Gamson devoted his Presidential Plenary to an interactive learning group format, and the change was noticed immediately by everyone who entered the room where the plenary was held. Seating was available at any of a hundred tables, with a designated facilitator for each table along with copies of the Presidential Address. Gamson opened with a short explanation of the session format, presented introductory remarks describing his paper and presenting two central dilemmas discussed in it, then asked the audience to participate in small group discussions aided by the table facilitators, some of whom reported back to the entire group. Gamson responded to the reports and offered some concluding remarks.

Based on comments heard at the session and gleaned from the annual meeting surveys, some attendees were obviously unnerved by the format change. Others were very pleased with the experiment, even going so far as to state "Don't go back to the old boring idea of having the President speak for 30-45 minutes!" Many session organizers besides the President did heed the Program Committee's request to vary session formats to provide more audience interaction, and the experiences were nearly all reported positively.

The new Business Meeting forum was yet another example of the interactive thrust of this year's meeting. Oral reports from ASA Officers were eliminated and will instead appear in print via *Footnotes*. Introductory remarks by the Executive Officer opened the business meeting after attendees visited the complimentary continental breakfast bar. The President chaired a discussion on new procedures for submitting resolutions to Council for action and initiated the open forum for members to air issues and express concerns. Discussion focused on "Changing Gender Composition in Sociology: Politics and Possibilities," an issue proposed by the ASA Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology. The ensuing discussion was lively, if a bit one-sided. The new format and a timely topic seemed to interest more members in the affairs of the discipline and profession.

As the 1994 Annual Meeting came to a close after five busy days in Los Angeles, even the weather reflected a letdown. Our fellow social scientists in the American Psychological Association (APA) arrived in the

city for the 1994 APA annual meeting to be greeted by one of the worst heat waves of the summer. And, APA attendees had much more ground to cover between the convention center and downtown hotels than the pleasant two blocks walked by sociologists for their meeting week.

The close proximity of sister association meetings to the ASA meeting hotels created a memorable summer meeting experience, the first time in over 30 years that ASA has met in Southern California. For those interested in registration statistics, a brief chart giving the top ten meeting sites that hosted the top fifteen meetings by registration count is given below.

Best Attended ASA Meeting Sites

City, Year	Registrants	Sessions
Pittsburgh, 1992	3,923	377
Washington, DC, 1990	3,818	312
New York City, 1973	3,804	172
New York City, 1976	3,768	213
Los Angeles, 1994	3,766	431
San Francisco, 1989	3,712	299
Montreal, 1966	3,616	140
Cincinnati, 1991	3,573	324
Boston, 1979	3,535	234
Washington, DC, 1970	3,515	92
Washington, DC, 1985	3,383	246
New York City, 1986	3,369	258
Miami Beach, 1993	3,346	367
New York City, 1980	3,331	206
Chicago, 1977	3,320	234

Plan to meet your friends and colleagues in Washington, DC on August 19-23, 1995 for another jam-packed, eventful ASA Annual Meeting! □



Everyone thought the food at the Welcoming Party and Reception was very welcoming!



The Departmental Alumni Night was held around the pool on a lovely California night.



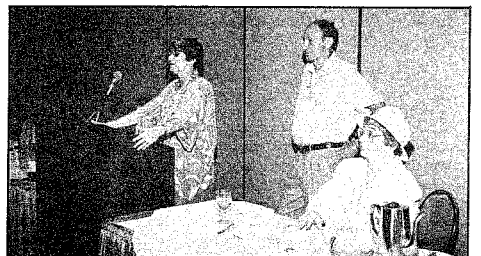
"Cafe ASA" continues to be an attraction in the exhibit area, where nearly 80 exhibitors displayed their books, software, and other products.



A bit less Presidential, Gamson dons a Tina Turner wig and does a number with Bertice Berry at the Minority Fellowship fundraising event.



A special event was the celebration for the 20th anniversary of the Minority Fellowship Program.



ASA Executive Officer Felice Levine, at podium, summarizes key ASA events at the Business Meeting, with President William Gamson and Secretary Arlene Daniels also on the dais.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) 1995 Annual Meeting will be held March 7-11, 1995, in Boston, MA. Theme: Justice at the Crossroads. Contact Robert Langworthy, 1995 ACJS Program Chair, University of Cincinnati, Department of Criminal Justice, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389, (513) 556-5835, FAX (513) 556-3303.

The American Psychological Association, in collaboration with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM), will convene the third interdisciplinary conference on September 13-16, 1995, in Washington, DC. Theme: Work, Stress, and Health '95: Creating Healthier Workplaces. Deadline for proposals is January 13, 1995. Contact Lynn A. Letourneau, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242, (202) 336-6124, FAX (202) 336-6117.

The Association for the Sociology of Religion meetings will be held August 18-20, 1995, in Washington, DC. Theme: Community, Globality and Research Paradigms in the Sociology of Religion. Deadline for proposals is January 15, 1995. Contact Peter Beyer, Program Chair, Department for the Study of Religion, University of Toronto, 123 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2E8, (416) 978-2395, FAX (416) 978-1610, e-mail: pbeyer@epa.sutoronto.ca.

The Association for the Sociology of Religion will co-sponsor two special sessions at the 1995 American Sociological Association Annual Meeting in August 1995 in Washington, DC. Session #12 is Entitled "Religion and Political Conflict Cross-Nationally." Session #13 is "Religion, Values and Community." Deadline for submissions is January 1, 1995. Contact Helen Rose Ebaugh, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204-3474.

The Conference on Gender Research will be held on November 4-6, 1994, in Columbus, OH. The Department of Sociology at Ohio State University is inviting applications on gender research for college seniors and recent graduates considering graduate study in sociology. All travel, housing, and meal costs will be covered by the department. Deadline for applications is September 23, 1994. Contact Marieke van Willigen, Department of Sociology, 300 Bricker Hall, 190 North Oval Mall, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210-1353, (614) 292-6681, e-mail: mmvannwil@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu.

The Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) will hold its 65th Annual Meeting on March 30-April 2, 1995, in Philadelphia, PA. Theme: For the Children. Submit 750-1,000 word abstracts on the theme or any topic of sociological interest by October 15, 1994. Contact ESS Papers Committee, Davita Silfen Glasberg, Department of Sociology, Box U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-2068, (203) 486-4423.

The European Community Studies Association (ECSA) will hold its Fourth Biennial International Conference on May 11-13, 1995, in Charleston, SC. Deadline for submissions is November 15, 1994. Contact William Burros, European Community Studies Association, 405 Bellefield Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, (412) 648-7635, FAX (412) 648-1168.

The Federal University of Bahia, the Graduate Program in Sociology and Anthropology, the Graduate Program in History, and the Research Program will hold an International Conference on October 23-26, 1995, in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. Theme: The Colour of Bahia. Attention will be given to the following issues, within an historical perspective and as to more recent trends: mestiçagem, creolisation and syncretism; terminology of ethnic identity and colour; negotiation and resistance; ethnic organization and public policies; ethnic identity and colour in the labour market, in education, and in relationship with poverty; social mobility; comparative studies; ethnic identity and religion; and moder-

nity, globalization and ethnic identity. For further information contact Jocelio Teles dos Santos, Edwin Reesink, or Maria Rosario Carvalho, Graduate Program in Sociology and Anthropology, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Estrada de Sao Lazaro 197, Bairro Federacao, cep.40210-730 Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, phone and FAX 55(71)235-4635.

Global Awareness Society International will hold its Fourth Annual Conference on May 19-21, 1995, at East China Normal University, Shanghai. Theme: Global Population and the Environment. Deadline for submissions is December 15, 1994. Contact James C. Pomfret, Treasurer, Global Awareness Society International, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815, (717) 389-4594, FAX (717) 389-3890, e-mail: pomfret@b486.bloomsu.edu.

The Conference on the History of Women Religious will be held on June 18-21, 1995, in Milwaukee, WI. Theme: Beyond Convent Walls: Women Religious in Historical Context. Send four copies of one page proposals with a curriculum vitae by October 15, 1994. Contact Florence Deacon, OSE, Department of History, Cardinal Stritch College, Milwaukee, WI 53217-3985.

The Honors Program Student Association (HPSA) sessions will be held at the American Sociological Association Annual Meeting August 19-23, 1995, in Washington, DC. Submissions are now being accepted for presentations. Graduate and undergraduate students working in all areas of the discipline are encouraged to submit. Special paper sessions, including "Crime and Deviance," "Issues in Social Psychology," and "Dissertations in Progress," as well as more general roundtables are now being organized. Deadline for the first round of submissions is December 1, 1994. For information on roundtables contact Sherry Marshall, Roundtable Coordinator, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 7150, Colorado Springs, CO 80933. For information on paper sessions contact Michael R. Fraser, HPSA Manager, Social and Demographic Research Institute, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, MA 01003, (415) 545-3981, e-mail: fraser@soc.umass.edu.

The Jewish-Mennonite-Ukrainian Conference Committee will be held August 28-31, 1995, in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Theme: Jew, Mennonites, and Ukrainians: Their Experience in Canada. Deadline for proposals is November 15, 1994. Contact Bert Friesen, Jewish-Mennonite-Ukrainian Conference Committee, 370 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2K1.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is establishing new application deadlines for its Conferences Program. Beginning in 1995, these deadlines will be: May 15, with awards to be announced by the following December; and December 15, with awards to be announced by the following August. Contact Conferences Program, Division of Research Programs, Room 318, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506, (202) 606-8210, e-mail: nehres@gwuvm.gwu.edu.

The New College of the University of South Florida will sponsor its seventh biennial conference on Central and Eastern Europe on March 30-April 1, 1995. The focus will be on recent changes, however, all 19th and 20th century topics are welcome in sociology, history, other social sciences, and interdisciplinary fields. Deadline for proposals is December 15, 1994. Contact Lasso Deme, Program Coordinator, New College of the University of South Florida, Sarasota, FL 34243-2197.

The Political Economy of the World-System XIX Annual Conference will be held on April 20-22, 1995, in Coral Gables, FL. Theme: Latin America in the World-Economy. Send a detailed abstract by December 1, 1994, to both Roberto P. Korzeniewicz, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, FAX (301) 405-5743, e-mail: rk81@umail.umd.edu; and William C. Smith, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124, FAX (305) 284-2863.

The Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics will hold its 7th International Conference on April 7-9, 1995, in Washington, DC. Theme: Economics, Ethics, and Ethnicity: Social Identity and Conflict. Session organizers should provide a brief description of the session, with names and complete mailing addresses of the participants by January 15, 1995. Paper presenters should submit an abstract of papers by February 8, 1995. Session moderators/chairs should provide themes of interest by March 1, 1995. Contact the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics, University of Mexico, 2808 Central Avenue, SE, Albuquerque, NM 87106, (505) 277-5081, FAX (505) 277-4215, e-mail: sase@bootes.unm.edu.

The Society for the History of Authorship, Reading, and Publishing (SHARP) will hold its Third Annual Conference on July 15-17, 1995, at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. SHARP welcomes proposals for papers dealing with the creation, diffusion, or reception of the written word in any historical period. Deadline for proposals is November 1, 1994. Contact Jonathan Rose, History Department, Drew University, Madison, NJ 07940.

The Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction will hold its 1995 Gregory P. Stone Symposium on May 19-21, 1995, in Des Moines, IA. Theme: Talking at the Borders: Marking and Blurring Interactionist Boundaries. Contributions focusing on symbolic interactionist sociology and cultural studies, including deconstruction, poststructuralism, poststructuralist feminism, critical theory, postmodernism, queer theory, subaltern or postcolonial studies, and American pragmatism are invited. Deadline for proposals is December 1, 1994. Contact Herman, (515) 271-2936, ah7301@acad.drake.edu; Schneider, (515) 271-2158, js2861@acad.drake.edu; or Sheltan, as044@acad.drake.edu, (515) 271-4594. Proposals may be sent to the Department of Sociology, Drake University, Des Moines, IA 50311.

The Sociological Practice Session of the American Sociological Association (ASA) will be held during the ASA Annual Meeting, August 19-23, 1995, in Washington, DC. Presentations and papers are welcome in best practices, professional papers, roundtables, and poster sessions. Contact Stephen F. Steele, 901 Randall Road, Severna Park, MD 21146, phone/FAX (410) 544-6814, or phone (410) 541-2369.

The Southwestern Sociological Association Meeting will be held in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Science Association on March 22-25, 1995, in Dallas, TX. Theme: History and the Social Sciences. Deadline for submission of papers, abstracts, or other program material to session organizers is October 15, 1994. Contact D.E. Palmer, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504-0198, (318) 482-6044, FAX (318) 482-6195, e-mail: cep4690@usl.edu.

The Women's Caucus, an affiliate of the Southwestern Social Science Association (SSSA), will hold its annual meeting on March 22-25, 1995, in Dallas, TX. The Caucus is an interdisciplinary association of women and men that seeks to promote gender research and encourage the participation of women in professional meetings. The Caucus sponsors sessions at the SSSA annual meeting and offers opportunity for networking and support. Deadline for paper submissions is November 1, 1994. Contact Ray Darville, Department of Sociology, Box 13047, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3047, (409) 568-2256, e-mail: f.darville@cs.vax.sfasu.edu.

The University of Leicester Faculty of Law is sponsoring a Conference on September 5-7, 1995, in Leicester. Theme: Human Rights 2000. Proposals are invited which examine, from a multi-disciplinary perspective, a wide range of issues relating to human rights, civil liberties and criminal and civil justice. Contact Tony Bradney or Matthew Craven, Faculty of Law, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH, phone 0533 522363, FAX 0533 525023.

An international conference on Visualization of Categorical Data will be held in Cologne, Germany, on May 17-19, 1995.

The conference is organized by the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, University of Cologne, Germany, in cooperation with Michael Greenacre, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona. Papers which bridge the theory of visualization techniques and their interpretation in social science applications, focusing on methodological aspects as well as empirical studies are welcome. Submission deadline is January 31, 1995. Contact Jörg Blasius, Universität zu Köln Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, Bachemer Str. 40, D-50921 Köln, FAX ++49-221-4769444, e-mail: blasius@ibm.zu.uni-koeln.de.

The Washington State University Interdisciplinary Graduate Student Conference (GRESCO) will be held February 24-26, 1995, in Pullman, WA. Theme: The Intersections of Gender, Race, Ethnicity, Class, and Sexual Orientation in Scholarship and Teaching. Submission deadline is November 1, 1994. Contact GRESCO Conference, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-3140, (509) 335-2361, FAX (509) 335-1676, e-mail: balltt@wsuvm1.cse.edu.

The Women and Gender in Science conference will be held May 12-14, 1995, in Minneapolis, MN. This conference will bring together historians, philosophers, sociologists, scientists, teachers, and others interested in current research on women and gender in science. Presenters will include scholars who recognize that women have engaged in science and technology throughout history and seek to understand how women's participation has been undertaken and understood, promoted and discouraged, and envisioned and realized. It will also involve researchers who explore how women's absence and the dominance of men in science has had an impact on the processes and outcomes of scientific experimentation and theorizing. Proposals must include two copies of a two-page abstract and a short curriculum vitae by September 10, 1994. Contact Lori Graven, Women and Gender in Science Conference, Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 216 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive, SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0139, (612) 625-9023, FAX (612) 626-1632, e-mail: lgraven@maroon.tc.umn.edu.

Women in the Military Meeting will be held on March 4, 1995, in Buffalo, NY. Proposals for a paper or panel are being sought on the subject of women in the military, the role of women in combat, the issue of discrimination against women in the military, the role of women in the military health professions, and the recent experiences of women in the military. Deadline for submissions is November 30, 1994. Contact Philip Gray, Division of Liberal Arts, D'Youville College, One D'Youville Square, 320 Porter Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14201-1084, (716) 881-3200, ext. 6542, FAX (716) 881-7600, e-mail: pgray@ubvm-sc.buffalo.edu.

PUBLICATIONS

For a series on Comparative Diaspora Studies, the University Press of Mississippi solicits manuscripts offering fresh comparative and interdisciplinary perspectives on race and ethnicity in the United States. Submissions should place the experiences of American racial and ethnic groups in a comparative domestic or international diaspora context. Studies are encouraged that synthesize concepts and methods drawn from the social sciences and humanities and that offer broad appeal for classroom and general public use. Contact Seetha A. Srinivasan, Associate Director and Editor-in-Chief, University Press of Mississippi, 3825 Ridgewood Road, Jackson, MS 39211-6492, (601) 982-6205, FAX (601) 982-3217.

Current Perspectives in Social Theory invites submissions for its 1996 volume. This is an annual journal dedicated to publishing articles across the spectrum of perspectives within social theory, conceived of in a broad and interdisciplinary sense. To submit a manuscript, send four copies and a one-page abstract by January 15, 1995, to Jennifer M. Lehmann, Editor, Current Perspectives in Social Theory, Department of Sociology, 741 Oldfather Hall, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324.

Family Perspective is announcing plans to publish a special issue on "Health and the Family" with guest editor Steven R. Hawks. The issue will emphasize a broad approach to the topic of health and family. Topics relevant to the special issue include, but are not limited to, health care reform, family influences on physical and mental health, coping with illness in families, family centered health promotion, measuring and/or defining family health, families and sexually transmitted diseases, families and health care institutions, and health issues for homeless families. Submit four copies by December 15, 1994, to Steven R. Hawks, Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-7000, (801) 797-1485, FAX (801) 797-3759.

International Journal of the Addictions invites researchers to submit papers for a special issue to be dedicated to "Substance Use, Homelessness and Refugees: An International Overview." Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate by December 10, 1994, to special issue Guest Editor Timothy Johnson, Associate Director, Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 6905, Chicago, IL 60680, (312) 996-5310.

The Journal of Applied Sociology is published annually by the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS). The journal is dedicated to the work of sociologists who seek to improve social life through the application of sociological perspectives. Its goal is to help develop basic sociology through the feedback of these application experiences. It provides an avenue of expression to those who want to improve the effectiveness of training sociologists for the applied roles of clinical practice, program evaluation, administration, and consultation. The journal is addressed to a wide audience of practitioners, policy makers, teachers, and students committed to the application of sociological knowledge. Send in four copies and a \$10 submission fee (waived for SAS members) to John S. Miller, Editor, Department of Sociology, Southern Work and Criminal Justice, Southwestern Louisiana University, 51U 767, Hammond, LA 70402, (504) 549-2101, FAX (504) 549-5014, e-mail: jsmiller@sehu.edu.

The University of Florida would like to hear from anyone who is currently doing research or theoretical work on sex discrimination. Proposed papers, preferably abstracts, are welcome. Contact Joe Feagin, University of Florida, Box 117330, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Research in Community Sociology invites submissions for a special Volume (V) on "Urban Poverty." Theoretical and empirical research oriented papers focusing on the lifestyles and life chances of different segments of poor people in cities; evaluation of policies and programs related to unemployment, housing, single parent families, etc., and cross-national comparative studies will be considered. Submit three copies before November 1, 1994, to Series Editor, Dan Chekki, The University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9 Canada, FAX (204) 786-1824.

Research in the Sociology of Organizations is a special issue on the cross-cultural analysis of organizations. Preference will be given to articles which attempt to bridge the micro-macro gap in the cultural analysis of organizations, and which are more sociological in nature. Papers submitted to this volume should be analytical as opposed to descriptive, with a focus on the organizational level. Papers that either generate or test theories in which culture, ethnic identity, and/or related variables are the focus of attention will be positively considered. Papers which replicate tests of mainstream theory in alternative cultural contexts will also receive strong consideration. Researchers interested in submitting a manuscript for consideration are asked to submit four copies of their manuscript by May 1, 1995, to Peter Bamberger, NYAS-SILR, Ives Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Rutledge M. Dennis and Dan Green are editing an anthology on "Marginality" and invite those interested to submit manuscripts. Articles may approach marginality from historical or contemporary perspec-

Continued on next page

Call for Papers, continued

lives as well as focus on marginality as it relates to race, class, and gender. Contact Rutledge Dennis, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444, (703) 993-1440, home (804) 358-8198.

Social Thought is now reintroduced as **Social Thought: The Journal of Religion in the Social Services**. Joseph J. Shields, Associate Professor in the National Catholic School of Social Service, will serve as Editor of the journal, now to be published by The Haworth Press, Inc. As a quarterly, the journal will focus on topics pertaining to institutional and noninstitutional religion in relationship to the development and delivery of social services. The journal welcomes papers dealing with sectarian and non-sectarian approaches to spirituality and ethics. The journal is also interested in philosophically oriented articles which deal with innovations in professional paradigms, world views, conceptual frameworks, and the philosophy of social work. Articles submitted should be written in APA style and not exceed 20 pages, exclusive of bibliography and tables. Contact Joseph J. Shields, Editor, *Social Thought: Journal of Religion in the Social Services*, The Catholic University of America, National Catholic School of Social Service, Shahhan Hall, Washington, DC 20064, (202) 319-5458, FAX (202) 319-5093.

Sociological Imagination announces a special issue on sociology and social action. Papers are welcome discussing the theoretical relationship between sociology and social action, papers documenting sociologist/activist relationships, papers about activist sociologists, papers debating the role of sociology in social action, and other possible topics. Send four copies of submission by January 20, 1995, to Guest Editor, Randy Stoecker, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606.

Social Psychology Quarterly is publishing a special issue on Gender in Social Interaction. Submissions are being sought for theoretical and empirical papers that contribute to an understanding of how gender structures social interaction in general or in particular social contexts or domains. Submissions are encouraged from a wide variety of theoretical and methodological traditions in social psychology and sociology. Deadline for submissions is July 1, 1995. Send one copy to Cecilia Ridgeway, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, and send one copy to Lynn Smith-Lovin, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Undercurrent is an interdisciplinary journal for analysis of the present. The journal seeks to publish analysis of the present in terms of discourses, events, representations, classes, or cultures. The journal also seeks to publish analysis of the present from diverse intellectual perspectives—feminist, historical, ethnological, sociological, literary, political, semiotic, philosophical, and cultural studies. Article length varies from 500-1,000 words to 7,500 words. Submissions and queries can be sent in any of the following ways, in order of preference: e-mail: heroux@darkwing.uoregon.edu and note in the subject field that this is a submission to *Undercurrent*; mail a floppy diskette with your text in ASCII or WordPerfect; or mail two copies of your essay to *Undercurrent*, Erick Heroux, Department of English, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

West Georgia College Studies in the Social Sciences will celebrate its 33rd year with a thematic issue on postmodern ethics, Fall 1995. Essays, from a postmodern or poststructuralist slant, can be theoretical, applied, or culture critique on any topic from environmental ethics to art/literature/film criticism to feminism to post-colonialism to critical legal studies to cyberethics. Topics can also include debates with other perspectives, e.g., the Frankfurt School, anarchist, pragmatism, Marxism, hermeneutics, existentialism, etc. Length 20 pages, double spaced, including notes. Deadline is April 1, 1995. Contact Marc J. LaFontaine, Department of Sociology,

West Georgia College, Carrollton, GA 30118, (404) 836-6505, e-mail: marj@sun.c-westga.edu.

Women's Health: Research on Gender, Behavior and Policy is a new scholarly journal dedicated to advancing knowledge of the psychological, social, and cultural processes that affect women's physical health, and how gender influences health-behavior relationships, illness and health care. Beginning publication in March 1995, it will provide a unique publication outlet. The diverse topics and methodological approaches that can be considered under the heading of women's health have led both to a growing literature and new research efforts aimed at informing health policy. The journal encourages submissions from a diverse range of behavioral and social science disciplines, theoretical perspectives, and methodological approaches. The quality and appropriateness of conceptualization and method are more important than any particular perspective or methodology. The primary intent of the journal is to publish original research, but the journal also will publish theoretical and review articles, methodological articles, and policy analyses that represent integrative advances for understanding women's physical health. Contact Kathleen Dolan, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., 365 Broadway, Hillsdale, NJ 07642, or Tracey A. Revenson, Editor, Box 335, The Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8099, e-mail: tar@timesqr.cuny.edu.

Papers reporting research on natural disasters for a book focusing on interdisciplinary aspects using qualitative research methods are being accepted for review from the following perspectives: anthropology, communications, marketing, material culture, psychology, and sociology. Papers should be 30 to 50 pages in length and present a qualitative approach to problems/areas of study following earth-quake, fires, floods or hurricanes of disastrous proportions. Cultural, cross-cultural, global, emic/etic or phenomenological perspectives are preferred. Papers will be blind reviewed by two editors, and will be selected for publication on the basis of their contribution to the study of disaster-related topics. Papers should not have been previously published in their current form. Send a 75-word abstract and short biography of the author(s) by December 1, 1994, to Shay Sayre, Department of Communications, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92634-9480.

I am seeking original articles on subtle sex discrimination for an edited book. Theoretical and methodological articles are welcomed. Quantitative or qualitative studies should document how subtle sex discrimination works in any of the following: government, law, military, the media, family, religious institutions, politics, business, industry, and/or education. I am also interested in research outside the United States as well as about women of color. Submit a 500-word abstract by January 1, 1995, to Nijole Benokraitis, Department of Sociology, University of Baltimore, 1420 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21201, voicemail: (410) 837-5294, FAX (410) 592-6006, e-mail: eanbmano@ube.ubalt.edu.

Meetings

October 2-5, 1994. Human Genome Conference, Washington, DC. Contact Ellen Cooper, Sr., American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 326-6431, FAX (202) 789-0455, e-mail: ecooper@aaas.org.

October 20-21. The Bureau of Justice Statistics and The Justice Research and Statistics Association (BJS/JRSA) National Conference, Atlanta, GA. Theme: Myths and Reality in Criminal Justice. Contact Justice Research and Statistics Association, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 624-8560, FAX (202) 624-5269.

October 21-23. The National Conference of Independent Scholars (NCIS) second conference, Oakland, CA. Theme: Independent Scholars: Finding an Audience. Contact

NCIS, P.O. Box 5743, Berkeley, CA 94705, or call Joanne Latler (510) 947-1791.

October 26-29. 20th Annual Meeting of the Mid-South Sociological Association, Lafayette, LA. Contact Frances Star, Department of Sociology, Grambling University, Grambling, LA 71245, (318) 274-2803.

October 27-30. The Association for Humanistic Sociology (AHS) Annual Conference, Raleigh, NC. Theme: Seeking Unity and Justice in a Multi-Dimensional World: Sociological Strategies for Pedagogy, Research, and Social Change. Contact Woody Doane, Hilyer College, University of Hartford, West Hartford, CT 06117, (203) 768-4878, FAX (203) 768-5043, e-mail: doane@uhavax.hartford.edu.

November 5. New England Sociological Association Fall Conference, Boston, MA. Theme: Violence. Contact Gregg Carter, Social Science Department, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI 02917, (401) 232-6186, FAX (401) 232-6319, e-mail: gcarter@research1.bryant.edu.

January 19-22, 1995. The Third American Association for Higher Education (AAHE) Conference, Phoenix, AZ. Theme: Faculty Roles and Rewards. Contact Eugene Ricks, Director, AAHE Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards, One Dupont Circle, Suite 360, Washington, DC 20036-1110, FAX (202) 293-0073.

March 3-4. Women's Studies Conference, Middle Tennessee State University. Theme: Women and Power. Contact Angela Hague, MTSU Women's Studies Conference 1995, MTSU, P.O. Box 420, Murfreesboro, TN 37132, (615) 898-2579, FAX (615) 898-5038.

March 7-11. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Boston, MA. Theme: Justice at the Crossroads. Contact the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Northern Kentucky University, 402 Nunn Hall, Nunn Drive, Highland Heights, KY 41099-5998, (606) 572-5634, FAX (606) 572-6665.

March 19-23. The Census Bureau's 1995 Annual Research Conference (ARC 1995), Arlington, VA. Contact Maxine Anderson-Brown, ARC Conference Coordinator, Office of the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, (301) 763-1150.

March 22-25. The Third World Conference Foundation, Chicago, IL. Theme: Peace, Democracy and Development into the 21st Century. Contact Roger K. Oden, or Winberg Chair, Program Co-Chairs, 21st Annual Third World Conference, 1507 East 53rd Street, Suite 305, Chicago, IL 60615, FAX (312) 241-7898.

March 30-April 1. Conference, cosponsored by the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD), the National Institute for Dispute Resolution (NIDR), and the American Bar Association's Dispute Resolution Section, Commission on Mental and Physical Disability Law, and Commission on Legal Problems of the Elderly will be held on Disability, Aging, and Dispute Resolution in Washington, DC. Contact Collaborative Approaches, AARP Consumer Affairs, 601 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20049.

April 26-30. Association for Death Education and Counseling (ADEC) 17th Annual Conference, Miami, FL. Theme: Weaving Our Tapestry: Common Threads Across the Lifespan. Contact Susan C. Slaninka, West Chester University, Department of Nursing, West Chester, PA 19383.

May 14-19. Luxembourg Income Study Workshop, Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Washington, DC. Contact Nicole Ladewig, LIS Administrative Assistant, 426 Eggers Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244, (315) 443-9042, FAX (315) 443-1081.

June 22-24. The American Association of University Women (AAUW) Symposium, Lake Buena Vista, FL. Theme: Achieving Gender Equity in the Classroom and on the Campus — The Next Steps. Contact AAUW, 111 16th Street, NW, #5188, Washington, DC 20036-4873, (202) 785-7759.

Funding

The University of California-Los Angeles' Institute of American Cultures, in

cooperation with the University's four ethnic studies research centers, offers fellowships to postdoctoral scholars in support of research on African Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanos/as, or American Indians. The Institute promotes the activities of these four major research 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. Contact the fellowship director of the appropriate UCLA ethnic studies center: UCLA, Center for Afro-American Studies, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1545, (310) 206-8009; UCLA, American Indian Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1548, (310) 825-7315; 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.

Consulting Psychologists Press and the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) Research Advisory Board are soliciting research proposals that will extend knowledge of the validity of the MBTI assessment tool. Funding is available for direct support and for materials and scoring. The next submission deadlines are November 1, 1994, and May 1, 1995. Contact Director of Research, Consulting Psychologists Press, P.O. Box 10096, Palo Alto, CA 94303, (800) 624-1765, ext. 119, FAX (415) 969-8608.

The Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños at Hunter College, CUNY, will award two full-time postdoctoral Rockefeller Fellowships to academic and independent scholars in 1995-96. Rockefeller Fellows will join Centro scholars in advancing comparative critical analyses on The Cultural Politics of Education. The Centro invites applications from scholars who are exploring issues of race, class, ethnicity and gender in education from the perspectives of excluded communities in the US, Latin American and Caribbean, Africa, or other industrialized and immigrant countries. All fellows must be in full-time residence at the Centro. Full stipend is \$34,000 and up to \$3,000 for extra costs of relocation and health benefits. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1995. Contact Program co-directors Rina Benmayor and Antonio Lauria, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, Box 548, New York, NY 10021, (212) 772-5687 or 772-5696, FAX (212) 650-3673.

Cornell University is offering Graduate Research Assistantships for the 1995-96 academic year in an NSF-funded interdisciplinary Research Training Group in Conservation and Sustainable Development. Primary research sites are in the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica. Students undertake a major in a relevant discipline and minor in Conservation and Sustainable Development. Major fields include Agricultural and Resource Economics; Animal Science; Botany; Developmental Sociology; Ecology and Evolutionary Biology; Education; Entomology; Natural Resources; Plant Breeding; Plant Pathology; Soil, Crop and Atmospheric Science; and Zoology. Contact John Schellhas, Department of Natural Resources, 10 Fenow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-3001.

Applications are invited for the 1995 Fichter Research Grants. Awards will go to research on the subject of women and religion. A total of \$2,000 is available. Applicants must be members of the Association of Religion at the time of submission. A proposal of not more than five pages should outline the rationale and plan of research. A detailed budget should be attached. All identifying information should be removed from the proposal, with the applicant's name and affiliation on the title page only. Deadline for submission is February 15, 1995. Contact Victoria Erickson, Fichter Research Grant Committee, Drew University, Madison, NJ 07940.

Harvard Law School offers four or five Liberal Arts Fellowships to college and university teachers in the arts and sciences for a year. The purpose of the fellowships is to enable teachers in the social sciences or humanities to study fundamental techniques, concepts, and aims of law, so that in their teaching and research they will be better able to use legal materials and legal

insights which are relevant to their own disciplines. Applications should include a biographical resume, a statement explaining what the applicant hopes to achieve through the year of study, and two letters of recommendation. Deadline for application is January 15, 1995. Contact The Chair, Committee on Liberal Arts Fellowships, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College announces the following grant funds. The center is a national archive housing over 200 data sets on topics such as political participation, women and work, family life, sex roles, and mental health. The Radcliffe Research Support Program is available to postdoctoral investigators for research drawing on the data resources of the Murray Research Center. Small grants of up to \$5,000 for research expenses are being awarded. Deadline for applications is April 15, 1995, and October 15, 1994 (postmarked).

The Jeanne Humphrey Block Dissertation Award is available to women doctoral students studying girls' or women's psychological development, focusing on sex or gender differences or some developmental issue of concern to girls or women. Grants of up to \$2,500 are being awarded. Projects drawing on Murray Center data will be given priority. Deadline for applications is April 1, 1995 (postmarked). The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award is available to women and men doctoral students. Projects should focus on some aspect of "the study of lives," concentrating on issues in human development or personality. Priority is given to projects drawing on center data. Grants of up to \$2,500 are being awarded. Application deadline is April 1, 1995 (postmarked). Contact The Henry A. Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 495-8140, FAX (617) 496-3993.

The Johns Hopkins University Department of Sociology announces a competition for graduate fellowships in Latin American Sociology. The new project, launched with the support of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, aims at training top sociologists whose substantive interests focus on different aspects of Latin American societies. The fellowships carry twelve-month stipends of \$14,000 for three years of graduate study, beginning in the second year. In addition, fellows receive support to travel to a Latin American location in order to conduct dissertation research. Applicants should fulfill all requirements for admission in the regular doctoral program at Johns Hopkins. Contact Ronnie Wild, Department of Sociology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218, FAX (410) 516-7590.

The Joint Committees on South Asia and Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies are sponsoring the following fellowship programs to support the study of South Asia and Southeast Asia in the social sciences and humanities: Southeast Asia Predissertation Fellowship; Bangladesh Predissertation Fellowship; Southeast Asia Advanced Research Grant; and South Asia Advanced Research Grant. Deadlines for application is November 1, 1994, for Predissertation and Dissertation fellowships and December 1, 1994, for Advanced Research Grants. Contact South or Southeast Asia Program, SSRC, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, (212) 661-0280, FAX (212) 370-7896.

The Latin American and Caribbean Center at Florida International University (FIU) is offering a limited number of Mellon Foundation Doctoral Fellowships in Caribbean Studies for the academic year 1995-96. Candidates must be successful applicants to FIU doctoral programs in economics, international relations, or comparative sociology, and demonstrate graduate research potential on or within Caribbean area studies. Fellowships include a two-year stipend, full tuition, and are renewable. Applicants with MA degrees will be given priority. Mellon Fellowship applicants should submit the following documents to the FIU Office of Admissions: the FIU graduate application, official transcripts, and official test scores

Continued on next page

Funding *continued*

to Tricia Juhn, Research Coordinator, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199, (305) 348-2894, FAX (305) 348-3593, e-mail: juhn@servax.fiu.edu.

The University of Michigan's Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy offers one- or two-year postdoctoral fellowships to American minority scholars to pursue research in this area in all of the social sciences. Fellows will conduct their own research and participate in year-long seminar on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy under the direction of Sheldon Danziger, Professor of Social Work and Public Policy, and Mary Corcoran, Professor of Political Science, Public Policy and Social Work. Funds are provided by the Ford Foundation. Applicants must have completed their PhD by August 1, 1995. Application deadline is January 13, 1995. Contact the Program on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy, 1065 Frieze Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1285.

Applications are invited for the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) Visiting Scholar Award for the nine-month period beginning September 1995. The award, through a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, supports a scholar in residence at PRB's Washington, DC headquarters. The applicant will be engaged in a population policy research project, either domestic or international in focus, that complements PRB's current activities. Of particular interest is research on the status of women in developing countries, migration or refugee issues, vulnerable populations including children and the elderly, and the impact of population and consumption on the environment. Deadline is January 16, 1995. Contact Visiting Scholar Program, Population Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009.

The Rutgers University Interdisciplinary Center for the Critical Analysis of Contemporary Culture (CCACC) announces the Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships. The general theme for the three-year Rockefeller Program—1994-1997—will be "Culture and Environments in the Public Sphere." The 1995-96 subject, whose programs will be directed by Cynthia Daniels, will be "Cultures and Politics of Reproduction." CCACC invites applications of all kinds, theoretical, interpretive, analytical, and empirical. Scholars and practitioners alike are encouraged to participate. The awards for the fellowships are \$32,000. Application deadline: January 14, 1995. Contact CCACC, Rutgers University, 8 Bishop Place, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

The Joint Committee on the Soviet Union and its Successor States (JCSS) of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies announces the availability of the following grants and fellowship for the study of the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union, and its successor states: Graduate Training Fellowship, Dissertation Fellowship, Postdoctoral Fellowship, Research and Development Grants, Faculty Professional Development and Retraining Grants, First Year Fellowship in Underrepresented Fields, Grants for Summer Language Institutes, and Summer Workshop on Post-Soviet Sociology and Anthropology. Applications will be accepted from all disciplines in the social sciences and the humanities. All applicants must be U.S. citizens. Contact the JCSS, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, (212) 661-0280.

Stanford University Press, Consulting Psychologists Press, and the Strong Research Advisory Board are soliciting research proposals that will extend theory and/or applications of the Strong Interest Inventory. Funding is available for direct support and for materials and scoring. The next submission deadlines are January 1, 1995, and July 1, 1995. Contact Director of Research, Consulting Psychologists Press, P.O. Box 10096, Palo Alto, CA 94303, (800) 624-1765, ext. 119, FAX (415) 969-8608.

The Stanford Humanities Center will offer up to six external fellowships for

1995-96 in the following categories: senior fellowships for well-established scholars and 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 10. For 1994-95, junior fellows were offered stipends of up to \$20,000 and senior fellows up to \$30,000. Stipends will be offered in a comparable range for 1995-96. Applicants are expected to seek supplementary financial support and are required to contribute this support, together with any sabbatical earnings, to their stipends. Application deadline is November 15, 1994. Contact Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8630, (415) 723-3052, FAX (415) 723-1895.

With a grant from Volkswagen-Stiftung, the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies/Johns Hopkins University in Washington, D.C., and the German Historical Institute, offer resident research fellowships for the 1995-96 academic year at the junior and advanced levels. Historians and political scientists in post-World War II German history, GDR history and German-American relations are eligible. Applicants are expected to conduct their research using archival resources of the Washington area, and to give introductory and concluding seminar at the institutes. Application deadline is December 15, 1994. For more information call (202) 332-9312.

Competitions

The Alpha Kappa Delta Undergraduate Student Paper Competition invites theoretical, critical, empirical and interpretive papers on any topic. Prizes include cash awards of up to \$500 and consideration for publication in *Sociological Inquiry*. Contestants must be AKD members and undergraduates at the time their papers are submitted. Papers should include the author's name, department and institutional affiliation on a title page. The application deadline is May 1, 1995. Send three copies of the completed work to Richard G. Mitchell, Jr., Department of Sociology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331, (503) 737-5377, e-mail: mitchelr@uc.sorst.edu.

The American Sociological Association is calling for nominations for the Sex and Gender Section Award for Distinguished Contribution to the study of sex and gender. This award honors those whose careers have made significant contributions to the field of sex and gender, as demonstrated by a body of work on the cutting edge of sociological inquiry. Criteria are sustained research, a major book or ground-breaking papers on sex and gender, professional presentations, and impact on other scholars and teachers in the field as evidenced by citations and use of work in courses. Self-nominations and resubmission of previous nominees who meet these criteria are welcome. Deadline for submissions is April 1, 1995. Send only a cover letter summarizing the nominee's significant contributions and a curriculum vitae to Judith Lorber, Chair, Award Committee, Department of Sociology, CUNY Graduate School, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

Child Trends, Inc., a leading non-partisan, social science research organization on issues related to children, youth, and their families, is entering the fourth year of its Scholar in Washington program. The goal of this program is to increase the interaction between scholars and federal policy-makers working areas related to children, youth, and families, with resulting benefits for both scholarship and policy. Established scholars are invited to spend all or part of their sabbatical at our offices pursuing independent and/or joint research projects in a diverse, policy-oriented research environment. Moving expenses and a modest stipend are provided. Submit applications by December 1, 1994 for the 1994-95 academic year, and by April 15, 1995 for the 1995-96 academic year. Summer appointments are also considered. Contact Brett V. Brown, Scholars in Washington Program, Child Trends, Inc., 4301 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20008, (202) 362-5580, FAX (202)

362-5533, e-mail: 73252.3431@compuserve.com.

The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) announces the second round of mini-grants from its Fund for Action Research (FAR). Theme: Women in the Workplace: The Role of Unions and Labor Law Reform. For this grant cycle, several grants will be awarded ranging from \$500 to \$3,000, depending on financial need. Send four copies (handwritten and faxed applications will not be accepted) of a proposal by September 30, 1994, to Melinda Gish, IWPR, 1430 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 785-5100.

The University of Kentucky announces the Martin Luther King, Jr. Prize for Research in African-American History, in the amount of \$500, to be awarded biennially to an article published in the preceding two years. The third award will be made in February 1995. Scholarly articles in the field of African-American History published in the calendar years 1993 and 1994 are eligible. Deadline for submissions is December 31, 1994. Send three copies to Martin Luther King, Jr. Prize Committee, Department of History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0027.

The University of Louisville announces the competition for the Grawemeyer Award in Education for a work of outstanding educational achievement presented in the recent past with potential for worldwide impact. The purpose of the award is to stimulate the dissemination, public scrutiny, and implementation of ideas that have the potential to bring about a significant improvement in educational practice and advances in educational attainment. The University invites nominations from throughout the world by professional educators, educational institutions and organizations, and editors and publishers of journals and books. The award will be paid in five annual installments of \$30,000. Deadline for applications is January 31, 1995. Contact University of Louisville, Grawemeyer Award in Education, School of Education, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292-0001, (502) 852-6411, FAX (502) 852-4726.

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago announces the first annual General Social Survey (GSS) Student Paper Competition. To be eligible papers must be based on data from the 1972-1993 GSSs or from the GSS's cross-national component, the International Social Survey Program; represent original and unpublished work; and be written by a student or students at an accredited college or university. Both undergraduates and graduate students may enter and college graduates are eligible for one year after receiving their degree. Deadline for submissions is February 15, 1995. Send two copies of each paper to Tom W. Smith, General Social Survey, National Opinion Research Center, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, (312) 753-7877, FAX (312) 753-7886, e-mail: nmrtws1@uchimvs1.

The Neal E. Miller New Investigator Award, established on the 80th birthday of the Academy of Behavioral Medicine Research's most distinguished Fellow, 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. 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 following subject matter will be considered: the interaction between behavior and biological mechanisms in homeostasis, the maintenance of health, the pathophysiology of disease, or the susceptibility to illness; development or evaluation of behaviorally based therapeutic interventions for the primary prevention, secondary prevention, or treatment of disease or injury; basic theoretical or empirical studies in any scientific discipline or mathematics with implications for behavioral medicine research. Submissions must be in the form of either a published article, chapter or book, or a manuscript that has been accepted for publication. 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. Deadline is February 1, 1995. Contact Thomas F. Garrity, Secretary of the Academy, Department of Behavioral Science, College of Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40536-0086, (606) 323-5308, FAX (606) 323-5350.

The Oral History Association announces the inauguration of an awards program to recognize outstanding work in oral history in several categories. In 1995 and subsequent odd-numbered years, the following three awards will be made: for a book that draws upon oral history in a significant way; for a nonprint format production, including film, video, radio program or series, exhibition, or drama; and to a pre-collegiate teacher who has made exemplary use of oral history in the classroom. In 1996 and subsequent even-numbered years, awards will be presented for a published article or essay that either uses oral history to advance an important historical interpretation or addresses significant theoretical or methodological issues; for a completed oral history project that has significant scholarly value and exemplifies sound oral history methodology; and to a college or university professor who has made outstanding use of oral history in the classroom. Awards are honorific and will be announced at the association's annual meeting in 1995 in Milwaukee, WI, October 19-22; in 1996, in Philadelphia, PA, October 10-13. The association welcomes entries and nominations from academic scholars, public history institutions and practitioners, independent professionals, and community-based groups and individuals. Deadline for submissions for the three 1995 awards is April 1, 1995. Contact Jan Dodson Barnhart, Executive Secretary, Oral History Association, Box 3968, Albuquerque, NM 87190-3968.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's Scholars in Health Policy Research Program is intended to foster the development of creative thinkers and problem solvers in health policy. Recent graduates of doctoral programs in economics, political science, and sociology are invited to apply for this unique and challenging 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—the University of California at Berkeley (in collaboration with the University of California at San Francisco); the University of Michigan; and Yale University. Scholars will have access to the full range of university resources and will receive annual stipend support of \$50,000 for each of the two years of their participation. Deadline for application is November 1, 1995. Contact Katherine G. Raskin, Scholars in Health Policy Research Program, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, Room 334, Boston, MA 02215, (617) 353-9220, FAX (617) 353-9227.

The Association for the Sociology of Religion invites submissions to its McNamara Student Paper Competition. A cash award will be given for the best paper on a topic in the sociology of religion. The winner is expected to present the paper at the 1995 annual meetings on August 18-20 in Washington, DC, and to submit the paper for consideration to the association's journal, *Sociology of Religion*. Send four copies of the paper by June 1, 1995, to Program Chair, Peter Beyer, Department for the Study of Religion, University of Toronto, 123 St. George Street, Toronto, Canada M5S 2E8, (416) 978-2395, FAX (416) 978-1610, e-mail: pbeyer@epas.utoronto.ca.

Constance Ahrons, University of Southern California-Los Angeles, was quoted in *The New York Times*, July 7, 1994, in an article, "Young Love, Brief Marriage, Early Divorce."

Pauline B. Bart, University of Illinois-Chicago, appeared in *USA Today* discussing the Ramona decision in which the ther-

pists were found guilty and had to pay the accused sexually abusive father damages for suggesting to his daughter that she might have been abused because she was anorexic and depressed. She was also in the June *Newsweek* commenting on woman abuse and the sense of entitlement enabling men to engage in such behavior.

Georgette Bennett, New York, was quoted in *The New York Times*, August 18, 1994, in an article, "Hiring Private Security Guards to Cut Neighborhood Crime."

Gene Burns, Princeton University, was quoted in the *Washington Post*, September 1, 1994, in a story on the dispute between the Vatican and the Clinton Administration about the UN Population Conference. The article also mentioned his book, *The Frontiers of Catholicism: The Politics of Ideology in a Liberal World* (University of California Press, 1992). He was also interviewed on September 2 by Pacific Network News, Washington, DC, on the sources of the Vatican's stance towards the conference.

C. Emory Burton, University of Texas, wrote a column in the *Dallas Morning News* replying to a column by syndicated columnist Walter Williams, who blamed inner-city poverty on the behavior of young people. Burton stressed that the conditions in our inner cities, especially the loss of jobs, breeds poverty and destroy families.

Muriel Goldsman Cantor, Bethesda, MD, was quoted in *The Wall Street Journal* on April 25, 1994, in an article, "Hope for Tomorrow: P&G Aims to Salvage Soap Operas." *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, April 21, 1994, "U.S. is excuse-happy—but don't worry, it's not your fault." *The Seattle Times*, January 14, 1994, "Bobbitt trial has the nation transfixed." *The News Sentinel*, Fort Wayne IN, November 30, 1993, "50 hours of televised go every week is too much" and in the *Gazette*, Montreal, Quebec, January 13, 1994.

Lynne M. Casper, Bureau of the Census, was quoted in *The Washington Post*, May 20, 1994, in an article, "Today, a Father's Place Is in the Home," in the *Ahora*, May 26, 1994, "Eight percent of grade school children are home alone." *The Miami Herald*, May 20, 1994, "More dads are taking care of the kids, census reports." *The Los Angeles Times*, May 21, 1994, "Dads' Help Seen Reducing Need for Day Care." *The News Journal*, May 20, 1994, "More fathers take care of children, census report says." *The Kansas City Star*, May 20, 1994, "Mr. Mom fathers cut need for day care." *USA Today*, May 20, 1994, "1.6 million kids home alone." *Education Week*, May 25, 1994, "Study Ties Mother's Schedule, 'Latchkey' Status." *The Washington Times*, June 29, 1994, "Aging of U.S. voters likely to boost turnout on Election Day," and appeared live on the Today show in a segment about the high cost of child care.

Jean Curran was quoted in *The Detroit News*, on August 20, 1994, in an article, "Peer Pressure: The dope on your friends lies in their medicine cabinets."

Tim Curry, Ohio State University, was quoted in the *New York Times*, OPED page, and subsequent interviews followed with *Time Magazine*, NBC News, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, *Details Magazine*, and WOR radio, concerning his research on sexism in sports.

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, was quoted in the *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, June 6, 1994, on the "black rage" defense in criminal trials.

Helen Fein, Institute for the Study of Genocide, gave the Raoul Wallenberg annual lecture in Amsterdam on May 4 on "The Holocaust and Genocide: From Auschwitz to Bosnia—and Beyond." She also spoke at the University of Amsterdam and at the Amsterdam School for Social Science Research on her research. The speech was reported in *de Volkskrant*, a leading daily newspaper, and an interview reported in *Trouw*, another leading daily. She was also interviewed by Job Der Haan on Dutch television.

Gary Fine, University of Georgia, was quoted in a May 11 *Chicago Tribune* story on gossip.

Continued on next page

In The News, continued

James H. Frey, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was interviewed by the *Omaha World Herald* on the topic of the expansion of gambling in the United States and by the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune* on anti-trust patterns in professional sports.

Donna Gaines, New York, was interviewed on February 8, 1994, in the *Detroit Free Press* about "Generation Y;" on WXYT Radio, Detroit, on February 16, about the sociological significance of Charles Manson; on February 23 in the *Virginia Pilot* about the banning of youth from suburban malls; in the Spring 1994 issue of *Beyond*, about contemporary youth issues; on Minnesota Public Radio on March 9, about teen curfews; by *Newsday* on February 1, 1994, about youth awareness programs; by Herbert Wulfeck, a visiting policy planner from Bremen, Germany, on April 8, about race, multi-culturalism and suburban life in America; on May 11, in WNYC-TV's "Dialogue with Brian Lehrer" on suburban crime; participated in *Spin* magazine's roundtable discussion about drugs and music, with Allen Ginsberg, Donovan Leitch and others, in August 1994 issue; interviewed by *Newsweek* Magazine on May 17, about Generation X; by *Health* magazine on May 24 about female teen suicide; had photos of and by her published in Amy Krakow's recent *Total Tattoo* book; published an essay in a *Rolling Stone* Magazine tribute issue in May, about the suicide of Nirvana's Kurt Cobain; interviewed by *Newsday* on June 21, about Joan Jett and suburban culture; and has a dialogue with performance artist and playwright Eric Bogosian forthcoming in October 1994 *Spin* magazine, on suburban life.

Mark S. Gaylord, City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, was interviewed for a story in *Le Monde*, June 26, on organized crime in Hong Kong and southern China.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, was quoted in an *Appleton Post-Crescent* story about the Indigenous Environmental Network conference held on the Sokaogon Chippewa reservation in Wisconsin and the international campaign to stop Exxon's proposed mine adjacent to the reservation.

Richard Gelles, University of Rhode Island, and Murray Straus, University of New Hampshire, were mentioned in *U.S. News and World Report*, July 11, 1994, in an article about domestic violence, "Is it a war against women?"

Tod Gitlin, University of California-Berkeley, discussed media coverage of the O.J. Simpson affair on All Things Considered,

on NPR, June 20.

Michael Givant, Adelphi University, had his work mentioned in an article in *Newsday*, April 21, 1994, "Studying Exotic Creatures," about sports fanism. He also did an interview with *USA Today-Sky Radio*, which was played on Delta, United, and Northwest Airlines. The topic is that sport fanism can be healthy.

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California, was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* and several other California newspapers on the testimony she presented in Sacramento on July 19, 1994 to the Assembly Select Committee on Statewide Immigration Impact. Her testimony on immigrant women in California was based on the book *Gendered Transitions: Mexican Experiences of Immigration* (University of California Press, 1994).

Louisa Pinkham Howe, Psychomotor Institute, MA, was recognized at the NAAACP-LDF luncheon marking the 40th anniversary of the Brown v Board of Education desegregation decision, as reported in the *Boston Herald* (which included her picture shaking hands with Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Deval Patrick) and in the *Boston Globe* on May 18, 1994. On May 19 the *Detroit Free Press*, giving credit to the *New York Times* News Service, referred to the testimony she had given in 1951 under her earlier married name of Holt, identifying her as a sociologist and remarking that the 1954 Supreme Court decision echoed some of her words.

Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania, had his research on women in higher education reported in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, June 15.

Terry R. Kandal, California State University-Los Angeles, was interviewed on August 10, 1994, on KPFC Los Angeles Pacifica Radio on the significance of the theme, The Challenge of Democratic Participation, of the 89th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, held in Los Angeles, and how the program reflected the responses of sociologists to contemporary crises in the USA and across the world.

Michael S. Kimmel, State University of New York-Stony Brook, was quoted in *The New York Times*, August 11, 1994, in an article, "Judge Rules That The Citadel May Shave Woman's Head."

Jeanne Kohl, University of Washington, Washington State House of Representatives, was interviewed on KIRO-TV, Seattle (affiliate of CBS), June 26, 1994, in the growing political force of the lesbian and gay community.

Candace Kruttschnitt, University of Min-

nesota, was quoted in *The New York Times*, July 3, 1994, in an article entitled "Women Doing Crime, Women Doing Time."

Jerry Lewis, Kent State University, was interviewed in an NBC program "After the Headlines" on June 14.

Bruce Link, Columbia University, had his study on the homeless featured and was quoted in *The Washington Post* on May 16, 1994, "Institute Finds a Number That Adds Up, Has Meaning on the Streets."

Judith Lorber, CUNY Graduate School, was interviewed about her book *Paradoxes of Gender*, on WILL's, Urbana, IL, public radio program, FOCUS 580, on June 7. A quote from the book was used in the science column of *The New York Times* Magazine Section on June 12.

Bakuramtsa Manzi, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, was quoted in *The New York Times*, September 1, 1994, in an article, "New Rwandan Government Welcomed to U.N."

Douglas Massey, University of Chicago, discussed scattered-site public housing on WBEZ, Chicago, on June 21.

Peter Nardi, Pitzer College, had an opinion article in the *Los Angeles Times*, June 12, 1994, on the 25th Anniversary of Stonewall. He was also quoted in articles about gay/lesbian issues in the *Los Angeles Times*, *USA Today*, *Los Angeles Daily News*, *Pomona Daily Bulletin*, KNX Radio, and the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Martin Oppenheim, Rutgers University, discussed the topic "The socio-economics of junk food and other empty calories" on the weekly health program of WHYY, Princeton, NJ, on June 14.

James T. Richardson, University of Nevada-Reno, has recently completed a sabbatical in Australia and New Zealand during which he was interviewed over 20 times during the year, including with major newspapers and electronic media. The topics included such areas as new religions, the "satanism scare," the "anti-cult" movement, "repressed memories," freedom of religion, and comparative evidence law.

James E. Rosenbaum, Northwestern University, had his research on the effects of residential integration, "Low-Income Families Move to Suburbs," reported in the *New York Times*, December 1, 1993, "An Underground Railroad From Projects to Suburbs," *Investor's Business Daily*, January 11, 1994, "Moving the Poor into Suburbs," *Boston Globe*, March 25, 1994, "Families Will Get Aid to Move Out of Poverty," *Chicago Tribune*, April 27, 1994, "Hostility Toward Relocating the Poor is a Matter of Race," *Atlanta Constitution*, June

9, 1994, "Chicago is the Centerpiece of National Public Housing Reform," *Chicago Tribune*, July 23, 1994, "Where Should Poor Families Live?," *Baltimore Sun*, June 13, 1994, "U.S. to Help Poor Relocate," and was aired on *Sixty Minutes*, December 19, 1993, "Low-Income Families Move to Suburbs," and on the NBC *Nightly News*, July 13, 1994, "Successes in Racial Integration." In addition, his new research on the effects of mixed-income housing was reported in "New Vision for Failed High-Rises" in the *Los Angeles Times*, June 2, 1994.

Joachim Josef Savelsberg, University of Minnesota, together with a speaker of the St. Paul Mayor's office, was interviewed on Public TV's channel 2 on the public response to the killing of two police officers.

Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, and William Julius Wilson, University of Chicago, had an article featured in *The New York Times*, February 9, 1994, "Welfare As We Need It."

Verta Taylor, Ohio State University, was quoted in an article on anti-discrimination and affirmative action policies for gays and lesbians in higher education in the June 8, 1994, issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. The same story reported the findings of a paper she co-authored with Nicole Raeburn on discrimination against gay and lesbian sociologists based on a study of members of the Sociologists' Lesbian and Gay Caucus.

Brian Uzzi, Northwestern University, was interviewed by Stephanie Berger, a film maker and photo journalist, for her next film on the economic and social life of New York's garment manufacturers and fashion designers.

Debra Van Ausdale, University of Florida, was cited in the *St. Petersburg Times*, August 10, 1994, and in the *Miami Herald*, August 2, 1994, in regard to the racial and ethnic attitudes of preschool children.

Richard R. Verdugo, National Education Association, was interviewed on Jazz 90 radio talk show "Cross Talk" about school violence.

Jan Yager, Stamford, Connecticut-based consultant and author, was interviewed on "Have a Heart," a show on the new "America's Talking" cable network that premiered in July. She discussed some of the concerns of singles when they meet new people, an updated look by the author of *Single in America*.

Viviana Zelizer had an article published in *U.S. News and World Report*, June 20, 1994, on meaning in how people handle money.

People

Ben Agger, formerly at State University of New York-Buffalo, is now Professor of Sociology and Anthropology and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at The University of Texas at Arlington.

Steven E. Barkan, University of Maine, has been elected as Chair of the Law and Society Division, Society for the Study of Social Problems for 1994-95.

Bernice McNair Barnett, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, conducted social movement leadership research while attending a historic conference on the '60s civil rights movement and 30-year reunion of Freedom Summer '64 participants. The conference was held June 23-26 in Jackson, MS.

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada-Reno, has been re-elected to serve as Chair of the Sociology Department until 1997.

Aubrey W. Bonnett, former Dean of the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences at California State University-San Bernardino, has accepted the position of Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty at the State University of New York, College at Old Westbury.

William Canak has accepted an Associate Professor position with Middle Tennessee State University's Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work.

David F. Duncan, Research Fellow at the Brown University Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, has been elected Chair of the Illicit Drugs Policy Council of the National Association for Public Health Policy.

Kathryn P. Gainguest, University of Maine, has been reappointed Director of the University of Maine Peace Studies Program.

Tamara L. Ellis, undergraduate student, University of Maine, has been recognized for submitting an outstanding paper to the 19th Annual New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology at Providence College, April 1994. Ellis' paper was entitled "Pierre Bourdieu and the Education of African Americans."

Amiati Etzioni, George Washington University, has completed training as the president-elect of the American Sociological Association, and has just been inducted as the president for the year 1995.

Sandra L. Gardner, University of Maine, has been appointed Chairperson of the Department of Sociology, University of Maine, effective July 1, 1994.

Donald Gelfand, Wayne State University, has been appointed Chair of the Department of Sociology.

Uta Gerhardt, formerly director of the Medical Sociology Unit at Justus-Liebig University Giessen and professor of Medical Sociology, has been appointed to a full-time professorship of Sociology at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

Steven J. Gold has accepted a position at Michigan State University, Department of Sociology, Berkeley Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824-1111.

Mauro F. Guillen, assistant professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed to the Edward Pennell Brooks Career Development Assistant Professorship for a three-year term.

Barbara Hejns, New York University, will be a Senior Jean Monnet Fellow at the European University Institute, Badia Fiesolana, Florence, Italy, from September 1994-August 1995, and a Visiting Scholar at the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna in the Fall of 1995. The purpose of both visits is to pursue research on social change in Eastern Europe.

Janet T. Ihlenfeld has been promoted to the rank of Full Professor by D'Youville College, NY.

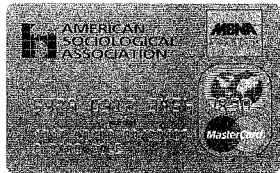
Felice J. Levine, American Sociological Association Executive Officer, was elected to serve on the Executive Committee of the Conference of Administrative Officers of the American Council of Learned Societies.

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People, continued

Kyriacos C. Markides, University of Maine, was invited by the Cyprus government and the Greek Studies Program of the University of Minnesota to participate in an organizational meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus. Markides and the seven-person international committee discussed the promotion of research and scholarly publications related to Cyprus and the decades-old ethnic conflict, April 26-28, 1994.

Gary T. Marx has become Professor Emeritus at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has taken a position as Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Colorado-Boulder.

Barbara A. Michaud, undergraduate student, University of Maine, was selected to participate in the Project to Promote Women and Minority Enrollment in Graduate Studies at the University of Notre Dame, Summer 1994.

Richard Monk received tenure as was promoted to professor at Coppin State College, Baltimore, MD.

Thomas K. Pinhey has joined the faculty of the Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam.

Harriet Presser, University of Maryland, will be a Fellow-in-Residence at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIAS) for the 1994-95 academic year, e-mail: sur-f134@kub.nl.

Beth Anne Shelton, formerly at SUNY-Buffalo, is now Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at The University of Texas.

Hugh Spittler has resigned his position and Associate Professor of Sociology at Wesleyan College to pursue post-doctoral research at Emory University. Hugh has been offered a two-year post-doctoral fellowship from the Emory School of Public Health doing research on HIV/AIDS and the social and behavior dimension of public health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, GA.

Jerry Stark, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, was promoted to full professor.

Timothy M. Stearns has assumed the Edward M. Reighard Chair in Business Management at California State University-Fresno.

Rosemary Wright has joined the faculty of Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Awards

Donald J. Adamchak, Kansas State University, received the distinguished honor, Accomplished Graduate of the Graduate College 1994, from his PhD alma mater, Bowling Green State University.

Pauline B. Bart, University of Illinois-Chicago, received the first feminist activist award given by the Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS).

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada-Reno, was selected runner-up and awarded \$500 for the College of Arts and Science's Mousel-Feltner Distinguished Researcher of the Year Award. He was also awarded \$2,175 by the Division of Continuing Education at UNR in a Summer Session Curriculum Development Grant.

Karen A. Cerullo, Rutgers University, received the 1993-94 Faculty of Arts and Sciences Award for Distinguished Contributors to Undergraduate Education.

Don A. Dillman received the 1994 Distinguished Faculty Achievement Award from the Washington State University's College of Liberal Arts.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, served as the Baccalaureate speaker on May 22, 1994, at Colorado College, Colorado Springs. He was also awarded an honorary degree by Colorado College. On May 28, 1994, he was awarded an honorary degree, doctor of humane letters, by Connecticut College, New London, CT.

Todd A. Farran, Arizona State University, received the John W. Hudson Scholarship Award from the Department of Sociology.

Saundra L. Gardner, University of Maine, received the 1993 University of Maine Outstanding Teaching Award. She was nominated by the University of Maine as a Danforth Associate of New England. Gardner has been accepted for this prestigious membership which honors exceptional dedication to undergraduate teaching. Also, she is a Co-Principal Investigator of a grant awarded by the American Association of Colleges and Universities to continue curriculum transformation efforts at the University of Maine in the areas of Women's Studies, Franco-American Studies, and Native American Studies.

Philip S. Gorski, University of California-Berkeley, received a Charlotte W. Newcome Fellowship to study Calvinism and state formation.

Edward M. Greb has been named the 1994 recipient of the Distinguished Professor Award at Washington and Jefferson College. The award is presented annually to the faculty member who recognizes achievement and excellence in the areas of teaching excellence; contributions to student life, the department, the college and the profession; scholarship and recognition within a field of research or creativity. Greb was nominated in all areas and was selected by his faculty peers.

Jaber F. Gubrium, University of Florida, has been named the Samuel Weiner Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the University of Manitoba. He will lecture at the University in the spring.

James C. Hearn, University of Georgia, has been given the 1994 Distinguished Research Award of Division J of the American Educational Research Association. The award is presented annually in recognition of outstanding scholarship that has significantly affected the study of postsecondary education.

Stuart L. Hills, Emeritus Piskor Professor, St. Lawrence University, received the Owen D. Young Outstanding Faculty award upon his retirement in May.

Martha K. Huggins, Roger Thayer Stone Professor of Sociology at Union College, Schenectady, has been appointed to the Fulbright Commission's discipline advisory committee for criminology. She will review Fulbright proposals and advise on the selection of awards in criminology. Huggins has been elected first Vice President of the ISA Research Section on Deviance and Social Control. She will be responsible for planning the panels for the 1998 quadrennial meeting.

Vytautas Kavolis, Dickinson College, was awarded Lithuania's National Prize for Culture and Art for 1993.

David Kerbow, University of Chicago, received a Spencer Foundation dissertation fellowship to study patterns of urban student mobility.

Fred B. Lindstrom, Arizona State University, received the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Distinguished Achievement Award.

Kristine Lucius, undergraduate, University of Minnesota, has been offered an internship with the U.S. Supreme Court in

the Office of the Chief Justice in Washington, DC, starting this September. Lucius is the first person from Minnesota ever to receive this honor.

Philip A. May, The University of New Mexico, has been appointed to a national committee of the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine. May is also director of UNM's Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse and Addictions. The committee's 13 members will for the next 18 months study research, diagnosis, and prevention of fetal alcohol syndrome in the U.S. and recommend strategy and policy for the future. Its final report will be presented to federal agencies and Congress.

Milagros Pena, Bowling Green State University, has won a 1994-95 Fulbright Research award for Mexico.

Adrian E. Raftery, Professor of Statistics and Sociology, Department of Statistics, University of Washington, was named a Fellow of the American Statistical Association (ASA) in a presentation ceremony at the Joint Statistical Meetings in Toronto, Canada. The designation of Fellow is a singular honor and has for more than 75 years signified an individual's outstanding professional contribution and leadership in the field of statistical science. This year 49 members of the Association were accorded the Fellows honor.

Larry T. Reynolds, Central Michigan University, received the first annual Charles Horton Cooley Award in November, 1993, from the Michigan Sociological Association for his outstanding contributions to sociology in Michigan. On October 8, 1994, a second such award will be presented to Peter K. Manning, Michigan State University, for his distinguished contributions to the discipline in Michigan.

Katherine Brown Rosier, Indiana University, received a Spencer Foundation dissertation fellowship to conduct a longitudinal study of low income black mothers and their children's transition into schooling.

Juliet Saltman, Professor Emerita, Kent State University, was one of three people in the country awarded a grant from the Mahler Institute of the Gray Panthers. Mahler grants are given to scholars over the age of 70 who are engaged in social justice work. Saltman has been chairing a fair housing task force in San Diego, CA, since her retirement from teaching. The grant will enable her to hire a part-time intern to

help her continue her task force's statewide educational outreach on the Housing Integration Set-Aside (HISA) concept.

Verta Taylor, The Ohio State University, received the Graduate Students' Outstanding Faculty Award for Most Supportive Faculty Member for the second time. Visiting Professor Patricia Yancey Martin received a special award from the graduate students for her support.

James L. Wood, Chair of Sociology at San Diego State University, was presented two awards in Spring, 1994: the first for valuable contributions to helping solve the many problems arising from the persisting California budget crisis, one at Graduation from the Department of Sociology; and the other from the California Faculty Association. He was also elected to a three-year term on the Academic Senate, as well as to a three-year term on its Resources (Budget) Committee.

The following undergraduate sociology majors from the University of Minnesota were awarded Waller Scholarships for the 1994-95 academic year: Margaret Adamczyk, Laura Fingerson, Jenny Halseth, Eri Hewitt, Lisa Hirdler, Karolyn Keiser, Naomi Kindseth, Kaela Meyers, and Retu Saxena.

The Sociology Department at the University of San Francisco received the 1994 College Service Award, for turning what was almost an extinct department into a model department on campus. Faculty members awarded include Joseph Angiella, William Edwards, Jennifer Turpin, and Michael Webber.

The National Research Council (NRC) has awarded predoctoral minority fellowships to the following sociology students: Christine Marie Garza, University of Michigan; Amanda Denise Kemp, Northwestern University; Kelly Severin Mikelson, University of Chicago; Marie A. Miranda, University of California-Santa Cruz; Anna Beatrice Scott, Northwestern University.

The NRC awarded dissertation fellowships for minority students to: Angela Iris Gifurova, Temple University; Lisa Marie Poupert, Arizona State University; Willie James Edwards, SUNY-Albany; Joy Ann James, University of California-Santa Cruz; Aaron Porter, New York University; Luana Ross, University of California-Santa Cruz; Angela Valenzuela, University of Houston.

The 1994 Pacific Sociological Association (PSA) Honors and Awards for Distinguished Scholarship went to: David Snow, University of Arizona, and Leon Anderson, Ohio University. The PSA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award went to Reed Geertsen, Utah State University. The PSA Distinguished Student Paper went to Lisa Jean Moore and Monica J. Casper, University of California-Santa Francisco. Honorable Mentions went to Heather Shaw, Arizona State University, and Caleb Southworth, University of California-Irvine.

The Southern Sociological Society awarded the Roll of Honor Nomination to Charles B. Nam, Florida State University; the Charles S. Johnson Award to Daniel C. Thompson (deceased), Dillard University; the Howard W. Odum Student Paper Awards to Chris Palmer, Indiana University; Vincent J. Roscigno and M. Keith Kimble, North Carolina State University; Certificates of Appreciation to Past President Joel Smith, Duke University; Recording Secretary Charles M. Tolbert, II, Louisiana State University; Roll of Honor to Alan C. Kerckhoff, Duke University.

New Books

John C. Allen, University of Nebraska, and Don A. Dillman, Washington State University, *Against All Odds: Rural Community in the Information Age* (Westview Press, 1994).

Kenneth D. Bailey, University of California-Los Angeles, *Typologies and Taxonomies: An Introduction to Classification Techniques* (Sage, 1994).

Kenneth D. Bailey, University of California-Los Angeles, *Methods of Social*

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New Books, continued

Research, Fourth Edition (Free Press, 1994).

Leon Bailey, *Critical Theory and the Sociology of Knowledge: A Comparative Study in the Theory of Ideology* (Peter Lang Publishing, 1994).

Mark Baldassare, University of California-Irvine (Guest Editor), and **Dan A. Chetki**, University of Winnipeg (Series Editor), *Research in Community Sociology: Suburban Communities: Change and Policy Responses* (Jai Press, Inc., 1994).

J.A. Barnes, *A Pack of Lies: Towards a Sociology of Lying* (Cambridge University Press, 1994).

Harry H. Bash, University of Missouri-St. Louis, *Social Problems and Social Movements: An Exploration into the Sociological Construction of Alternative Realities* (Humanities Press, 1994).

James A. Bell, University of South Florida, *Reconstructing Prehistory: Scientific Method in Archaeology* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada-Reno, *Class Structure and Social Transformation* (Praeger, 1994).

Edna Bonacich, University of California-Riverside, **Lucie Cheng**, University of California-Los Angeles, **Norma Chinchilla**, California State University-Long Beach, **Nora Hamilton**, University of California-Los Angeles, and **Paul Ong**, University of California-Los Angeles (eds.), *Global Production: The Apparel Industry in the Pacific Rim* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Alessandro Bonanno and others, ed., *From Columbus to ConAgra: The Globalization of Agriculture and Food* (University Press of Kansas, 1994).

Raymond Boudon, *The Art of Self-Persuasion: The Social Explanation of False Beliefs* (Blackwell Publishers, 1994).

David G. Bromley, Virginia Commonwealth University (Series Editor), **Arthur L. Greil**, Alfred University, and **Thomas Robbins**, Rochester, MN (Volume Editors), *Religion and The Social Order: Between Sacred and Secular—Research and Theory on Quasi-Religion, Volume 4* (Jai Press, Inc. 1994).

Steve Bruce, Peter Kivisto, and **William H. Swatos, Jr.**, eds., *The Rapture of Politics: The Christian Right as the United States Approaches the Year 2000* (Transaction, 1994).

Jill M. Bystydzienski and **Estelle P. Resnik** (eds.), *Women in Cross-Cultural Transitions* (Phi Delta Kappa, 1994).

Gregg Lee Carter, Bryant College, *Data Happy! Doing Sociology with Student CHIP* (Allyn and Bacon, 1994).

Joan Cassell, Washington University, *Children in the Field: Anthropological Experiences* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Sucheng Chan, University of California-Santa Barbara, *Hmong Means Free: Life in Laos and America* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Sucheng Chan, University of California-Santa Barbara, *Entry Denied: Exclusion and the Chinese Community in America, 1882-1943* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Esther Nganting Chow and **Catherine White Berheide**, *Women, the Family, and Policy: A Global Perspective* (State University of New York Press, 1994).

Elliot D. Cohen, Indian River Community College, and **Michael Davis**, Illinois Institute of Technology (eds.), *AIDS: Crisis in Professional Ethics* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Rosalyn Benjamin Darling, Executive Director, **Beginnings**, and **Margo I. Peter**, *Families, Physicians, and Children with Special Health Needs: Collaborative Medical Education Models* (Greenwood Publishing, 1994).

Chandler Davidson and **Bernard Grofman**, Rice University, (eds.), *Quiet Revolution in the South: The Impact of the Voting Rights Act, 1965-1990* (Princeton University Press, 1994).

Diane E. Davis, New School for Social Research, *Urban Leviathan: Mexico City in the Twentieth Century* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Lincoln H. Day and **Ma Xia**, *Migration and Urbanization in China* (M.E. Sharpe, 1994).

David R. Dickens and **Andrea Fontana** (eds.), University of Nevada-Las Vegas, *Postmodernism and Social Inquiry* (The Guilford Press, 1994).

Jan E. Dizard, *Going Wild: Hunting, Animal Rights, and the Contested Meaning of Nature* (University of Massachusetts Press, 1994).

Frank R. Dobbin, Princeton University, *Forging Industrial Policy: The United States, Britain, and France in the Railway Age* (Cambridge University Press, 1994).

Kevin J. Dougherty, Manhattan College, *The Contradictory College: The Conflicting Origins, Impacts, and Futures of the Community College* (State University of New York Press, 1994).

Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, and **Melvin P. Sikes**, *Living With Racism: The*

Black Middle Class Experience (Beacon Press, 1994).

Philip M. Ferguson, University of Oregon, *Abandoned to Their Fate: Social Policy and Practice toward Severely Retarded People in America, 1820-1920* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Fred Fogo, *I Read the News Today: The Social Drama of John Lennon's Death* (Rowman & Littlefield, 1994).

Chris Friday, Western Washington University, *Organizing Asian American Labor: The Pacific Coast Canned-Salmon Industry, 1870-1942* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Shanti George, *A Matter of People: Cooperative Dairying in India and Zimbabwe* (Oxford University Press, 1994).

Ann Goetting, Western Kentucky University, and **Sarah Fenstermaker**, University of California-Santa Barbara (eds.), *Individual Voices, Collective Visions: Fifty Years of Women in Sociology* (Temple University Press, 1994).

William Graebner, State University of New York, *Coming of Age in Buffalo: Youth and Authority in the Pastoral Era* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Leger Grindon, Middlebury College, *Shadows on the Past: Studies in the Historical Film* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Chris Hackler, *Health Care for an Aging Population* (State University of New York Press, 1994).

Jennifer Hargreaves, *Sporting Females: Critical Issues in the History and Sociology of Women's Sports* (Routledge, 1994).

Nancy A. Harowitz, Boston University, *Tainted Greatness: Antisemitism and Cultural Heroes* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Mary Q. Hawkes, Rhode Island College, *Excellent Effect: The Edna Mahon Story* (American Correctional Association, 1994).

Richard Heyman, University of Calgary, *Why Didn't You Say That in the First Place? How to Be Understood at Work* (Jossey-Bass, 1994).

Roscoe G. Hinkle, *Developments in American Sociological Theory, 1915-1950* (State University of New York, 1994).

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California, *Gendered Transitions: Mexican Experiences of Immigration* (University of California Press, 1994).

Joseph Hrabá, Iowa State University, *American Ethnicity* (Peacock, 1994).

Janice M. Irvine, University of Massachusetts, *Sexual Cultures and the Construction of Adolescent Identities* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Jerry Jacobs, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, *Professional Women at Work: Interactions Their Understandings, and the Non-Trivial Nature of Trivia in Bureaucratic Settings* (Bergin and Garvey, 1994).

Eva Kahana, **David E. Biegel**, and **May L. Wykle**, Case Western Reserve University, *Family Caregiving Across the Lifespan* (Sage Publications, 1994).

W. Dennis Keating, Cleveland State University, *The Suburban Racial Dilemma: Housing and Neighborhoods* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, *Americans All: Race and Ethnic Relations in Historical, Structural, and Comparative Perspectives* (Wadsworth, 1995).

Wendy Kold, Oberlin College, *Life's America: Family and Nation in Postwar Photorealism* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Jennifer M. Lehmann, *Durkheim and Women* (University of Nebraska Press, 1994).

Karen Isaksen Leonard, University of California-Irvine, *Making Ethnic Choices: California's Punjabi Mexican Americans* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Neil J. MacKinnon, *Symbolic Interactionism as Affect Control* (State University of New York Press, 1994).

Ruth Macklin, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, *Surrogates and Other Mothers:*

The Details Over Assisted Reproduction (Temple University Press, 1994).

Rosemary Mahoney, New York, *Whore-dom in Kinnage: Irish Women Coming of Age* (Anchor Books, 1994).

Nomazengele A. Mangaliso, *The South African Mission: The Sociological Analysis of Post-Apartheid Conflict* (University Press of America, 1994).

Joanne Meyerowitz, University of Cincinnati (ed.), *NOT June Cleaver: Women and Gender in Postwar America, 1945-1960* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Elizabeth Midlarsky, Columbia University, and **Eva Kahana**, Case Western Reserve University, *Altruism in Later Life* (Sage Publications, 1994).

Richard Monk, Coppin State College, *Clashing Views on Controversial Issues in Race and Ethnicity* (Dushkin Publishing Group, 1994).

T. Dunbar Moodie, *Going for Gold: Men, Mines, and Migration* (University of California Press, 1994).

Robert E. Parker, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, *Flesh Peddlers and Warm Bodies: The Temporary Help Industry and Its Workers* (Rutgers University Press, 1994).

Hillary Pilkington, *Russia's Youth and Its Culture: A Nation's Constructors and Constructed* (Routledge, 1994).

Alice S. Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, *Sexuality Across the Life Course* (University of Chicago Press, 1994).

Beth Roy, *Some Trouble With Cos: Making Sense of Social Conflict* (University of California Press, 1994).

Joachim Josef Savelsberg, University of Minnesota, and **Stanley Wasserman**, University of Illinois (co-eds.), *Advances in the Social Network Analysis: Research in the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (Sage, 1994).

Louise B. Simmons, University of Connecticut, *Organizing in Hard Times: Labor and Neighborhoods in Hartford* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Gregory D. Squires, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Capital and Communities in Black and White: The Intersections of Race, Class, and Uneven Development* (State University of New York Press, 1994).

Andrew Szasz, *Ecopopulism: Toxic Waste*

and the Movement for Environmental Justice (University of Minnesota Press, 1994).

Becky Thompson, Wesleyan University, *A Hunger So Wide and So Deep: American Women Speak Out on Eating Problems* (The University of Minnesota Press, 1994).

Howard Winant, *Racial Conditions: Politics, Theory, Comparisons* (University of Minnesota Press, 1994).

Marjorie S. Zatz, Arizona State University, *Producing Legality: Law and Socialism in Cuba* (Routledge Press, 1994).

New Publications

ASA members can request free copies of "Animal Models in Alcohol Research" and/or add their names to the mailing list to receive future Alcohol Alert bulletins by writing the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Alcohol Alert, Office of Scientific Affairs, Scientific Communications Branch, Room 409, Wilko Building, 6000 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20892-7003.

Peer Review: Reforms Needed to Ensure Fairness in Federal Agency Grant Selection, by the United States General Accounting Office, contains findings and recommendations regarding the fairness of peer review at The National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. This study was requested by Senator John Glenn, Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Affairs. ASA members may request a free copy of the report by calling (202) 512-6000.

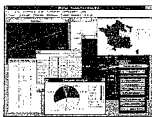
New Programs

The University of California at Berkeley is initiating a new multi-year graduate fellowship program in Latin American Sociology funded through a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the program will give a selected group of advanced graduate students the opportunity to become Mellon Fellows in Latin American Sociology. Those selected will receive support for up to three years to

Continued on next page

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New Programs, continued

allow them to do pre-dissertation fieldwork, to develop a dissertation proposal, to conduct dissertation fieldwork in Latin America and to write-up their dissertations. Three cohorts of students will be trained over a period of six years. In addition to the Berkeley sociology department, sociology departments at three other universities—The Johns Hopkins University, The University of Texas-Austin, and the University of California-Los Angeles—have received similar grants from the Mellon Foundation.

Summer Programs

The Family Research Consortium, a consortium supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, will sponsor a 1995 Summer Institute for family researchers on June 8-11, 1995, in Ogunquit, ME. The Institute will provide a forum for dissemination, evaluation, and discussion of important new findings and new developments in research design, methods, and analysis in the family research field. The Institute accepts a limited number of both junior and senior researchers as participants and allows for intellectual exchange among participants and presenters in addition to the more structured program of high quality presentations. Minority family researchers are particularly encouraged to participate. Theme: Adolescence and Beyond: Family Processes and Development. Deadline for applying is March 1, 1995. Contact Donna Fleming, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, CB# 8180, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-8180, (919) 966-3318, FAX (919) 966-7532, e-mail: fleming.fpg@mhs.unc.edu.

The Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) has gathered in one central location, Walferdange, Grande Duche de Luxembourg, and made comparable over 40 large microdata sets which contain comprehensive measures of income and economic well-being for a set of 20 modern industrialized welfare states, including Russia and several Central European nations. This comparable microdata creates a resource for applied comparative and policy research in economics, sociology and public policy.

As part of the LIS Project, a two-week Summer Workshop is conducted in Luxembourg every summer. The first Russian/CIS Workshop will be held July 9-15, 1995. Tuition, room and board, and transportation expenses are covered for all Russian and LIS participants. Other scholars will need to pay \$800 (27,000 Flux) for tuition, room and board. Applicants will need to outline a specific research project which they hope to accomplish using the LIS Russian/LIS datasets. Familiarity with social science programming (SPSSX or SAS), availability of a personal computer in the home country, and a good command of the English language will be required. Application deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact Nicole Ladewig, LIS Administrative Assistant, 426 Eggers Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244, (315) 443-9042, FAX (315) 443-1081; or Caroline de Tombeur, LIS Administrative Assistant at the Luxembourg Office.

Contact

The AAAS Project on Europe and the Countries of the Former Soviet Union (EFSU) publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Scientist to Scientist*, which reports on funding opportunities and cooperative efforts involving scientists and engineers in East Central Europe (ECE) and the countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU). In the interests of expanding our mailing list to reach more individuals and organizations who may benefit from receiving electronically via AAAS's gopher server and have produced a Russian hard copy version. In order to continue expanding our circulation, we are asking for names and addresses of your colleagues in ECE and FSU states who might benefit from receiving *Scientist to Scientist*. Send names and addresses to Project Assistant Sanoma Lee Kellogg, EFSU Project, International Directorate, AAAS, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 326-7027, FAX (202) 289-4958, e-mail: skellogg@aaas.org.

The Arab Sociological Association (ASA), founded in 1987 and now based in Tunisia, is seeking members from Arab sociologists working or living outside of the Arab World. This relatively young organization has a few hundred active members scattered throughout the Arab World. In addition, the ASA is interested in any

information on Arabic e-mail, in order to facilitate communication among its widely dispersed members. Prospective members or friends in North America should contact Mohammed A. Bamye, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Lowell, MA 01854, (508) 934-4305, FAX (508) 934-3023, e-mail: bamye@mwoods.uml.edu.

Civic Education Project is an international not-for-profit organization devoted to the strengthening of democracy in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union through the revitalization of the social sciences in universities and institutes of higher education. Through its visiting professor program, CEP sends Western-trained scholars to teach and advise at universities in Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine. Teaching assignments are initially for one year, during which lecturers teach university-level courses in economics, history, law, political science, public administration, and sociology, and also work on outreach and research. Lectures are conducted in English, and transportation, housing, insurance, teaching materials and a living stipend are provided to program participants. Faculty and advanced graduate students are encouraged to apply. Write for a brochure/application packet. Applications are accepted starting November 1, 1994, for the 1995-96 program year. Contact Civic Education Project, P.O. Box 205445 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520, (203) 781-0263.

COCTA-L is an internet discussion list for people interested in the philosophy of the social/human sciences and with basic conceptual and methodological issues in the social/human sciences. To subscribe, send a message stating <subscribe cocta-l> followed by a space and your name to <list-serv@nosferatu.cas.usf.edu>. Postings to the list should be made to <cocta-l@nosferatu.cas.usf.edu>.

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is pleased to announce a new initiative, A National Conversation on American Pluralism and Identity. The initiative calls for a national conversation in which Americans examine and discuss what unites us as a country, what we share as common American values in a nation comprised of so many divergent groups and beliefs. Through this initiative, we seek to engage all Americans in a conversation informed by scholarship in the humanities. Although it will feature face-to-face conversations, other effective approaches will include films, museum exhibitions, seminars, and classroom study units that will be undertaken by all kinds of groups. Contact NE National Conversation Initiative, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 402, Washington, DC 20506, 1-800-NE-1121, e-mail: ehovap@gwuvm.gwu.edu; or Joy Evans or Suzanne Volpe, (202) 606-8400.

My name is Peter King and I am a doctoral candidate in sociology at Massey University in New Zealand. My research applies Bourdieu's concepts of field and habitus, plus elements of sociocology, to a study of relationships between people and the biophysical environment. The research focuses upon a case study conducted in Kiribati, Central Pacific. The fieldwork is partly completed and I shall return to Kiribati in September to complete it. I am interested in establishing contact with other researchers who share an interest in Bourdieu, sociocology, the nature/nurture question, and transcending the social-biological dichotomy. Contact the Department of Sociology, Massey University.

Dear Fellow Sociologists: This is an open letter to any of you who, like me, may have recently served on a jury. For 11 days recently I was the member of a jury in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia. I was fully engaged as a citizen, and did not take the role of a sociologist during the trial. But once the case was decided my interest shifted from the case to the jury system, and I began to reflect sociologically on several significant problems in the jury system/process this one experience revealed, and possible systemic remedies. I think my reflections are of some interest and value, and would like to publish them so that they are available to the judges and

court administrators who might find them useful. With this end in mind I have concluded that it would be of greater interest and value to present reflections based on several jury experiences than on just one; therefore I am writing to invite anyone else who has reflected on the jury system on the basis of personal experience as a juror to send me an account of your reflections. If I hear from a few people, I will suggest that we might write an article together. If I hear from many people, I will report on the response and suggest how we might proceed. Be assured that I do not plan to appropriate your material as my data. Obviously, this is not a sociological study as usually defined. Rather, it is an opportunity to reflect as sociologists on our own experience as citizens; and by publishing our reflections to join as sociologist-citizens in the national debate on juries and justice. Ellen Ziskind Berg, 4862 Reservoir Road, NW, Washington, DC 20007.

I am planning on using the General Social Survey as a database for senior honor's theses. I would like to correspond with instructors who have taught undergraduates how to develop ideas for a paper or thesis using GSS data. Contact Tim Curry, Department of Sociology, The Ohio State University, 300 Bricker Hall, 190 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

Good Ideas

At Millsaps College, the Department of Sociology provides a student work room that is open 24 hours a day, with a computer and printer. Students often use the room to type and print term papers.

Other Organizations

Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD) International Honor Society solicits proposals from local AKD chapters for AKD Chapter Honoraria and Sociological Research Symposia/Workshops. AKD will provide up to \$750 in supplemental support of initial sociological research symposia/workshops that are sponsored by a local chapter, or chapters of AKD. Additionally, AKD will provide up to \$350 in supplemental support for established sociological research symposia/workshops that are sponsored by a local chapter, or chapters, of AKD. Supplemental support for established symposia/workshops may be increased to \$500 when graduate students are involved. AKD will provide up to \$400 in funding for local AKD chapters to invite speakers to inductions. Total funds for

honoraria and symposia/workshop proposals are limited. Contact Alvin P. Short, AKD Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Sociology, Southwest Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, TX 78666-4616.

Deaths

Carl Couch, University of Iowa, died on September 15.

Rose Laub Coser, 78, professor emerita of sociology at the State University of New York-Stony Brook, died on August 21 in Wellfleet, MA. A memorial ceremony will be held at 3:00 p.m., November 12, at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 136 Irving Street, Cambridge, MA.

Albert H. Hobbs, 83, former professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, died on August 9, 1994, in Haverford, PA.

Elliott Liebow, Silver Spring, MD, died on September 4.

Dick Lopata, husband of Helena Z. Lopata, Loyola University, died July 13.

Edward S. Weeks, Jr., head of University System of Georgia Independent Study, died May 19, 1994. A native of Wahiawa, Hawaii, Weeks worked with the University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education since 1977. He held a number of positions at the Georgia Center, including his responsibilities with Independent Study. He was director for continuing education and instructor of sociology and political science at Brewton-Parker in Mount Vernon, GA from 1974-77.

Obituaries

Robert H. Barker
(1904 - 1994)

Sociology has never had a better friend than Robert (Rob) H. Barker who passed away on August 12. During a time when a few colleges and universities had closed sociology programs, one sociology program was reopened at Central Methodist College (CMC) because of the generosity of Barker and his late wife, Bertha Mae. (See the Summer 1994 edition of *Footnotes* for the story of the department's rebirth.)

Following the advice of his wife, Barker began investing in the stock market in 1945 to "supplement his teaching salary." The result was the 1991 establishment of the Fayette Area Community Trust, a million dollar endowment with funds directed to the reopening of the CMC

Continued on next page

ASA Seeks New Staff

Staff Sociologist/Director of Minority Affairs

The American Sociological Association (ASA) is searching for a sociologist to join the professional staff and assume special responsibility for minority affairs. The position provides the opportunity to work with a like-minded group of other sociologists and a staff seeking to advance sociology, work on field development, and promote ASA objectives and activities. The Minority Affairs Program currently consists of the Minority Fellowship Program, funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the Minority Opportunities through School Transformation Program, funded by the Ford Foundation. In addition to directing the Minority Affairs Program, the incumbent will have responsibilities in at least one other core program, probably the Research on the Profession and Discipline Program. The applicant should have background in handling large-scale data sets, using SPSS or SAS, writing research reports, and implementing survey research. The new staff member, like the other staff sociologists, will also serve as liaison to ASA committees.

Nominations and applications are sought. Candidates should have a PhD in Sociology, knowledge of the academy, a facility for program development, a background in preparing proposals and working with funding sources, skills in presenting (in writing and orally) to diverse audiences, experience in mentoring and training students, an appreciation of minority issues and opportunities, and management and administrative skills. Also, the candidate should have experience in the sociology of mental health and interest in curriculum development and change. Applications will be reviewed beginning November 30, 1994. The start date and conditions of appointment (e.g., leave from an academic position) are flexible. Candidates should send a letter of interest, resume, and a list of five references to: MAP Search, Executive Office, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. For further information, please contact Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, at (202) 833-3410; FAX (202) 785-0146; e-mail ASA_Felice.Levine@MCMIA.MCOM.

The ASA is interested in identifying persons who are drawn to professional service and who bring a strong commitment to making a difference for sociology and minority affairs. Whether or not you or someone you know is searching for a job or might be interested in a professional change, please do not hesitate to submit a name or encourage an application. Please submit applications as soon as possible to the MAP Search at the address listed above. □

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Obituaries, continued

sociology department which had been closed in 1982. Money earmarked for sociology provides a salary for one faculty member as well as departmental support funds. Since the fall of 1992 CMC students have again had the opportunity to major in sociology. Five of the school's 900 students are now sociology majors and an additional 15 students are sociology minors.

Barker raised awareness of sociology in Howard County, a rural county in Missouri and home to CMC, when he established the Fayette Area Community Trust. The "Barker Trust" provides funding for various civic and social programs such as the Senior Citizen Center and the area community theater. He often spoke of the crucial role of sociology in solving social problems. He hoped to forge an alliance between the college's sociology department and the community through involvement of students in internships and volunteer activities. Much of his dream has come to fruition.

This past summer Barker struggled to regain his health after suffering a slight heart attack. For two months he maintained high spirits and displayed a kindness to all those he would come in contact with, friends and medical staff. After he was told that he was dying, I asked him to tell me what wisdom he had gained through his 90 plus years of life. He said that he never failed to marvel at the interconnectedness of human beings: "We are all dependent on others--there's no getting around this need that we have." His was the mind and eye of the sociologist up until his death.

Barker was born in Ringgold, Virginia on February 28, 1904. He was married to Bertha Mae Oakes of Chickasha, Oklahoma, on December 6, 1930. He received his BA from Furman in 1926 and an MA in sociology from Vanderbilt University in 1927. He received his PhD in sociology from the University of Virginia in 1934. From 1930-1942, he was Director of Research and Statistics at the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry. From 1942 to 1944, he taught at the Apprentice School of the Newport News and Dry Dock Company. During the 1944-45 academic year, he taught at Mercer University in Macon, Georgia.

In 1945, he began his tenure at Central Methodist College where he remained until his retirement in 1969. From 1966-1969, he served as the chair of the Division of Social Sciences. One of the most distinguished sociology majors that passed through the program under his guidance was Alex Thio of Ohio University.

Bob Barker was laid to rest at the Walnut Ridge Cemetery in Fayette on August 15. Memorials can be sent to the Sociology Scholarship Fund at Central Methodist College, Fayette, MO 65248.

Michael L. Hirsch, Central Methodist College

Robert Boguslaw (1919-1993)

Robert "Bogey" Boguslaw, an esteemed colleague, friend, and humanist, died of cancer on November 21, 1993. Bob was loved and respected by colleagues, students, and friends for his integrity, courage, warmth, and generosity--and his loud booming laughter. He was admired for his path breaking work on systems theory, technology, and society.

Boguslaw was born of Russian Jewish immigrant parents in New York City in 1919. His early experiences of poverty had a lasting and profound effect on his scholarly work as well as his relations with others. Prior to serving four years of war-time army service, Boguslaw completed his BA and MA in Economics from Brooklyn College. Upon returning, he switched his field of study from economics to sociology concluding that the puzzle of how to devise a poverty-free economic system was no longer the primary issue for him. Rather, he was drawn to the problem of understanding the apparent irrationalities of people. He received his PhD from New York University in 1952. His early work in psychodrama with J.L. Moreno was the start of his life-long interest in small group behavior and ways of fostering understanding and cooperation.

In 1953, Boguslaw began his professional career with the RAND Corporation

and the Systems Development Corporation, eventually becoming Director of Training at SDC. There he helped create a new technical occupation: military systems designers. His work led him to studies of alternatives to authoritarianism and the use of cooperation. One of his fondest memories of those days included work with computer simulations in which he and his colleagues developed and tirelessly played an early version of computer-based chess. This work provided a turning point in Boguslaw's personal and intellectual life. His experiences as a systems researcher and practitioner culminated in *The New Utopians: A Study of System Design and Social Change*, which won the C. Wright Mills Award in 1975 for the best book published in the field of social problems. Thirty years after its publication, *The New Utopians* remains a core text in the transformation of sociology from a social science based on Newtonian mechanics and developmental biology to one centered on the political and emergent nature of all human systems, including those represented as value-free and "natural."

In this and subsequent studies, including *Systems Analysis and Social Planning*;

Human Problems of Post-Industrial Society, Boguslaw's consistent preoccupation was to convince us that the most complex and apparently rational social and technical arrangements--from transnational enterprise to the algorithms that govern computer programs--are in the end "human" products. They are thus inevitably political and perversely unpredictable, no matter how "scientific" and "rational" they may be represented.

Boguslaw's sociology career was spent chiefly in the Department of Sociology at Washington University in St. Louis, where he also held appointments as affiliated professor in the School of Architecture, the Department of Technology and Human Affairs, and the program in Organization Behavior. He consulted widely for the Office of Technology Assessment and the Social Security Administration. Boguslaw wrote several books and contributed widely to chapters in edited volumes, as well as articles in professional and popular journals. His earlier affiliations included Research Professor at the American University in Washington, DC; Academic Visitor at the London School of Economics, England; Senior Fullbright Research Fellow, Paris,

France; Senior Fellow, National Endowment for the Humanities; and Research Fellow, Camargo Foundation, Cassis, France.

Boguslaw's inspirational teaching--and his endless generosity--are legendary. He operated according to two chief principles: You do not hurt people as a condition of advancing your own interests, and you defend and protect those who need your help. Students, colleagues, and friends invariably turned to him to resolve ethical issues and problems of human relations. He had the ability to bring out the best in people, enable them to work together, and inspire them to make a difference. His respect and enjoyment of people had no class, gender, or racial bounds. Boguslaw's talents as an enthusiastic lecturer and creative teacher made him a favorite among students in undergraduate classes. As a professor of graduate students, he had a wide following who felt they learned from him as a scholar and, in the process, developed a friend and colleague. Many of these former students maintained friendships and collaborated on projects with him over the years.

During retirement in addition to school

work, Boguslaw was working on a novel, learning to play the keyboard, playing serious games of chess, and swimming daily. He had a true love of life and a great sense of humor. In one of his early works he wrote, "As I think about the things that I find important, I find it difficult to sort out my own feelings. I have always felt that 'earning a living' was not enough--that somehow I would like to leave the world a better place than it was when I found it." We think he accomplished that most important of goals.

Bob Boguslaw is survived by his wife Wanda of Plantation, Florida, their three daughters, and a grandson. The Robert Boguslaw Award for Technology and Humanism is being established through the ASA. Contributions to fund this award may be sent to: the ASA Boguslaw Fund at the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. His family will receive notification of all contributors.

Janet Boguslaw, Boston College; Philip Kraft, State University of New York-Binghamton; Sol Levine, Harvard School of Public Health

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Obituaries, continued

Chester L. Hunt
(1912-1994)

Chester L. Hunt, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Western Michigan University, died on May 29, 1994, in Sun City, AZ. He is survived by his wife, Maxine Cole Hunt, two daughters, Joanna Hunt Rivera of Rio Grande City, TX, and Leigh Hunt Greenhaw, of Lancaster, PA, and three grandchildren.

He was graduated from Nebraska Wesleyan University (MA), Washington University (MA), and the University of Nebraska (PhD), after graduate studies at Yale Divinity School, the University of Wisconsin, and Cambridge University. He was ordained by the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), served in the U.S. Army as Captain, paratrooper and chaplain, and served several congregations as pastor.

Hunt joined the Western Michigan University faculty in 1948, retiring to Arizona in 1983. He served Arizona State University as adjunct professor of sociology, and as Research Professor at their Center for Asian Studies. He became a leading authority on the social aspects of South East Asia. He was a visiting professor and scholar at universities in the Philippines, Nigeria, and Japan.

He was the principal founder of the Philippine Sociological Association, and founder and first editor of the *Philippine Sociological Review*. He authored or co-authored 44 journal articles dealing with the Philippines, and three of his books were published by Philippine publishers. Finding no introductory textbooks oriented to Philippine society, he authored *Sociology in the Philippine Setting*, with illustrative and conceptual materials relevant to Philippine social life. This was published in the Philippines in five editions between 1954 and 1987. The last few months of his life were devoted to preparing the sixth edition, nearly completed at his death. He was widely and affectionately known as the Father of Philippine Sociology.

He also co-authored (with Paul B. Horton) an introductory sociology textbook for American use (*Sociology*, McGraw-Hill), published in six editions and several foreign translations between 1964 and 1984. At the age of 80, Hunt wrote a section on "The Society and its Environment" in *Philippines: A Country Study*, an area handbook of the Library of Congress.

Hunt made numerous trips to the Philippines and other countries to participate in conferences and research. He also carried on Philippine activities while at his home base at Western Michigan University. These included chairing the University Committee on Asian Studies, serving as president of the Midwest section of the International Studies Association, offering a course on Philippine Culture, and giving lectures, popular and academic, on Philippine topics. For several years, he served on the Philippine Council of the Association for Asian Studies. He helped organize the Philippines Studies Association, and has presented papers at meetings of this group in the U.S., Honolulu, Manila, and Canberra. His book, *Social Aspects of Economic Development* (McGraw-Hill, 1966) drew heavily upon his Philippine experience, and was widely acclaimed by those involved in third world development.

He was instrumental in bringing a number of foreign students to the U.S. for advanced study, some of whom have remained in the U.S. Whenever he went, he left a permanent imprint of his passage. Our discipline, in both the U.S. and South East Asia, will miss him.

Paul B. Horton, Western Michigan University

Leo Kuper
(1908 - 1994)

With the passing of Leo Kuper on May 23, 1994, we mourn a great mind and a great soul. Each is unusual enough, but the combination of the two in one person is truly rare. Leo was many things to many people: a son to Jewish parents who emigrated from Lithuania in the late 19th century to escape anti-Semitic pogroms under the Czars; a "white" South African born in Johannesburg on November 24, 1908, who devoted his entire adult life to fighting the racial privileges to which he was heir, and who, ironically,

died at the very moment the country of his birth achieved liberation from apartheid; the brother of a liberal judge who was assassinated in his living room, presumably by a white extremist; a father to two daughters, Mary and Jenny, who live in Britain; a devoted husband to a distinguished Swazi anthropologist, Hilda Kuper (1911 - 1992), whose death left Leo lonely and disconsolate; an uncle to a leading British anthropologist, Adam Kuper; an educational officer in the South African Army who fought with the Allied Forces in World War II, but returned a lifelong pacifist and advocate of Gandhian non-violence and Satyagraha; a lawyer by early education and practice (LLB, University of the Witwatersrand, 1934) who turned to sociology at age 39 (MA, University of North Carolina, 1949; PhD, University of Birmingham, 1952); the head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Natal in Durban from 1952 to 1961; a leading activist along with his friend, the author Alan Paton, in the South African Liberal Party and a frequent target of harassment by the Special Branch of the South African police; an exile to the United States where he and Hilda took up chairs of sociology and anthropology respectively at UCLA; an able director of the leading US African Studies Center at UCLA from 1968 to 1973; an astute analyst of race relations and a tireless fighter for equal justice for all; a leading theorist of plural societies; and after his retirement from UCLA in 1976, a selfless organizer, along with his sociologist Lord Michael Young, of an international genocide alert network and newsletter.

The author or editor of over a dozen books and many seminal articles, Leo Kuper was a major figure in what might broadly be called comparative macrosociology, and he trained a number of students who became in turn major figures, such as Sammy Smooha in Israel, Ren Lemarchand, Edna Bonacich and Roy Bryce-Laporte in the United States, and Kogila Moodley-Adam in Canada. Apart from early work in urban ecology (*Living in Towns*, 1953; *Durban, A Study in Racial Ecology*, 1958), Leo Kuper's consuming intellectual and moral concern was human nastiness. Starting with studies of race relations and opposition to apartheid in South Africa (*Passive Resistance in South Africa*, 1956; *An African Bourgeoisie*, 1965), his focus soon broadened to the whole of Africa (*Pluralism in Africa*, 1969, co-edited with Michael C. Smith), and the world (*Race, Class and Power*, 1974; *Race, Society and Society*, 1975). By a logical progression, Leo Kuper went from studying racial prejudice and discrimination in general to a focus on the most egregious form of organized human bestiality: genocide. *The Pity of It All* (1977) was a comparative study of revolution and genocidal massacres in Africa (with timely sections on Rwanda and Burundi), while *Genocide* (1981), *International Action Against Genocide* (1982), and *The Prevention of Genocide* (1985) covered the world. Death barely spared Leo the latest horrors of Rwanda. Over the years, Leo Kuper was becoming increasingly convinced that genocide was principally the responsibility of state-controlling elites, and that the state was the root of much evil in this world.

Ideologically, Leo was an uncompromising liberal in the grand J.S. Mill tradition; he was also a humanist, a universalist and a rationalist in the Enlightenment tradition; but, above all, he was a gentle soul in the Gandhian tradition. Like most whom he touched, I admired him as a scholar, but beyond that, I loved him as a Mensch. Bryce-Laporte said it best: "Leo was a gentle man among gentlemen, a man of great comprehension and deep compassion, enviable energy and admirable modesty."

Pierre L. van den Berghe, University of Washington

Melvin M. Tumin
(1919-1994)

Melvin M. Tumin, professor emeritus of sociology and anthropology, died of cancer at age 75 on March 3, 1994. Born in Newark, NJ, Tumin studied first at the University of Newark and then at the University of Wisconsin where he earned a BA in 1939 and an MA in 1940. He was granted his PhD by Northwestern University in 1944, and taught at Wayne State University until 1947, when he joined the faculty at Princeton University, where he remained until

his retirement in 1989.

Tumin was the author or co-author of some 20 books and 100 articles which taken collectively reveal his extraordinary scholarly versatility. He was at once a scientist who exposed general theory to careful empirical inquiry, an engineer who applied sociological knowledge to concrete social problems, and an intellectual who conversed with the giants across the centuries. His painstaking field research in Guatemala and Puerto Rico produced among the earliest studies documenting the conflict between entrepreneurial and traditional values in developing societies. His later work on readiness and resistance to segregation in Guilford County, North Carolina, cast doubt on the conventional expectation that the deep south would continue to say "never." His insightful analyses of the social sources of individual violence have only now been fully absorbed by criminologists.

These important contributions provide only the barest suggestion of Tumin's lifelong effort to identify the requisite conditions for sustaining freedom, equality, and security, the master values of American society. Although he shared the distinctively American sense of unbounded possibilities, the sobering events of our time and circumstance impelled him to seek a reconciliation between poetic vision and the recognition of constraints imposed by nature, human nature, and the maddening complexities of social life.

Tumin approached this daunting task armed with the ironies of the modern sensibility and his own biography. He was an agnostic who was deeply moved by the Jewish prophetic tradition, a cosmopolitan who respected the quest for community, a social scientist who was a connoisseur of literature and the arts, a moralist who was committed to muscular empirical inquiry, a rationalist who was informed by Freudian explorations of the unconscious, a devotee of European grand theory who admired John Dewey's brand of American pragmatism above all other philosophies, and a disillusioned socialist who nevertheless was convinced by Karl Marx that the point was not merely to study the world but to change it.

These diverse influences are all impossibly evident in Tumin's influential studies on social inequality, which will probably remain his enduring legacy to sociology. His monograph, *Social Stratification: Forms and Functions of Inequality*, first published in 1967 and revised in 1985, is regularly consulted by graduate students as a defense against difficult questions in the general examination. Here, and in his much anthologized rejoinder to Kingsley Davis' and Wilbert Moore's treatment of the positive functions of social stratification, he expressed intense moral concern about the social and personal costs of rewarding qualities over performances, inherited advantages over merit, and group membership over individual achievement.

Tumin was, accordingly, particularly alert to discrimination and prejudice based on class, race, gender, ethnicity, and religion. In his early years at Princeton he publicly condemned the covert anti-Semitism which then characterized some clubs on Prospect Street. He held that the only effective antidote to bigotry was education. As a true child of the Enlightenment, he genuinely believed that science, reason, and evidence would set us free. His bibliography is thus replete with scholarly and popular writings on pre-collegiate education, the transformation of attitudes, and the current status of inter-group relations. In recent years, he was occasionally haunted by frightening visions, but some combination of historical perspective, broad learning, and direct observation intervened to restore his faith in the capacity of diverse groups in America to reach acceptable modes of mutual accommodation.

Tumin brought his gifts as a scholar and a public intellectual to graduate and undergraduate classrooms where the polemical skills which discomfited chairs, deans, presidents, and intellectual adversaries were transmuted into erudite, eloquent, and passionate disquisitions on the entire Western intellectual tradition. His relationships with his students was marked by what the young now call "tough love," the insistence on high standards as a complement to their abilities. One professor in a leading institution, writing to Tumin at the time of his retirement, well expressed the consensus of his former students: "You have created your-

self as a model, to me and to many others who were privileged to be your students, of that concept of living and working that is wrapped in the title 'Professor.' It was a model, not mystified, pretentious, overbearing or supercilious...but a rarer form that was generous, exuberant, workmanlike and caring. I want you to know that those of us who learned how to profess by watching you in action at Princeton have carried on and passed along the values you embodied as well as they could."

Nor was Tumin's teaching confined to the lecture hall and seminar room. The distinguished novelist Philip Roth, who became a close friend of the Tumins during his tenure as a visiting fellow of the Humanities council, recounts the academic version of the anecdote of the dinner table. "At six p.m. after having taught his classes, attended meetings, conferred with students, talked with, joked with, and provoked colleagues, after having done his day's reading and writing and having tried on a couple of cashmere sports jackets on Nassau Street—for Professor Tumin was also a scholar of the shop window and the clearance sale, and his moral agenda, strict as it was, permitted him still a small allowance of frivolous pleasures such as good claret, good ice cream, and good clothes—at six p.m., then, after this considerable outlay of daily energy, he was ready to resume discussion of the perpetual Salzburg Seminar that was the Tumin family dinner hour in those days...."

"Melvin alone constituted the faculty. Sylvia and I were the auditors, while the student body was composed of two elementary schoolboys, Jonathan Tumin and Zachary Tumin. Why the boys even bothered with elementary school was something I would still be trying to figure out by the time we reached dessert and Melvin was downing his cake and drinking his tea and expostulating on the process of thought by which contradictions are seen to merge themselves in a higher truth that comprehends them and which is known as Hegelianism after G.W.F. Hegel 1770, Jonathan and Zachary, to 1831, in case you have forgotten. Maybe Jonathan and Zachary continued on at the grade school just to have a place to go all day to give their brains a rest from home."

"After dinner, when the boys went off to their bedroom to study, Melvin started in on educating me. To my occasional chagrin but far more frequently to my delight, he never stopped—never."

But now he's been stopped. The driving human force—the endurance and the challenge and the fortitude that were Melvin—

has finally been stopped. Does anyone here need to be told that nothing short of death could have done it?

Marvin Bressler, Princeton University

Leslie D. Zeleny
(1899 - 1994)

Capt. Leslie D. Zeleny, 95, died Tuesday, July 19. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in 1922 he received a BS in English from the University of Minnesota, in 1923 an MA in education from Columbia University, and in 1931 his PhD in Sociology from the University of Minnesota. His military career started as a private in the U.S. Marines during WWI and in Observation Training in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. In WWII he was an instructor non-technical at Brooks Field in San Antonio, and an historical editor for the intelligence section in the Air Transport Command in North Africa. In 1948, Capt. Zeleny married Elleen Cosgrove, and at that time he was Chairman of the Division of Social Sciences at the University of Northern Colorado, and he was a reserve Air Force Captain.

Survivors include his wife Elleen Cosgrove Zeleny of San Antonio; two sons, James Anthony Zeleny of Denver, Colorado, and Richard Day Zeleny of Pueblo, Colorado; five grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

Capt. Zeleny will be cremated and his cremated remains will be buried at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery. Graveside services with U.S. Air Force Military Honors were held July 25, 1994.

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1994 Guide Now Available

ASA's new and improved 1994 *Guide to Graduate Departments* is now available. In past years, it was impossible to quantify the myriad of information contained in this text-driven publication. In contrast, this year's *Guide* draws on a new, extensive data source on graduate education in sociology, in U.S. and some international institutions. This *Guide* was the result of inter-programmatic collaboration between ASA's Research Program on the Discipline and Profession and the Publications Department. It was made possible by ASA's new computerized information system. A questionnaire was sent to 251 graduate departments and data were coded for 218 (87%) departments. From this database we drew the information published in the *Guide*.

The 1994 *Guide to Graduate Departments* includes 13 more departments than last year's publication. It lists extensive information on 252 sociology departments: 216 U.S. departments and 36 international ones. The *Guide* continues to publish the information that has made it a valued reference in the past, but the scope of its information has grown. It now reports on the size and scope of each department's undergraduate program, reports the annual tuition for full-time graduate students, which allows for comparisons between programs, and also lists the names of departments' administrative assistants.

The data generated for this *Guide* will also be combined with comparable data collected in ASA's 1992 Supplemental Survey of Sociology Departments: Graduate Programs. This union will provide an important, longitudinal perspective on graduate education in sociology.

In the future, ASA plans to produce a similar publication for undergraduate departments in order to collect research material and also to provide more public information on faculty, special programs and resources in sociology at the undergraduate level.

The 1994 *Guide to Graduate Departments* costs \$10 to ASA members or students and \$20 to non-members or institutions. To order, send payment to the ASA Publications Center, 49 Sheridan Avenue, Albany NY 12210; or call (800)-877-2693 to place a credit card order.

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