

Footnotes

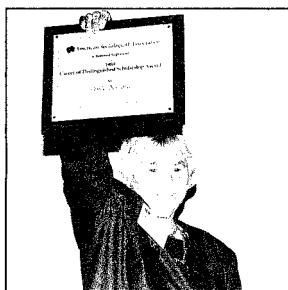


OCTOBER 1989

VOLUME 17
NUMBER 8

Major ASA Awards Given in San Francisco

Seven sociologists were presented the Association's major awards at this year's meetings in San Francisco. Jessie Bernard received the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award; David L. Sills, the Award for a Distinguished Career in the Practice of Sociology; and James A. Davis, the Distinguished Contribution to Teaching Award. The Award for a Distinguished Scholarly Publication was presented to Charles Tilly and the biennial Jessie Bernard Award went to Samuel Cohn and Joan Robinson Acker. Initiated for new yearly honors was the Dissertation Award for the best piece of sociological scholarship in dissertation form in the preceding year, and the first recipient was Richard Biernacki.



Jessie Bernard

Career of Distinguished Scholarship

In selecting Jessie Bernard, now an independent scholar, for the 1989 ASA Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, the Committee noted that it honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession and whose cumulative work has contributed significantly to the advancement of the discipline.

Great scholars, Committee chair Ralph Turner (UCLA) observed, often are mavericks, shunning the protection of the

herd as they strike out in unfamiliar directions and advocate unsanctioned ideas—directions and ideas whose merits only receive general recognition after a lapse of years. Jessie Bernard is just such a scholar, with a career of propounding unconventional thoughts that subsequently became consensual in the discipline. As early as 1950 she noted the neglect of conflict among the popular topics for sociological research, and proceeded in a book and several articles to remedy that deficiency. She applied game theory to the analysis of strategies of conflict

when most sociologists didn't yet know what game theory was. She was among those few giving serious attention to social problems in the mid-fifties, when pure science reigned supreme. She conducted one of the early serious studies of remarriage, and of the special role and problems of academic women. In the difficult mid-sixties she courageously tackled the super-sensitive topic of Black marriage and family. And for over a quarter of a century she has been a pioneer in women's studies, identifying new problems for investigation and advancing new insights into the dynamics of gender relations.

The Committee's recognition continued that, in spite of her profound liberal commitments, Jessie Bernard always has remained a scholar and never substituted sheer advocacy and polemic for research and balanced analysis. Her record of careful empirical research is impressive, as is her firm grounding in the history of sociological theory. From her first publication in 1925 to her most recent book viewing the female world in a global perspective, Jessie Bernard has influenced the work of more sociologists than almost any other contemporary scholar. It would be hard to name anyone whose accomplishments match the specifications for the ASA's

Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship better than Jessie's.

Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology

David L. Sills received the award for a Distinguished Career in the Practice of Sociology. Katrina Johnson (NIH) made the award; her comments follow.



David L. Sills

"The career paths of sociologists whose contributions are primarily in the practice of sociology follow no common pattern of scholarship and achievement. Practitioners work in many sectors and settings outside the halls of the university—in applied research, in private industry, in administration, in governmental roles, or as solo practitioners. Since the establishment in 1985 of the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology, recipients Conrad Taeuber, Jack Riley, and Paul Glick have represented the highest quality in a range of practice sectors.

"A chronology of Sills' exceptional career includes many highlights and insights into the early experiences that have given shape to his amazing versatility. After graduating from Dartmouth in

See Awards, page 8

Marwell to Lead the *American Sociological Review*

by Hal Winsborough, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Although Jerry Marwell joined the faculty at the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1962 and has been here ever since, it would be right to say that he has been all over the map as a sociologist. His topics range from work on the psychology of self-esteem to rational choice economics, life-course histories, social movement descriptions and congressional politics. His work style has ranged from small group laboratory experiments to field experiments, surveys, simulations, and the analysis of available political and census material. He has authored or co-authored four books and approximately 50 articles and papers—most in sociology journals, but some in journals of economics, psychology, and political science.

Jerry has always seemed to be interested in everything. This trait has been of great value to our department. He has been an enthusiastic advocate for breadth and mutual support. He has provided a staunch resistance to our balkinization into collections of subdisciplines. Jerry's omnivorous intellect served the discipline well when he was a member of the NSF Sociology Panel and Fulbright Sociology Panel. I believe that his catholic tastes and wide-ranging knowledge will be of even greater value in his new position as



Gerald Marwell

Editor of *ASR* Jerry will find good work in all parts of the discipline exciting and worthwhile. At the same time he has a practiced eye for the mediocre of any theoretical or analytic stripe.

In his three years as department chair Jerry proved to be such a good administrator that the ASA now uses him as part of the group teaching a workshop for new chairs. I therefore expect an efficient *Review* under his aegis, and some innovative solutions to the way things are managed, as well.

When Norm Ryder was Editor of *ASR*, he said that he was running the largest seminar in the world on how to do sociology. Jerry has always played a very important role in teaching both our grad-

uate students and our junior faculty how to make their research meet the standards of quality and clarity necessary for it to be of use and interest to the profession. In this sense, his editorship will simply continue on a wider scale his teaching practice of more than two decades. I expect those who submit manuscripts to *ASR* to have a profitable experience, even if their articles are rejected.

Jerry was born in Brooklyn and attended MIT where he received a BS in Business Administration and Engineering. His graduate work was at NYU, where he worked with Ed Borgatta. On leave from Wisconsin, he has spent a year each at the Peace Research Institute in Oslo, Norway and at the University of Essex in England. He spent the second semester of 1988-89 at Columbia University. His book with Pam Oliver, titled *The Critical Mass in Collective Action: A Micro-Social Theory*, part of which appeared in *ASR*, is mostly written. Jerry went to Columbia to work on "After Activism: 1960s Civil Rights Workers Turn Forty" free of graduate student and administrative demands. I hope he completes that book before becoming engulfed by his new editorial duties. His office here is already engulfed with new computing and printing machines, office furniture and a towering stack of mail. □

INSIDE

Footnotes

- 2 Observing, ASA/NSF Small Grants, Executive Officer Search
- 3 Profile of William Julius Wilson
- 4 Section Award Winners
- 5 1990 Dues Renewals, Guide Listings Due
- 6 President's Report by Joan Huber, Honors Program
- 7 IIS-ISA and Oaths Opposing Apartheid
- 10 ASA Department and Business Columns

Observing

Reflections on the Annual Meeting in San Francisco

During the 1988 meeting in Atlanta, the Committee on Sections of the ASA filed a resolution protesting the lack of communication by Council with the sections before raising section dues. After much discussion, President Joan Huber and I agreed to attend the 1989 meeting of the Section Board in San Francisco, at which time we were to explain in more detail Council's rationale for raising section dues and to answer questions from section representatives. Meanwhile, outgoing President Herbert Gans had appointed a committee chaired by Randall Collins to report to Council at its January 1989 meeting on the role of sections in the Association and implications for the future of the ASA.

During the January meeting of Council, an evening was set aside to discuss the Collins report. Council decided that the report was so important that it should be published in *Footnotes* to insure its widest possible distribution among the members. This was done in the special issue which appeared in September (we normally do not have a September issue of *Footnotes*). We trust that members will use the Open Forum section of *Footnotes* to comment upon the article.

In San Francisco President Huber and I attended the meeting of the Committee on Sections. As expected, questions focused on the relation of section dues to the overall budget of the ASA and the possible differential perception of the place of sections within the ASA. That is, that Council members might be undervaluing the contributions of sections to the Association. Speaking for Council, I tried to make clear both Council's appreciation of the central role that sections play in the Association, and the fact that half the membership does not belong to

any sections. Thus, Council faces the continuing dilemma of trying to balance the budget while apportioning resources and expenses in an equitable manner. Discussion made clear that section members were not at all certain about how the Association is or should be funded. The annual reports that are published in *Footnotes* that include the official audits with extensive commentary may serve to assure members that Association funds are not being stolen, but do not serve much purpose beyond that. Nor should we be surprised. Most of us give only passing notice to such items as budgets unless our interests are perceived to be centrally involved. And that is precisely what happened with the sections with regard to the issue of raising section dues.

The sections were able to voice their concerns in ways that members at large generally do not, namely section representatives met and formed an interest group, albeit of a rather loose nature. They argued that Council officials should meet with them before raising section dues or passing other legislation affecting sections. Council does have a member who acts as liaison with the sections, but the liaison arrangement was not deemed sufficient in this case.

I expressed my reservations about the desirability of having ASA officials meet with section officials, or other ASA interest groups prior to making important budgetary decisions such as raising dues or journal fees. But on reflection, I concede that Council should be prepared to support this procedure insofar as it is at all feasible. Given the fact that efforts by Council to engender feedback from members via articles in *Footnotes* receive so little response, the Executive Office should be open to suggestions that will

enhance communication between Council and the membership.

One further thought about the ASA budget: one section leader urged that the

entire budgeting process be subjected to a thorough review. That is, Council ought to establish a special committee to analyze the interplay between regular dues, sections dues, library subscription fees, annual meeting charges, and assorted other fees charged to exhibitors, advertisers and other users of ASA services and

See *Observing*, page 6

Eight Receive ASA/NSF Small Grant Awards; New Proposals Due

Eight of fourteen proposals submitted for the June grant round were funded by the ASA Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline following its August meeting in San Francisco. Funds for the awards are drawn from the ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline and a grant from the National Science Foundation. The Committee received proposals representing a wide variety of institutions, in size, type and geographical spread: The Flinders University of South Australia, SUNY-Buffalo, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, University of Arizona-Tucson, a private agency in San Francisco, Marquette University (two), Belmont Abbey College, Indiana University-South Bend, University of California-Santa Cruz, Florida State University, University of Southern Illinois-Carbondale, SUNY-Albany, and Queens College. Those receiving awards are:

Sharyn L.R. Anleu (The Flinders University of South Australia), "Legal Regulation of New Procreative Technologies: Developments in the United States and Australia," \$2,000;

Mary Jo Deegan and *Michael R. Hill* (both, University of Nebraska-Lincoln), "The Archival Records of the American Sociological Association at the U.S. Library of Congress: An Inventory and Introduction," \$2,500;

Bennett M. Judkins (Belmont Abbey College), "Research on Undergraduate Education and Doctorate Production in Sociology," \$1,240;

Gale Miller and *James A. Holstein* (both, Marquette University), "Enforcing the Work Ethic," \$2,500;

Irene Padavic (Florida State University), "Hard Times at the Plant: A Chronicle of Manufacturing Workers in a Small Southern Town," \$2,500;

Diane E. Taub (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale), "Sociology of Sport: Athleticism, Gender, and Eating Disorders," \$1,000;

Scott South and *Stewart E. Tolnay* (both, State University of New York-Albany), "A Conference Proposal: Demographic Perspectives on the American Family: Patterns and Prospects," \$2,500;

Alan Wolfe (Queens College), "Neoinstitutionalism in Sociology: The Relevance of the Third Generation," \$2,500.

Grant Proposals Due

The ASA Council Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline invites proposals for the next round of its Small Grant Program. November 16 and June 16 are the annual deadlines. The program is a means of launching innovative research projects or conferences which allow scholars to meet with others about new developments in significant areas of research.

The guidelines for grant application are as follows:

Scope: Requests for funds must show relevance for some problem of importance to sociology as a discipline. Clear statements of theoretical/conceptual background, methodology, and the potential contribution of the project should be evi-

dent. Higher ratings are given to applications which are on the "cutting edge" of the discipline, represent innovative activity, are of substantive importance, would be most helped by a small grant, would have difficulty being funded through traditional sources, foster new networking among scholars, and foster the discipline of sociology (as a body of knowledge) as distinguished from the profession. The nature of the request may include but is not limited to the following: an exploratory study, a small conference, travel to consult with several widely dispersed specialists, 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 accounting statement is to be submitted to the Executive Office at the end of the project and unspent funds returned to the ASA. Grant money may not be used for convention travel, honoraria, or PIs salary.

Submissions: November 16 deadline: decisions announced in February; June 16 deadline: decisions announced in September. Submissions arriving too late will be carried over to the next review period with written request by the applicant.

Format: Proposals should include the following: a text of no more than three single-spaced pages (with no appendices), a bibliography, and vita. Both title and author(s) should appear at the top of the first page of the text. A budget statement should appear on a separate page immediately following the text of the proposal. Send nine individually bound copies of the entire packet to: ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Annual Review Discount Increased

The Council of the ASA has voted to increase the discount offered to members who purchase the *Annual Review of Sociology* through the Association from 10 to 20 percent.

The current retail price for volumes 14 and 15 is \$39 in the U.S. and Canada and \$43 elsewhere. With the new discount, ASA members can purchase these volumes for \$31.20 in the U.S. and Canada or for \$34.40 elsewhere.

Volume 15 was issued in August, 1989. It includes a preface by William H. Sewell, "Some Reflections on the Golden Age of Interdisciplinary Social Psychology." Current editors are: W. Richard Scott, Editor; and Judith Blake, Associate Editor. Editorial Board members responsible for Volume 15 are: Glen H. Elder, Jr., Alejandro Portes, James F. Short, Jr., Roberta G. Simmons, Aage B. Sorensen, and Charles Tilly. □

D'Antonio to Retire; Search for New Executive Officer Begun

Bill D'Antonio has announced his intention to retire as Executive Officer of the American Sociological Association effective August 31, 1991. In declining an invitation from EOB and Council to consider an additional term, Bill stated that he felt it was time to step aside. He is looking forward to completing several tasks during the remaining time in office, and then to turning to other ventures. With that decision firm, ASA Council set the machinery in motion to seek a successor.

The American Sociological Association invites inquiries from candidates for the position of Executive Officer. Experience in administration, program development, and budget preparation are necessary; an even temper and boundless energy are highly desirable. The Executive Officer administers the business of the organization, to wit: manage the central office with its staff of 20; maintains the association's accounts and oversees a budget of over \$2,000,000 yearly; coordinates public relations; and assists various committees.

In addition to these internal responsibilities, the Executive Officer is also charged with maintaining ties to external groups, e.g., other sociological, educational, nonprofit, and government organizations in Washington and elsewhere. For example, the Executive Officer serves on the Executive

Committee and Board of Directors of the Consortium of Social Sciences Associations and the National Humanities Alliance, and is often called upon to give testimony before Congressional committees and other agencies of government.

The appointment is for one five-year term, effective August 1, 1991, and renewable at the discretion of ASA Council. The deadline for applications is January 15, 1990, with a decision to be reached by August 1990, allowing the new appointee a full year to become familiar with the ASA operation and to insure a smooth transition. Salary is competitive, with excellent health and retirement benefits. Please feel free to address further questions to the current Executive Officer, Bill D'Antonio.

The search will be conducted by the members of the ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, sitting as a whole. Interested candidates should send five copies of their curriculum vitae and a list of three references to the Chair of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget: Beth B. Hess, Department of Sociology, County College of Morris, Randolph, NJ 07869. □

Profile of the President

William Julius Wilson: A Bold and Sober Intellect

by Katherine O'Sullivan See, Michigan State University

During preparations for an academic season, I usually locate myself in the backyard, where wrestling with abundant weeds helps me to reflect on upcoming assignments. Much of my gardening is a process of defining and demarcating. The invitation to introduce Bill Wilson, "the person," to ASA members, who know him only by his work, requires similar definition and demarcation. It is a daunting assignment. I have weeded heavily this week, ruminating on how to describe my mentor, friend and occasional co-author: the man with that ubiquitous brown pipe, tweedy jacket and slightly distracted air. In a most essential way, Bill Wilson is his work and an analysis of the progression and nuances in his sociological enterprise reveals the kind of man that he is: bold, sober, open to challenge and change and deeply committed to a sociology which is simultaneously theoretical and engaged with pressing public issues.

Although Bill grounds his life in his academic work, his connection to family has always kept him rooted. Growing up in a working poor family in the aftermath of the Great Depression, his mother and his Aunt Janice were the formative persons who shaped his considerable self-confidence and secure intellectual vision. And today, Beverly Wilson, Bill's independent, warm and intellectually engaging partner is a crucial part of (and ballast to) his academic life.

She provides substantive and textual criticism for all of Bill's work; and she sustains a lively interest in sociology—but she is not at all defined by it. In their home, one is as likely to discuss feminist literary criticism or psychological theories of development or an exhibit at the Oriental Institute as to consider dimensions of inner city poverty. Father of three daughters, Colleen, Lisa and Paula and one son, Carter, Bill has learned the nuances of youth culture and the myriad forms of adolescent rebellion! And his family is challenged in turn by a man absorbed in his academic work or in his crazed attachment to Monday Night Football.

C. Wright Mills' tantalizing portrayal of the sociological imagination provides one framework for understanding Bill Wilson as a social scientist. Mills emphasized that the intellectual craftsman perceives the critical juncture of history and biography and is relentlessly attentive to the interplay of individual lives and social forces. The sociologist must be analyst and critic of social problems—but the power of sociology as a discipline is its ability to do more than critically describe social processes. Its power is rooted in the ability to comprehend the logical structures of social life in a particular time and place. To do this requires a commitment to theoretical thought, a disciplined detachment from the very problems that often draw us to and engage us in sociology. Bill Wilson exemplifies this kind of sociological imagination: his intellectual history explains why.

Few ASA members may know that Wilson's earliest interest in sociology revealed a fundamental concern with the structure of logical inquiry. His dissertation and first five published articles focused on aspects of theory construction, addressing problems in concept formation, formalization and rules of correspondence. These issues may seem far removed from the works which have brought him sociological renown and public influence—yet the



William Julius Wilson

wedding of theoretical concern with social history analysis is precisely the underpinning of Wilson's work. In contrast to the predominant focus on race relations as a social problem and the immediate political analyses which characterized much of the literature of the 1960's, Bill's first book *Power, Racism and Privilege* sought to emphasize what theory can teach us about racism, inequality and intergroup conflict. *The Declining Significance of Race* was also insistently theoretical in intent, seeking especially to elucidate the ways in which changing social structures shape the interplay between class and race. And *The Truly Disadvantaged* provides a step deeper into the integration of theory and social analysis: providing a comprehensive explanation for the development of persistent poverty and a clearly elucidated analysis of the politics and policies associated with such poverty. How did this concern with conjuncture of theory, social analysis and policy prescription develop?

Certainly, Wilson's sociology was profoundly shaped by the events of the Civil Rights movement and the urban ghetto riots. He came of age during the height of these movements, graduating from Wilberforce in 1958 with a BA in Sociology, from Bowling Green State University with a MA in 1961 and with a PhD from Washington State University in 1966. Yet, as I mentioned, his early scholarship was rigorously theoretical, divorced from the contemporary social problems. Why did he move into race relations as a specialization? Here was Mills' union of biography and history. In Bill Wilson's own words, "my intellectual curiosity for the subject, fed by the escalating racial protest and my sense of the changing social structure for Blacks in America, was rising so rapidly that by the time I accepted my first full-time academic job, I had firmly decided to develop a field of specialization in the area."¹ This decision was, I think, also shaped by his experience as a teacher and colleague at the University of Massachusetts from 1965 to 1971. Here was a Sociology Department with Milton Gordon and Lewis Killian, minds deeply engaged in the theoretical analysis of race and ethnicity. Within the area were people like Peter Rose, committed to sociological commentary on contemporary conflicts. And as one of the few Black professors in the major state university, Bill was called upon to speak to and resolve controversies about Black studies, cultural nationalism, racial solidarity and separatism. Bill brought his prodigious skills at theory building and his formidable self-discipline to these contentious issues and I think laid the groundwork for his subsequent mode of analysis, a mode that I earlier characterized as both sober and bold.

I particularly recall several occasions in which this bold sobriety was evident in

both the questions that Bill pursues and in his response to his critics. In the early 1970s, cultural nationalism had a profound impact on Black Studies and on the field of race relations. Within sociology, a number of powerful critiques of the discipline and practice were mounted. Drawing on his own background in theory construction and the analysis of value neutrality, Wilson neither embraced nor rejected the new Black sociology; instead he provided a tough analysis of racial prisms as these shape the questions we raise and the answers we embrace. His analysis of the "insider-outsider" controversy shaped by the new Black sociology provided fresh ways of thinking about how theory can develop in the face of hot political issues. When Bill Wilson came to the University of Chicago in 1972, then, he was no stranger to political controversy within the discipline. His subsequent fortitude in the face of the controversies evoked by his own work was shaped by this early experience and by his strong belief in the power of theory. I was fortunate to begin my graduate studies the same year that Bill came to Chicago and to learn from him how to integrate political and intellectual commitments. As Bill's research assistant when he was writing *The Declining Significance of Race*, I learned much about how to build a theoretical framework that can account for changes in the social and economic experiences of racial minorities. But I learned as much about how to live and research creatively in the midst of political controversy. Most in the ASA are familiar with the turmoil evoked by this work: some labelled Wilson a neoconservative; others argued that his emphasis on class differences within the Black community was politically misguided and de-emphasized the common dilemmas faced by all Blacks. To Bill, "critics were so preoccupied with what I had to say about improving conditions of the Black middle class that they virtually ignored my more important arguments about the deteriorating positions of the Black underclass."² Yet, Bill Wilson used the controversy generated by *The Declining Significance of Race* to refine his thinking about the relation between theory and practice and to expand the potential reach and influence of sociology. Rather than constantly defend himself, or engage in recurring point/counterpoint debates, Wilson appreciated in new ways the extent to which the politics of ideas are powerful determinants of policy; as a leading sociological researcher and important Black academic, he needed to spell out the policy implications of his analysis, lest others misread him. *The Truly Disadvantaged* and his recent edited work, *The Ghetto Underclass*, exemplify how one can advance beyond a contentious debate, provide a sober and theoretically informed analysis of a crucial social problem and develop bold policy prescriptions. Bill is currently heading a multimillion dollar research project on poverty, joblessness and family structure in the inner city. This project is the natural culmination of his growing concern with the policy implications of sociological research. It also exemplifies why Wilson is a sociological craftsman in the Mill's tradition.

Addressing profound domestic social problems, drawing on quantitative surveys, qualitative methods of ethnography and macro historical analyses, employing students and faculty from

a range of scholarly disciplines, this project aims explicitly to draw public attention to the power of sociological analysis and to its promise.

As a teacher, Bill Wilson validates Heidegger's claim that the gifted teacher lets students learn. Wilson "lets students learn" by encouraging them to build on their own passions in research rather than on his own. He has never sought to build a fiefdom; rather, he has enhanced the stimulating intellectual environment at Chicago by connecting students broadly to faculty across many disciplines. His students are inevitably eclectic, embracing diverse modes and methods of analysis, research questions and disciplinary orientations. In the classroom, Bill Wilson is systematic, organized, careful in argumentation; but he is also very engaged by student perceptions, listening more profoundly than any teacher I can recall. If for many, graduate school is a time of isolation from praise and absence of intellectual affirmation, for students of Bill Wilson the experience has been the very opposite. His readiness to praise students and colleagues is a well shared secret, a powerful antidote to declining self esteem. So too is his willingness to credit students for ideas and to teach them to view all research as a collegial process. The current research project at Chicago suggests the fertility of this view: already important papers are appearing, new ideas are being generated, media and policymakers are closely tracking the findings; and the visibility of sociology as a discipline and the power of its findings are being enhanced.

As Matilda Riley has put it, "Wilson's life demonstrates how sociological influence, when effective, can breed further influence."³ A media figure, a member of the board of numerous foundations, policy commissions, working groups, research councils, task forces, Bill Wilson is engaged in sociological practice that reaches far beyond academe. We can expect this President of the ASA to use his position to expand the intellectual and public influence of sociology.

Footnotes

¹William Julius Wilson, "Academic Controversy and Intellectual Growth," in Matilda White Riley, ed., *Sociological Lives: Social Change and the Life Course*, Volume 2 (Newbury Park; Sage, 1988), page 81.

²Ibid, page 84.

³Matilda White Riley, "Notes on the Influence of Sociological Lives," in Riley, op. cit., page 30. □

Corrections

□ The "Mass Media" column in the September 1989 issue of *Footnotes* incorrectly stated that Jack Nusan Porter was a "classmate and fellow graduate" of Abbie Hoffman. In fact, it was Lee Weiner of the Chicago Conspiracy Trial who was a graduate student friend. Also, Porter's company was incorrectly identified. It is the Spencer Group.

□ The obituary for Magda Sokolowska (August 1989) was written by Mervyn Susser, Columbia School of Medicine, and submitted by Samuel Bloom.

We apologize for the errors. □

Section Award Winners Honored at Annual Meeting

Sex and Gender

The 1989 Dissertation Paper Award of the Sex and Gender Section was presented to Robin Leidner at the business meeting of the Section. The award which carried a contribution of \$100 for dissertation related expenses, recognized a paper entitled "Interpreting Gender: Work and Identity in Interactive Service Jobs" as an important contribution to our understanding of the social construction of gender. The paper is based on Leidner's dissertation, "Working on People: The Routinization of Interactive Service Work" a comparison of the interpretations workers use to respond to the demands by employers and the working conditions in two interactive service settings. She received the Braverman Prize from the Labor Studies Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems for this work. Her PhD was awarded in 1988 from Northwestern University.



Robin Leidner

"Interpreting Gender" is based on the data Leidner gathered through participant observation and interviews which focused on the interrelationship of gender assumptions and work demands for workers at fast food windows (primarily women) and insurance agents (primarily men). In her study, Leidner demonstrated that while employers in the two settings require essentially similar presentation of self from their workers, the resulting similarities in appearance, attitude and demeanor are understood by employees as reflecting natural gender characteristics—feminine in the first case and masculine in the second.

Leidner is currently an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania where her long term interests are in family, and work and gender. She currently has funding to create an interdisciplinary course on work and identity. She has been a member of the Section on Sex and Gender for many years and was the student representative to the section for the year 1987-88.

Rachel Kahn-Hut, Chair, Award Committee

Sociological Practice

Albert E. Gollin and Shari Williams were honored by the Sociological Practice Section of the American Sociological Association during the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA. Gollin received the Section's 1989 Distinguished Career in Sociological Practice Award, and Williams was the recipient of the Outstanding Student Practitioner Award.

Al Gollin began his professional career by majoring in psychology at Queens College. He switched to sociology for his graduate studies and received his doctorate from Columbia University in 1967. Since that time, Al's distinguished career has spanned 20 years in sociological practice settings. He has worked at the Bureau of Applied Social Research at



Albert E. Gollin

Columbia University, at the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington, DC and at the Newspaper Advertising Bureau in New York City where he currently is Vice President/Associate Director of Research.

The list of Al's professional accomplishments is long and varied. For example, he has lectured at Howard University, at the American University, and at CUNY/Queens. He has been a consultant to the Peace Corps. He serves on numerous editorial boards such as *The American Sociologist* and the *Newspaper Research Journal*. He has been President of the American Association for Public Opinion Research and the DC Sociological Society. Also in 1982, he was the fourth Chair of the ASA Sociological Practice Section.

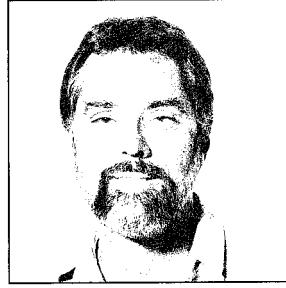
In addition to acknowledging his exemplary work as a sociological practitioner, Al was honored for his dedication and commitment in advancing the field of sociological practice. For the past decade, he consistently has been a strong voice for sociological practice within the ASA, and on multiple levels, Al has promoted the "practice agenda." Among other achievements, he has been instrumental in the organization and continued development of the Sociological Practice Section; in shaping, advising, and launching the ASA Professional Development Program; and for setting forth the ground-work and guidelines for the ASA Award for the Distinguished Career in Sociological Practice.

Shari Williams of King of Prussia, PA, currently is pursuing her doctoral degree in sociology at Temple University. Her dissertation research addresses sociological perspectives on the battering of women. Shari also is engaged in a four month internship (funded by the ASA Medical Sociology Section) at the Walden Counseling and Therapy Center in Bryn Mawr, PA, under the direction of Dr. Stanley Clawar, Certified Clinical Sociologist. Previously, she completed an internship with Dr. Jonathan Freedman, also a Certified Clinical Sociologist, at the Hutchings Psychiatric Center in Syracuse, NY. Shari was recognized for her pioneering work of sociological intervention in battered women, specifically for her work on empowerment and her advocacy efforts.

Elizabeth J. Clark, Chair, Section on Sociological Practice

Community and Urban Sociology

Robert E. Park Book Award
The Section on Community and Urban Sociology presented its 1989 Robert E. Park Book Award to Steven P. Erie, for *Rainbow's End: Irish-Americans and the Dilemmas of Urban Machine Politics, 1840-1985*. Erie is Associate Professor of political science, University of California, San Diego.



Steven P. Erie

The Park Award is given to a distinguished book-length research effort, published in the last two years (1987-88) that reports the results of a single scholarly effort in community or urban sociology. Some 26 books were nominated for this year's award, the third annual.

Erie's study traces the history of urban machine politics in eight large, once heavily-Irish American cities. He focuses on the social and political factors in cities and society that led to the rise and decline of political machines over time, and how these factors influenced the relative strength of machines across cities. Erie criticizes previous theories that tried to explain the strength of Irish political machines, especially those arguing that machine strength was created by representing unified interests of the working class or by political manipulations of local elites. Rather, Erie focuses on the "supply side" of local party organizations, showing how they manipulated public expenditures, patronage, and political alliances to maintain power, while not necessarily serving the interests of the general populace or local elites. In addition, he shows how relations with state and federal governments were important in shaping machine strength.

As the author notes, his work stems not only from a scholarly interest but also a personal one. He indicates that his own Irish-American heritage and ancestral ties with machine politics produced a project that "has enjoyed a long gestation period."

In making the Award, the committee praises this book on many grounds. It draws from ideas in many sociological disciplines, including political, stratification, and ethnic. It systematically and cleverly draws from a variety of data sources, including census materials, voting returns, public records, newspapers, and personal knowledge of the author. The study carefully states its premises, thoroughly tests the major ideas, and considers alternative interpretation of the evidence. *Rainbow's End* is an exciting project, because it is both good sociology and a good story. In the opinion of the committee, Erie's study will be considered a classic study of community and political machines; it will certainly be a baseline against which future studies of political machines will be measured.

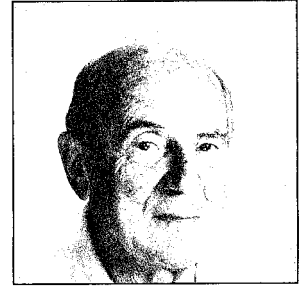
The other members of the Park Award Committee are Elijah Anderson, University of Pennsylvania, and Ruth Horowitz, University of Delaware.

Avery Guest, Chair, Robert Park Award

Robert and Helen Lynd Award

The Robert and Helen Lynd Award is given for lifetime contributions to research and scholarship on the community and urban life. To date, thirteen distinguished members of the discipline have been so honored and this year they

are joined by John Ronald Seeley, a British transplant to these shores with a long and productive career in sociology and psychiatry. A product of the University of Chicago, Dr. Seeley exhibits some of the distinctive characteristics of his Alma Mater in combining a concern for the science of society with a commitment to social change and amelioration. A man of wide learning, varied interests, and extensive administrative experience, John Seeley has been thinker, doer, challenger, and healer.



John Ronald Seeley

Among his major publications are: *Crestwood Heights* (1956), *Community Chest* (1958), *The Americanization of the Unconscious* (1967) as well as a myriad of papers, speeches, chapters in books, and commentaries.

Looking at his peripatetic career, it is evident that a part of his intellectual quest has been to identify and nourish as prime ingredients of humane society as literacy, emotional health, and informed participation in the common life.

In addition to his scholarly work, John R. Seeley has also directed numerous research projects and programs devoted to community psychiatry and mental health, education, and human growth. He has served as executive director of Community Services Inc. in Indianapolis, Dean and Program Director of the Center for Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, and serves on the boards of many professional associations. His teaching has taken him to a wide array of universities including Chicago, York, Brandeis, Berkeley, and the University Without Walls.

For his insistence that science must combine disciplined inquiry with vision and compassion—themes close to the heart of the Lynds' central concerns—the committee, consisting of Melvin Oliver, Roger Salerno, and Suzanne Keller (Chair), selected John R. Seeley for this year's Lynd Award.

Suzanne Keller, Princeton University

Organizations and Occupations

Professor David Stark of the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin has won the 1989 EGOS Award of the Organizations and Occupations Section of the ASA. The EGOS Award is given for the best publication (one year for the best book and the next year for the best article) by a Section member who has held the doctorate seven or fewer years. In addition to honoring Section members for outstanding work, a major purpose of the EGOS Award is to enable the best young Section members to meet and interact with their European peers by attending the next meeting of EGOS (European Group for Organizational Studies). The Award carries with it a stipend of \$1000 to offset

Continued on next page

Section Awards, from page 4

expenses of attending the meeting.

Professor Stark won the Award for his article "Rethinking Internal Labor Markets: New Insights from a Comparative Perspective," which appeared in *American Sociological Review* in August 1986.



David Stark

David Stark is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin. He is currently completing an analysis of the politics of a socialist mixed economy based on field work in several Hungarian factories. With Victor Nee, he co-edited *Remaking the Economic Institutions of Socialism: China and Eastern Europe* (Stanford University Press). During 1989-90 he will be a Fellow at the Society for the Humanities, Cornell University.

James R. Wood, Chair, 1989 EGOS Award Committee

Peace and War

The Peace and War Section of the ASA announced Milton Rinehart as the winner of the 1989 Elise Boulding Award for Distinguished Student Paper. His paper, "Toward Better Concepts of Peace," reviews selected categories of the concept of peace and derives two orientations, the "popular" and the "numinar." After locating these orientations in transpersonal sociology, Rinehart presents "peace as reducing separation" as a potentially useful concept from the "numinar" paradigm.

Rinehart, a doctoral student at the University of Colorado, Boulder, is focusing his studies on social conflict with special interest in international conflict management. In addition to teaching undergraduate sociology courses, he is a Senior Mediator of the Boulder Community Mediation Service plus Arbitrator and Executive Secretary of Chrysler Arbitration Board.

Rinehart's publications include *Energy Education: A Bibliography of Abstracts from Resources in Education (RIE) from 1966-1978*, and *Energy Education: A Bibliography of Citations from Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE) 1966, 1978*.

The Elise Boulding Award for Distinguished Student Paper is presented annually at the ASA meetings. All students, undergraduate and graduate, are eligible. For further details of the 1990 competition, contact Robin Crews, Kansas Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Bethel College, North Newton, KS 67117.

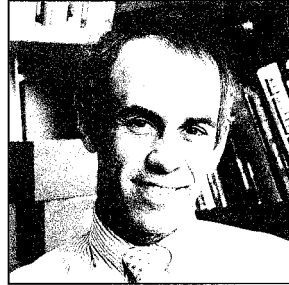
Jen Havacek

Theory

The winner of the 1989 prize of the Theory Section is Daniel Chambliss of the Department of Sociology, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY, for his paper "The Mundanity of Excellence: An Ethnographic Report on Stratification and Olympic Swimmers."

Chambliss' paper, which since submis-

sion has been published in the Spring 1989 issue of *Sociological Theory*, argues on the basis of his observations of competitive swimmers—he has coached swimming—that excellence is not in itself some special individual characteristic but the result of the steady application of mundane practices.



Daniel Chambliss

The argument, therefore, constitutes a general but closely observed and reasoned attack on theories of exceptional talent. "Talent is a useless concept," Chambliss writes in his conclusion, because this explanation for high achievement in swimming and other activities masks "the concrete actions that create outstanding performance."

Chambliss suggests that his analysis can be applied to most spheres of competition, including business, politics, and the professions, "and perhaps even in the arts." The result is a thorough going demystification of many individualistic theories of exceptional accomplishment.

The prize committee (Samuel Kaplan, Bryn Mawr College, Chair; Roslyn Bologh, SUNY, Staten Island; Randall Collins, University of California, Riverside; Victor Lidz, and Bala Cynwyd, University of Pennsylvania; and Alan Sica, University of Kansas) was especially pleased to choose Chambliss' paper because even though he calls it an ethnographic report he proposes a general explanation about social stratification, which the committee considers one of the central preoccupations of sociological theory.

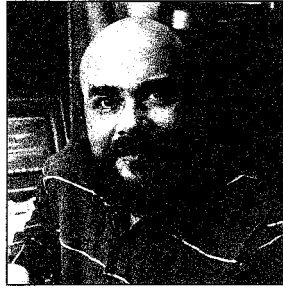
While last year the prize committee was not able to conclude that any of the nominated papers deserved the award, this year the members considered eight of the 25 nominated papers and book chapters worthy. Nonetheless, Chambliss' paper clearly stood out and by every measure that the committee used ranked first.

Chambliss, who has been at Hamilton College since 1981, finished his graduate work at Yale in 1982 with a dissertation on nursing ethics. It won the medical sociology dissertation prize of the ASA. From September 1989 to August 1990, Chambliss will be carrying on research in medical ethics, partly under a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, at the Institute for Medical Humanities of the University of Texas, Austin.

Samuel W. Kaplan, Swarthmore College

Family

The William J. Goode Book Award was established in the mid-1980's to honor distinguished contributions to research and scholarship on the family. This year the Family Section is pleased to announce that the recipient of the Goode Award is Steven Ruggles for his book, *Prolonged Connections: The Rise of the Extended Family in Nineteenth-Century England and America* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1987).



Steven Ruggles

The book, based on Ruggles' dissertation, sheds new light on old questions having to do with historical change in family structure and explanations for it. Ruggles reviews evidence that demonstrates the striking rise of the extended family in 19th Century England and America, and says that the data may actually underestimate the increase due to measurement inadequacy. He makes a persuasive argument, both theoretically and statistically, that the individual is a more appropriate unit of analysis than the household for measuring family structure.

Ruggles' major purpose is to explain the rise of the extended family in the 19th Century. He considers economics, demography and culture as possible causes, but his primary focus is demographic. Using a microsimulation model, he assesses the extent to which demographic change affected the pool of extended kin available to reside in extended families. The data sources are state and federal manuscript censuses for Erie County, New York and two textile towns in Lancashire, England, as well as the 1900 Public Use Sample.

Ruggles' major findings and conclusions are best stated in his own words (page 10): "I have been unable to show that the effects of demography were trivial; to my dismay, I have shown the critical importance of demographic change to the rise of the extended family. Nor have I succeeded in dismissing the purely economic realm of explanation, but my interpretation remains reasonably consistent with my prejudices. Demographic and economic change may have had dramatic effects on extended families during the 18th and 19th Centuries, but there is no evidence that these were functional adaptations to new material circumstances. Furthermore, the Victorian frame of mind can be seen as a necessary condition for the rise of the extended family; extended families were not merely an inevitable consequence of structural change."

Prolonged Connections: The Rise of the Extended Family in Nineteenth Century England and America is an important work in the social history of the family. Its strengths are both theoretical and methodological. It tackles a large-scale problem with a lot of insight, creativity, and technical sophistication.

Sharon K. Houseknecht, Ohio State University

Undergraduate Education

Charles (Tuck) Green, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, is the recipient of the 1989 Hans O. Mauksch Award for contributions to undergraduate education given by the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education. Aside from his specialties in organizations and applied sociology, Professor Green has devoted much of his career to teaching. He has coauthored a book on teaching and published extensively on teaching in such journals as *Teaching Sociology*, *the Teaching Newsletters*,



Charles Green

SSSP Newsletter, VUES, and *Footnotes*. He has been an active member of the Project on Teaching of the ASA, presenting numerous workshops on teaching across the country. Professor Green has given numerous presentations on teaching at meetings of the ASA, Wisconsin Sociological Association, Southern Sociological Society, Midwest Sociological Society, and the Sociological Practice Association. He is currently editor of *The Wisconsin Sociologist* and an Associate Editor of *Teaching Sociology*. Finally, he has worked to improve the curriculum and teaching in his own department, which received the "Distinguished Contributions to Teaching" award of the Wisconsin Sociological Association.

D. Stanley Eitzen, Chair, Mauksch Award Committee

Additional section awards will be announced in the November issue of *Footnotes*. □

Guide Listings Due

Listing forms for the 1990 *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology* were mailed to the chairs of graduate departments in early September. Updates for departments listing in the 1989 *Guide* and completed questionnaires for new departments are due back in the ASA Executive Office by October 31, 1989. If you are the chair of a graduate department and have not yet received your listing forms, please contact the ASA office immediately so we can send you another copy. □

Dues Renewals in the Mail

In the next few weeks, ASA members receive their dues renewal for 1990. Please the newly simplified form and return it your check or credit card number. A fast response will mean: (1) uninterrupted service; (2) no reminder notices (a nuisance for you and costly to us); and (3) a quick mailing of the benefit packet which is sent upon receipt of your dues.

The benefits package is a thick brown envelope that you will want to read carefully. It contains a copy of the revised Code of Ethics which guides the work of ASA members. You'll want to order other (non-ASA) journals using the discount coupons, to order other ASA publications, to learn about teaching workshops, and to get your name on some of our rosters: minority sociologists, sociologists with international interests, media contacts, and congressional networking. Please look over the material very carefully and make use of the benefits of ASA membership. □

President's Report

Events of the Passing Year in Retrospect

by Joan Huber, Ohio State University

Being an ASA president greatly improved my reputation for predicting the future. For two years before the meeting I had gone about saying that the San Andreas fault would probably go during the Annual Meeting. Sure enough, my first night in San Francisco it did, for the first time since 1906. But it was only a disappointing 5.2 on the Richter scale. Earthquake buffs were elated to learn that a bigger one was expected in the next five days. But the Big One never came off. Someone commented that a really large quake during the Annual Meeting could significantly affect the supply of sociologists, thereby exerting strong upward pressure on demand.

Most presidential activities, however, are less stimulating than a prospective earthquake. Since much of the Association's work is discussed in *Footnotes* in the form of Council minutes and committee reports, there is no need to repeat these house-keeping details here except to say that the ASA benefits enormously from the hard work of Council subcommittees and the various standing and ad hoc committees, and especially from the efforts of the self-sacrificing souls who chair these committees.

In this report I therefore briefly discuss the three most time-intensive items on a year's agenda. Two of them have some relationship to each other. The third is orthogonal.

The first involved the termination of the sociology department at Washington University in St. Louis. The Executive Officer had been informed several months earlier that the department was in trouble and had offered to lend what assistance it could. In April 1989 the Washington University administration announced that the sociology department would be phased out over a two-year period. Subsequently, many of the department's PhD recipients urged the ASA to take a variety of actions. Bill D'Antonio, ASA Executive Officer, and I wrote to Washington University's Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, and the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences to offer the ASA's services, should the administration wish to reestablish the department. David Featherman wrote as the incoming president of the Social Science Research Council, and Howard Silver wrote as Executive Director of the Consortium of Social Science Associations.

Several weeks later Bill D'Antonio wrote again to say that Bill Wilson and I, as ASA President and President-elect, would be pleased to meet in St. Louis with Washington University's top administrators. However, the chancellor rejected this offer.

In August Council charged a subcommittee to examine what further actions it might consider with regard to Washington University and what general actions it might consider should other departments be threatened. The subcommittee will report in January 1990. Meanwhile, I am happy to report on the positive side that a new department of sociology has been formed at the University of California, Irvine, with Judy Treas as chair. A hearty welcome to Judy and her colleagues.

In a sense, a second item on my year's agenda is related to the Washington University situation because one response to a threat to the discipline is to strengthen sociology programs. As a result of conversations with colleagues who had served on a number of external review committees to evaluate sociology programs around the

country, I had appointed a Task Group on Graduate Education, chaired by Dick Hill. Its members include Mike Aiken, Bill D'Antonio, Lois DeFleur, Barbara Heyns, myself, Ken Land, Stan Lieberman, Bill Wilson and Mayer Zald. It met for the first time in San Francisco.

As Dick Hill reported, the group discussed a range of concerns about the current state of the discipline, graduate education, current graduate student characteristics (on average, sociology program applicants score relatively low on the GRE, for reasons not at all clear at this point), and the need to replace large numbers of faculty during the 1990s. It was recognized that the time is ripe for the discipline to respond to new currents in higher education. Many graduate programs are based on assumptions that may have been valid in the 1960s but are not valid today. The Task Group is now gathering information and considering how it can make recommendations that will be useful to departments.

A third item on the year's agenda concerned an amicus curiae brief that Bill D'Antonio, as Executive Officer, signed in March. The ensuing events were complex. Treating the matter briefly is not easy.

The court case involved two young adults who claimed to have been exposed

unwittingly to proselytizing by members of the Unification Church (often known as the Moonies), and through "brainwashing" or "coercive persuasion" they were "induced to join the Unification Church." In addition, the young man in the case sought restitution for a \$6,000 donation he had made to the Church "several months after he had become a member." Neither claimed that they had been physically coerced or felt in bodily danger. Thus, the basic issue is the extent to which the constitutionally protected acts of religious proselytizing should be subjected to tort law.

Most sociologists of religion see the issue as centering on First Amendment rights, the freedom of any group to convert new members, absent acts of coercion. The question was whether or not an adult could be persuaded, in the absence of physical coercion, to act in a way that he or she otherwise would not act. The body of research on conversion to new religious movements has not found evidence to support that position. Their conclusion in supporting the brief was that no scientific research has operationalized the concept of coercive persuasion, thought control, or brainwashing in order to test it with regard to the conversion practices of the Unification Church, or any other church.

However, an additional issue concerned the propriety of the Executive Officer's signing on to any amicus brief without a direct motion by Council. This issue was raised by Richard Ofshe, a member of the Berkeley Department, in mid-May. He wanted the ASA off the brief, which he saw as supporting the Unification Church. (This is a summary of his argument, which he made in correspondence over a period of about three months.)

As it turned out, the Executive Officer had acted within his authority as spelled out in the Constitution and By-Laws as well as with its own precedents in signing a brief without a direct motion by Council. Both Bill D'Antonio and his predecessor, Russ Dynes, had earlier signed on to briefs in consultation with the President and informed Council after the fact, with ensuing Council approval.

In July the Council voted by mailed ballot to keep the ASA's name on the brief until there was an opportunity to discuss it at the August meeting. At that time, Council voted to get off the brief.

So much for earthshaking events in the ASA for 1988-89. Now I am about to go to Lisbon. They haven't had a major quake since 1755. My seismologist isn't saying a word.

Thank you for your support, and for providing me the honor and pleasure of being your president. □

Honors Program Joins ASA; Seeks Director for 1990

The ASA Council voted to make the Honors Program an official program of the ASA. The program, now in its eighteenth year, brings together outstanding seniors and graduate students to attend, participate, and study the Annual Meeting. First time student participants, selected on the basis of scholarly performance, can receive academic credit (independent study) for completing the program requirements. The Honors Program Student Association, new and former participants in the program, form a student network around the country who communicate informally and via their newsletter. The HPSA organizes sessions at the Annual Meeting as well as social events.

The program was developed by John Shope, Salisbury State College (emeritus) and has been directed by Burton Wright, University of Central Florida (emeritus) for the past nine years. Council expressed its appreciation to Dr. Wright for his leadership. The ASA Section on Undergraduate Education had previously presented Wright and colleague William R. Brown with its Section award for Outstanding Contributions to Undergraduate Education.

The Honors Program needs a new Director for 1990, to guide and manage the program, to select the student participants, and to organize the events at the 1990 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. Applicants should be strongly interested in helping socialize students into the profession. The ASA is open to credit being arranged at the director's institution, or being an option for students to arrange (as independent study) at their own institution.

The position is structured in a manner similar to a journal editorship and is considered important professional service. The term is three years, with an option to renew. An oversight board will be appointed to advise the director and help with the selection of program participants. A small budget is available to cover direct costs of running the program.

Applicants should be in a tenure track academic appointment in an accredited col-

lege or university; have some departmental in-kind support to help with clerical tasks associated with directing the program; plan to spend most of the five days of the Annual Meeting directing the program and assisting students; have creative ideas for the educational experience the students will have at the Annual Meeting, including assignments appropriate for credit in

sociology.

Interested applicants should send a vita and cover letter outlining their ideas and interests, to arrive at the ASA Executive Office by January 1, 1990. The ASA Council Subcommittee on the Honors Program will make the selection by February 1 and the new director will begin work immediately. □

Observing, from page 2

products. The idea is daunting. But perhaps the time is right when we are in a period of moderate growth, with our books in

□ □ □

□ □ □

The meetings with the officials of regional and state associations, and the Consortium of Sociological Associations was very lively, and brought forth a number of suggestions on ways ASA and these groups might collaborate more effectively to our mutual benefit. Since these suggestions must go to ASA Council for discussion and possible action, it is premature to say much more than that the issues raised range from administrative concerns about staffing small regional offices and finding computer software to handle annual meeting activities, to being more alert to sociology departments that might be in difficulty and finding ways to help them before it is too late, to the dangers of using social security numbers in BITNET systems, to the problems of collecting dues across state, regional and national associations. I expect to have more to report after the Council meeting in January, 1990.

□ □ □

□ □ □

There was a general feeling that the meeting in San Francisco was one of the most successful in history. The near record attendance (and a record for any meeting outside New York), is another indication that sociology is alive and on a new growth pattern. Word from friends in the American Political Science Association that they also enjoyed record attendance in Atlanta adds further evidence of the new vitality of the social sciences.

A concluding note of interest: some of you may recall that last November, we indicated that we had written to PhD granting departments inviting those interested to consider applications from Soviet graduate students. Some 20 departments expressed willingness to consider providing financial support to a qualified student from the Soviet Union. About 30 students took the GRE and TOEFL exams, and seventeen did well enough to be offered financial support for the 1989-90 academic year. I understand that these students are the first from the Soviet Union in any academic discipline and reflect President Gorbachev's strong belief in the central role that sociology must play in the era of *glasnost* and *perestroika*. This is very heartening news; I expect to write letters to graduate departments again this year, inviting them to participate for the 1990-91 academic year. If you would like more particulars, please drop me a note.

□ □ □

And now it is time to begin to think about the 1990 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. President William Julius Wilson has prepared an exciting program focused on sociology and social policy. A profile of our new president appears on page 3 of this issue. Mark August 11-15 on your calendar now; add a few days to enjoy the museums, concerts, parks and architecture of this great city. For those seeking a change of pace after or before the meeting, the ocean beaches are less than two hours away, as are the Shenandoah mountains.—WVDA □

IIS-ISA and Oaths Opposing Apartheid

Editor's Note: Dr. Edgar Borgatta, outgoing President of the International Institute of Sociology, has asked that the following summary of events relating to Apartheid that took place at the 29th International Congress in Rome (June 12-16) be printed in *Footnotes*. Dr. Else Øyen, Vice-President of the International Sociological Association (ISA) was invited to respond. In turn, Dr. Margaret Archer, President of the ISA, has offered a statement about ISA's policy on Apartheid. Dr. Borgatta has responded to the latter two statements. Øyen and Archer, and other interested parties are invited to respond in future issues.

On Promoting Open Exchange of Scholarly Work

by Edgar F. Borgatta, President, International Institute of Sociology

At the Opening Session of the IIS, Else Øyen, Vice President of the ISA, was on the program to represent any appropriate comments from the ISA. The IIS is an affiliated member organization of the ISA. Professor Øyen identified the ISA as an umbrella organization that effectively represents 100,000 sociologists around the world. She stated that the ISA has a policy that sociologists from South Africa could not participate in ISA meetings. She also stated that sociologists from the Northern (Scandinavian) Countries were prohibited by law from participation in meetings if South Africans were participating. She noted that there were three South Africans listed on the program, and if they did not sign statements rejecting apartheid, persons from the Northern Countries could not participate.

When it was my turn to make the Presidential address in that Opening Session, I noted that the IIS was an organization of individual sociologists and its main purpose was the exchange of intellectual and scholarly work, and it was my impression that the history of the organization did not exclude any sociologist from participating in such exchange.

After the session Professor Øyen requested that a meeting of the Bureau (Council) be called immediately. Her request was rejected as not practical, but she was told the matter would be put before the Bureau the next day when it met at mid-day. She was invited to attend the meeting to present the position she represented. It was noted that two distinguished elder statesmen of the IIS, Professors Michele Marotta and Vittorio Castellano, who knew the history of the IIS would also be invited to be present to reflect on previous experience and policy of the IIS.

At the Plenary Session on Tuesday morning, Professor Øyen requested time to clarify the facts and the position she represented. She was permitted to make a short statement to present information as a representative of the ISA and she essentially repeated the statements presented at the Opening Session.

At the meeting of the Bureau, the issue raised by Professor Øyen was the first item considered. Professor Øyen repeated the information stated earlier, and noted that the request that persons from South Africa make statements rejecting apartheid was a reviewed process in the ISA, or they had to be certified by the African National Congress, and that certain blanket statements such as self-identification of a university as integrated were not acceptable. She stated that the requirement of these statements placed on South Africans were a "soft solution" to make it possible for persons from the

Northern Countries to participate.

As Chair, I ruled that discussion about who ISA represented or other aspects of ISA operation would not be permitted. It was noted by a member of the Bureau, however, that the ISA was representing a political position. Professor Øyen also noted in response to a question that the requirement of anti-apartheid statements is only for South Africans.

Professors Marotta and Castellano reported other prior experiences of the IIS, including the resolution in 1934 against racism, at a difficult historical time. They pointed specifically to the situation of the 1974 Congress held in Algiers, at war with Israel where the government placed restrictions on Israelis and Jews in general. Professor Castellano was able to persuade the government to lift the ban for the meetings. The experience of the IIS has been to open opportunities for participation, not to close them. Professors Marotta and Castellano urged the Bureau to find some way to accommodate the problem for the participants from the Northern Countries and made several suggestions. After the presentations were made, the Bureau discussed the issue and proposed a resolution to be presented to the Congress. The resolution was passed unanimously by the Bureau and is as follows:

Resolution: The Bureau unanimously recommends that the Congress reaffirm the principle that all members and participants of the IIS reject discrimination on the basis of Race, Ethnic or National Origin, Political Ideology, Religion, Sex, or any other arbitrary criterion. Further, members and participants reject restriction in any form on intellectual and scholarly exchange among sociologists. (June 13, 1989)

(It is assumed in current history, for example, that there is a rejection of apartheid and other restrictive legal systems, wherever they exist.)

The resolution came before the meeting with the force of a motion that was seconded, and open for discussion: The first speaker was Professor Gert F. Schoonbee, from the University of Durban-Westville, South Africa, who related the work being done in his university, his experiences in finding support for the activities of his department, and the difficulties that the issue as raised at the IIS meetings had meant for him. A second speaker expressed appreciation for the handling of the matter by the IIS. There being no other discussion, the vote was called, and all persons voting supported the resolution.

(The above account is a summary of the minutes of the Bureau meeting.)

Apartheid in Focus

Else Øyen, Vice-President of ISA, University of Bergen, Norway

The above report represents events as experienced by Ed Borgatta. Behind the scenes in his drama lurk vicious Scandinavian trolls strangling freedom of speech, in the wings roam ghosts of McCarthyism, while the text borrows sentences from several plays of a not too distant past. In hiding behind a curtain of improper accusations where his summary of events are mixed with his discussion, Borgatta tries to draw the attention of his audience away from the real issue: apartheid. Since I recognize neither myself, nor the International Sociological Association or my government on the stage set by Borgatta, I shall politely decline to play the part allocated.

Following the incident at the IIS-

conference I asked that the Apartheid issue be put on the agenda at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Sociological Association in order to verify the official position of the ISA before the World Congress in 1990.

In my report to the Executive Committee (which was endorsed by Professor Paolo Ammassari, host of the IIS-conference in Rome, now president of the IIS, and member of the ISA Executive Committee) it reads:

"The topic of the IIS-conference was *The status of sociology as a science and social policy formation*. As a professor of social policy I had been invited to give a paper at the plenary session and a paper at an Istituto Luigi Sturzo roundtable.

"The specific programme for the conference had not been mailed ahead of time. Upon my arrival I became aware of both the fact that I was to greet the IIS from the ISA at the opening session, and that three South African scholars were to present papers at the conference. Professor Ammassari, host of the conference, did not know whether the South Africans had been accepted by ANC before coming to the conference.

"The problem I was facing was twofold. Since the IIS had projected me into the role of an ISA vice-president greeting the IIS, I felt it was my obligation to mark the official line of the ISA against Apartheid. Also, as a Norwegian government I am strongly urged by my government as well as by my university not to participate in scientific and cultural exchanges with South African scholars who have not denounced the official Apartheid policies.

"Had I known ahead of time there would be South African scholars on the programme I would have withdrawn from the conference.

"At the opening of the conference the next morning I greeted the IIS from the ISA, took the opportunity to tell about ISA activities and the forthcoming world congress, before I added the following (as quoted from my manuscript):

"Upon my arrival in Rome last night I realized there were three South African scholars on the programme of the conference.

"It is an ISA policy not to accept South African scholars at its meetings unless the scholars have been recommended by the African National Congress or have signed a statement disowning Apartheid.

"Therefore, I shall not attend sessions where South African Scholars are presenting papers, unless I have been shown such a statement.

"It is one of the few political standpoints the ISA has taken—and I believe it is an important one."

When the president of the IIS, Professor Borgatta, later took the floor, he put forward a very strong statement about the IIS being a neutral and scientific institution which would not be mixing politics with academic business for impinging upon the free exchange between scholars of all kinds. He stressed that every good scholar was welcome at the IIS, no matter their background (the wording is mine, but there is surely a tape with the exact intervention).

The reactions in the audience came immediately. Many of the participants threatened to withdraw from the conference, including the large group of Scandinavians. The Indian and Portuguese delegations made it clear they would never have come to the conference had they known about the South African participation.

One of the South African participants,

Dr. H.G.L. Glass from the University of Zululand, wrote out a statement denouncing Apartheid which he read before giving his paper. Glass said he had been working against Apartheid for a long time, and he asked that a declaration against Apartheid be circulated among the participants of the conference. Close to half the conference signed this declaration.

I asked the Bureau of the IIS to call for a meeting in order to find a solution to the Apartheid issue. Such a meeting was set for the following day.

The IIS conference would have collapsed over the Apartheid issue the very first day had not a solution, "soft" or otherwise, been found.

One of several suggestions for coping with the difficult situation was to ask the two South African scholars to voice their opinion by signing the anti-Apartheid statement which was written by their countryman and signed by close to half the conference.

I agree that it is not easy to be sympathetic to the argument that scholars can be asked to sign statements about their sympathies or antipathies. Also, it is not easy to be sympathetic to any measures which distinguish the wheat from the tares. But then it is not easy to be the victim of a powerful Apartheid regime either.

Somewhere along the line we have to make a choice. The Declaration of Human Rights helps us to make such a choice, as do the efforts of groups as different as Amnesty International, church communities all over the world, governments of all political hues, as well as labor unions and professional societies of many kinds. Apartheid is not a conflict confined within national borders or a single paradigm. It is a conflict which challenges the humanity of all of us as human beings, and the consequences of the policy we choose should be seen within this perspective.

I am happy that my own organization, the ISA, once more verified its strong position against Apartheid, in the statement by professor Margaret Archer, president of the ISA.

I hope the next move, for both the ISA and the ASA, will go beyond the verbal condemning and boycotting of the Apartheid system. One step in such a direction is to establish closer ties with members of the Association for Sociologists in South Africa, and to provide sufficient travel grants for those of our skilled and progressive South African colleagues who are in the forefront of opposing Apartheid so they can attend our meetings.

A View on ISA and World Politics

by Margaret Archer, President ISA

I think it is imperative to state the precise standing of the ISA on the issue of Apartheid in general and its policy towards South African scholars in particular.

As far as Apartheid itself is concerned, the ISA has never equivocated about pronouncing its strong moral condemnation of this set of ideas and practices which violate human rights. This is our starting point as an Association. It both represents the moral convictions of its elected officers and reflects consensus amongst the ISA's constituents (National Associations, Research Committees, collective and individual members), as expressed on numerous occasions and

See IIS-ASA, page 9

Awards, from page 1

1942, Sills served four years in the Army, most of it with the Mountain Infantry Regiment, the Ski Troops. After completing an MA at Yale, Sills spent four years as an analyst for the Research Division of the Allied Occupation of Japan, an assignment that also was personally fortuitous, for he met and married Yole, a professional sociologist in her own right. Then, first as Research Associate and later Director of Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research, he undertook important projects bearing on sociological practice, running from medicine, nursing and health care to mass communication, education, and organizations. Perhaps no single work in organizational sociology has had as much impact both on scholarly thinking and a foundation's directions as his 1957 book, *The Volunteers: Means and Ends in a National Organization*, a detailed study of the 'March of Dimes' foundation.

"Sills' analysis of the possible future of that organization as its goals were achieved when polio became a rare disease represents a turning point in understanding and predicting organizational change. The work had profound effects on changing the Foundation and exemplifies sociological research contributing to practice on a grand scale.

"In 1962, he joined the MacMillan Publishing Company, accepting the challenge to serve as Editor of the much-needed *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*. This 17, soon-to-be 18, volume work needs no description to behavioral scientists. In this vastly influential work of scholarship, Sills surely fulfills the Career Award criteria of the elevation of the professional status of the field of sociology as a whole to a larger, interdisciplinary and public audience."

"After completing the *Encyclopedia*, Sills successively was a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Associate Director then Director of the Demographic Division of the Population Council, and a senior fellow at the Russell Sage Foundation. In 1973, he became Executive Associate of the Social Sciences Research Council, from which he retired in January, 1989. In that capacity, he has been a pivotal figure in facilitating the research of others, creating a network of social science organizations, staffing a large number of committees, and most recently, the Committee for Research on the 1980 Census and which has produced a series of landmark monographs—11 published to date. His own research activities have focused on domestic nuclear energy, particularly the implications of the 1979 Three Mile Island accident. Again, Sills applied sociological knowledge and insight to a basic problem of contemporary society."

Johnson's capsule summary of an extraordinary sociologist included a personal note about Sills gleaned from talks with friends and colleagues. Many described him as truly a Yankee intellectual,

whose stern exterior belies a soft-heart, one always to mentor young scientists, and possessing an unusual capacity to sustain friendships. His abiding passions, Johnson observed, include sailing and a fascination with the life and poetry of Lord Byron. Johnson observed that perhaps Sills shares with Byron a blend of the romantic and the realistic, the latter so vital to sociological analysis. After all, it is Byron's Don Juan, a symbol of romance, who declared:

"I mean to show things really as they are,

"Not as they ought to be; for I avow,

"That till we see what's what in fact,

we're far

"from much improvement." (Don Juan, XII, 40.)

Robert Merton, Johnson concluded in her remarks, noted that David Sills has spanned many settings in his work for the federal government, the United Nations, a publishing company, a foundation, and a scholarly organization dedicated to the advancement of social science research. In his truly Distinguished Career in the Practice of Sociology, he is indeed a sociologist for all sectors and all seasons.

Distinguished Contribution to Teaching

This year's Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award went to James A. Davis (Harvard). Ted Wagenaar (Miami University), chair of this award committee, began the presentations with a personal observation about Davis.

Wagenaar's initial experience with Davis was as a participant in a workshop on log linear analysis in the late 1970s taught by Davis and several other luminaries in the field. It seems that several participants had difficulty understanding much of what was taught by the luminaries. Davis spent extra time with the neophytes outside the regular sessions to make sure they understood log linear analysis. It was then, continued Wagenaar, that he experienced first-hand what so many of Davis' students have noted: an exceptional ability to teach difficult topics so that students both clearly understand them and want to understand more.

Davis took his PhD at Harvard in 1955. In the next 33 years, he taught at Yale, the University of Chicago, Dartmouth, again at Chicago, again at Dartmouth, and then at Harvard since 1977. Thousands of students have experienced his distinctively student-centered approach to teaching. He skillfully gets students to want to know the subject matter and then to want to test their ideas via research. He emphasizes the why as well as the how in learning a subject. He stresses in all his courses the need to test ideas. He instills confidence, even among freshman, in students' own ability to use research methods and data to test their ideas. As Warren Mason (a student of his) observes, Davis gently but consistently shows students where they go wrong and helps them get it right. Years later, students still recall their excitement in his classes at discovering their own ability to test hypotheses.

Davis has developed superb substantive teaching materials. He has left a legacy of developing materials that make it easy for freshmen to use computers in basic sociology courses. He has developed *Chippendale*, a sophisticated microcomputer data analysis program that even beginning students find easy to use, yet powerful enough to test complex models. His book, *Social Differences in Contemporary America*, highlights his commitment to merging substantive issues with elementary

methodology. His writing reflects what he expects of his students' writing: crisp, direct, and focused on the underlying logic of data analysis.

Davis also has been professionally involved in promoting quality sociology instruction. He served as Associate Editor for *Teaching Sociology* for a decade while it was still a young journal. He has published in that journal. He was an early and continual supporter of the Undergraduate Education Section in the ASA. His early research on undergraduate careers helped sociologists and others better understand the role of students and the place of the teacher in that role.

In short, concluded Wagenaar, Davis has made major contributions to the pedagogical materials and teaching literature in sociology. Furthermore, he has incorporated the teaching of sociology into his entire professional life.

Award for a Distinguished Scholarly Publication

The 1989 recipient of the Distinguished Scholarly Publication award is Charles Tilly (New School for Social Research) for his book, *The Contentious French* (Harvard University Press, 1986).



Charles Tilly

Each year the ASA gives an award for a distinguished single work, such as an article, monograph, or book, published in the last three calendar years preceding the award year. The winner may offer a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture; regional and state sociological societies can apply to ASA to include the lecture in their program, at ASA expense.

The award committee, consisting of Bennett Berger, Gary Alan Fine, Maurieen Hallinan, Lyn H. Lofland, Judy Rothschild, Glenna D. Spitze, Charles Tittle, and John Useem, considered more than 120 nominated works.

The Committee noted, in its selection of Tilly's work, that the intellectually exciting study properly could be described in Sorokin's own words as "both stimulating and suggestive." It is stimulating because of the quality of the constantly fresh and reflective thinking about continuities and change in a human culture over four centuries as reflected in the lives of what Tilly calls "ordinary people"; suggestive in its clever use of conventional sociological variables for analyzing the "repertoire" of collective behaviors related to the process of the "transformations in the way people think about themselves and the world" and how "status making and capitalism alter the ways in which ordinary French people acted together—or, for that matter failed to act together—on their shared interests."

This is a book the Committee felt could be shared with scholars in the other social sciences and humanities to convey one of the powerful traditions of sociology. Tilly, they continued, writes with such grace and fluency that the reader almost literally observes a mind working as he systematically explores within one country the

variations in cultural traditions, social structures, and ecological conditions which give definitive character to each regional culture and people. He does this through skillful and critical use of archival materials and primary sociological sources of data.

The Committee noted that Tilly was to be commended particularly for use of the concept "contentious," an interesting and original idea describing common, recurrent behavior not necessarily encompassed within the concept of conflict as generally used, nor analyzed in other terms related to the usual idea of conflict.

The Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in alternate years in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizon of the discipline to encompass the role of women in society. The contribution may be an exceptional single work, several pieces of work, or significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. This year, the Committee presented two awards, the Jessie Bernard Book Award to Samuel Cohn (Texas A&M) for his book, *The Process of Occupational Sex-Typing: The Feminization of Clerical Labor in Great Britain* (Temple University Press) and the Jessie Bernard Life Works Award to Joan Robinson Acker (Swedish Center for Working Life and the University of Oregon) for her pioneering and continuous scholarship in feminist sociology, leadership in establishing and directing a feminist research center, and contributions to the advancement of gender studies.



Samuel Cohn



Joan Robinson Acker

Cohn's book, in the words of Committee chair Lorraine P. Mayfield-Brown (North Carolina), is an elegantly written historical account of the transformation of clerical jobs in Great Britain from men's to women's work. It is a complex argument about sex-typing of clerical work in the late 19th and 20th century—using two organizations, the Great Western Railway and the General Post Office, as case studies. This analytical book goes beyond mere description and provides substantive analysis, drawing on specific historical

See Awards, page 9

New from the Teaching Resources Center

The Profession of Sociology: Syllabi and Selected Bibliography

Edited by James K. Skipper and David F. Mitchell

\$7.50 to ASA members

\$9.00 to non-members

Send prepaid orders to:

ASA Teaching Resources Center
1722 N Street NW
Washington, DC 20036

IIS-ISA, from page 7

through various channels. In taking this stance the ISA, as the *International Sociological Association*, has articulated it early and clearly, but not I believe at variance with the views of any significant part of the sociological community which composes it on this humanitarian issue.

As far as the participation of South African scholars is concerned, any academic organization can take up one of three basic positions. It is vital to recognize that adopting one of them is unavoidable, even through inaction. While there is an entire spectrum of opinions about this issue, the three basic positions are—those in favour of total boycott, those completely opposed to any form of boycott, and those that practice a flexible, selective approach. The ISA's policy falls into the latter category. We have both individual and collective members from South Africa and therefore refuse to discriminate against South Africans on the basis of their national origin or the political ideology of their government. These are valued colleagues, some of whom have suffered personally within South Africa precisely for rebutting racist doctrines in their academic work. They need our support and to be able to profit from international scholarly exchange.

This raises the difficult problem of how to practice a flexible and selective approach necessary so that many of our members can attend events freely without fear of unjustifiable offense and also that South African individuals can participate fully without suspicion hanging over their commitment to human rights. It is a difficult problem in a shifting situation. At the New Delhi Congress (1986), the offices of the ANC were enlisted, but it now seems clear that no fair method of vetting on an individual basis is available, unless and until academics within South Africa who subscribe to the position outlined above themselves create an organ to represent themselves nationally. Were such a body to develop, the ISA would then have to decide on its relationship to it, but this lies in the future.

With the next World Congress (Madrid 1990) in view and following representation from various national associations, the Executive Committee, meeting in Varna (July 1989), endorsed the following resolution which is founded upon a statement produced by the Research Committee on Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations:

The cumulative evidence of our scholarship makes it patently clear that there is no scientific basis for racist doctrines, and that ideologies, structures and processes linked to these doctrines are a fundamental impediment to societal development and human freedom. Sociologists who do not endorse the above statement are not welcome at the Congress. By registering at the Congress participants declare they are in agreement with the above principles.

The resolution will appear in the *ISA Bulletin*, on registration documents and is therefore addressed to all potential participants, wherever they come from. This formulation does make the act of registration a moral declaration, but surely cannot be confounded with the obligatory signing of "loyalty oaths".

The above resolution signals ISA policy to all its affiliates, including members of national associations like the ASA. The supreme governing body of the ISA is Council, made up of representatives of all national associations, any of whom must of course feel free to criticize policies adopted by their present elected representatives on the Executive Committee and to initiate changes in future policy. The current Executive Committee, however, would be dismayed to find that the principles enunciated in the Varna resolution did not command the support of any part of its membership.

Rejoinder

by Edgar Borgatta

Response to Archer. The ISA resolution is unfortunately a bad statement. A simpler more direct statement would have been: "Racism is evil. Sociologists who do not endorse this statement are not welcome at the Congress. By registering at the Congress participants declare they are in agreement with the above principle." In the statement as it now exists, the implication is that if there were race differences, a justification for racial policies would be possible, while many of us reject this notion explicitly. The choice of the words "societal development" is also unfortunate, since development occurs, whether liked or not, no matter what ideologies exist. Possibly the statement meant "societal betterment." Aside from the bad statement, one can appreciate the sentiment of such a humanistic resolution and support it. Having to sign a loyalty oath each time one participates, however, is another matter.

Response to Oyen. My report may have been *my* summary, but it was subject to correction in a public reading, and no cor-

Awards, from page 8

rections were suggested. Professor Oyen's report is not accurate in at least one aspect. Her statement was that participation in conferences where South Africans participated was against the law for the people from the Northern Countries, and that such participation would lead to loss of employment. Contrast this to "strongly urged . . . not to participate." Additionally, the IIS meetings were disrupted by the imposition of the issue, and possibly if the humanistic resolution advanced by the Bureau/Council had not been deemed sufficient by those who pushed the issue, there would have been even more disruption. The suggestion that the meetings would have collapsed the first day is ludicrous, however, since the Bureau/Council did not have its regular meeting until the second day, when the issue was considered primarily as one of making it possible for the members from the Northern Countries to participate without the threat of losing their employment.

Clearly, as citizens we may be against racism and take whatever actions we see appropriate. Equally, we may be against other things that we see as evil, and we should respond to these. However, many of us have a belief that in the free exchange

of ideas, many of these evil notions would be difficult to maintain, so it might be a good idea even to have persons who are racists come to our meetings. It is at least a notion to consider, isn't it?

With regard to political action in response to a bad condition, such as apartheid, many actions are possible, and a common one is of condemnation, boycott, etc., which is usually ineffective. It rarely happens that external pressure other than force has much of an impact when the proposal is that others should change their behavior. Under these circumstances it is also appropriate to examine what can be done over which there is direct control. For example, it would be much more impressive if there was a movement sponsored to open immigration into the Northern Countries and elsewhere for some of the depressed and repressed population of South Africa. This would be at a cost for the host nations, even for an immigration of a few hundred thousand persons per year, but it would be a dramatic humanistic act. And, of course, it would have other virtues as well, including providing an opportunity for diversity in the host nations. □

vents to address theoretical explanations of occupational sex-typing. Cohn not only compares the two organizations but examines individual establishments and departments to quantitatively test alternative hypotheses of occupational segregation.

The Committee's view is that the impressive study by Cohn, using traditional historical data and other sources, provides an excellent opportunity for testing broad theoretical issues. Clearly, the Committee felt this work is highly significant to the literature on gender stratification and change.

In awarding Joan Robinson Acker the Jessie Bernard Life Works Award, Committee chair Mayfield-Brown noted that Acker began her graduate studies after raising three children, receiving her doctorate at age 43. As a scholar, Acker's contribution to feminist studies began in 1971 with a widely cited essay on sexism in the sociological analysis of social stratification. Since then, her work has encompassed such topics as sexism in the workplace, women's paid work, and social policy designed for employed women, among others.

The Committee's citation continued that, while always seeking theoretical clarity, Acker also has chosen research topics of practical importance to working class women. Recently, she has reconceptualized women's place in social class relations, arguing for the importance of social relations of distribution in the family, in contrast to those of production. Her book on the social organization of decisions about state-level comparable worth recently was published by Temple University Press, entitled *Doing Comparable Worth: Gender, Class and Pay Equity*.

In the United States, Joan Acker was pivotal in establishing the Women's Research Center at the University of Oregon. As Center director from 1971 to 1986, she effectively lobbied both to secure the position of the Center at the university and to obtain long-term funding for its growth. She has been instrumental in the bruising battles regarding the responsibilities of feminist scholars to non-academic women, urging that community women's needs be given as much importance as the advancement of academic careers.

Internationally, Joan Acker has been active as a scholar and a leader. She first taught abroad in London. After teaching at the University of Lund in Sweden, she was

a visiting scholar in Stockholm at the Center for Work Lives. Most recently, she returned to the Center at the University of Oregon as a project coordinator. She serves as a consultant and frequently speaks about work in Norway and Sweden.

Acker has been dedicated to the development of feminist scholars. Numerous women from Sweden have followed her to the U.S. for their doctoral training and now staff universities and research institutes in Sweden. As a member of the ASA Program Committee in 1987, Acker insured that feminist scholars who studied the Third World would be able to take part in that year's Annual Meeting.

The Committee's citation concluded that, as a feminist scholar and leader, Acker remains warm, open, and hard-working, available to young scholars and supportive of their work. Concerned about the real world of women, not just academic debates, her dedication to improving the lives of women progresses along with her substantial contributions to gender scholarship.

Dissertation Award, a New ASA Honor

This year, the ASA appointed a new committee to solicit and evaluate the best dissertations defended in 1988. The first award was made at the San Francisco meetings; Richard Biernacki was selected on the basis of recommendations received by the committee. Biernacki was awarded the PhD in 1988 from the University of California-Berkeley and is Assistant Professor at the University of California-San Diego.

The Committee's citation noted that, judging from the works it received for consideration, sociological research at the dissertation level is in a very healthy, creative condition. The Committee received letters of nomination and copies of dissertations from Berkeley, Massachusetts, Chicago, Loyola, Michigan, Southern California, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Michigan State, Northwestern, Minnesota, among others. After careful review and strenuous deliberations, the Committee reached easy consensus in favor of Biernacki's "The Cultural Construction of Labor: A Comparison of Late Nineteenth Century German and British Textile Mills," directed by Victoria Bonnell.

Biernacki's dissertation, to be published by the University of California Press, is the result of two years of scholarly labor in British and German archives. This compar-

ative study of culture in factory organization during the late nineteenth century seeks to identify those cultural aspects of the situation in German and English textile industries which may have produced contrasting forms of industrial organization and collective behavior. By holding constant technology, Biernacki was able to evaluate the importance of other explanatory variables that might account for distinctive differences in factory architecture, time use, systems of payment, authority structures, and workers' conduct. Drawing on a vast range of materials from the actual operation of factories as well as writings of political economists and others, he makes a highly persuasive case that in England, labor was understood in terms of products of work, whereas in Germany it was comprehended as labor power. This difference turns out to have far-reaching implications, both for the actual structure of factory life and for the way workers, employers, and theorists conceptualize labor.

Nominators and the Committee agreed that this was an extraordinarily ambitious dissertation project and, moreover, might be the sole comparative investigation on the role of culture in the formation of modern factory organization and labor relations, based on a systematic collection of both quantitative and qualitative empirical evidence from primary sources.

Speaking for the entire committee, Sica indicated that they looked forward to receiving yet more nominations next year, anticipating that future competitors would write with the same high level of skill, insight, and intelligence that characterize Richard Biernacki's excellent work. □

New from the Teaching Resources Center

Songware: Using Popular Music in Teaching Sociology
Edited by David Walczak, Janet Merrill Alger, and Monica Reuter

\$7.50 to ASA members
\$9.00 to non-members

Send prepaid orders to:
ASA Teaching Resources Center
1722 N Street NW
Washington, DC 20036

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Animal Rights and Our Human Relationship to the Biosphere, March 29-April 1, 1990, San Francisco, CA. A Multidisciplinary Conference on all aspects of this issue. Sponsored by the NEXA Program, San Francisco State University. Submit five copies each of 100-200 word abstract and maximum 20 page paper, or panel proposal to: Lois Flynnne, Conference Chair, NEXA Program San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132, (415) 338-1301.

Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists, Inc. 55 Annual Meeting, March 38-31, 1990, Tallahassee, FL. Theme: "Developing Public Policy for the 21st Century." Those interested in presenting papers or organizing sessions should provide their title and an abstract of their work on a form obtained from: Samuel D. Westmoreland, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Kutztown University, Kutztown, PA 19530, (215) 683-4242.

Eastern Sociological Society 1990 Annual Meeting, March 23-25, 1990, Boston, MA. Theme: "The Challenge of Democratic Participation." Submit three copies of your paper with name and affiliation on a detachable title page. Include abstract of not more than 250 words with each copy of paper. Papers must be received on or before November 1, 1989. Contact: ESS Papers Committee, c/o Shulamit Reinharz or George Ross, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254, (617) 736-2630.

Freie Universitaet Berlin International Workshop, June 1990, West Berlin. Theme: "Dominant National Cultures and Ethnic Identities." Participants will be guests of the FU (accommodation expenses and local arrangements) but will be responsible for their own transportation. Please let us know by November 15, 1989 whether you are willing to attend and to contribute a paper. Please supply us with a title and a short abstract of your proposed paper. Contact: Freie Universitaet Berlin, Forschungsinstitut Arbeitsmigration, Prof. Dr. Fijalkowski, Ruedesheimer Str. 1, D-1000 Berlin 31, West Germany; (030) 821-3854.

Federated Universities of North Texas conference on AIDS, February 22-23, 1989, Denton, TX. Theme: "AIDS: Issues for Research and Practice in the 1990s." Proposals for papers related to identifying the research and practice issues related to AIDS in the 1990's are invited. Abstracts of no more than 250 words should be submitted by October 1, 1989 to: Susan Brown Eve, Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203; (817) 565-2054.

University of Kansas and the Council for European Studies Working Conference on Consumer Cooperation, April 7, 1990, Lawrence, KS. Theme: "Consumer Cooperation in the Western World, 1840-1950: An Alternative to Capitalist Consumerism?" Participation in the discussions at the conference is open to scholars and students from any historical or social scientific discipline. For further information on submitting a paper proposal or about registering, contact: Carl Strikwerda, History Department, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; (913) 864-3569 or Ellen Furlough, History Department, Kenyon College, Gambier, OH 43022; (614) 425-5316.

International Sociological Association XII World Congress of Sociology, July 9-13, 1990, Madrid, Spain. Papers invited for session on "Personality and Society: Dysfunctional and Pathological Dimensions." Send all communications to: Gordon J. DiRenzo, Department of Sociology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Annual International Summer Institute for Semiotic and Structural Studies, June 22-24, 1990, University of Toronto. Theme: "The Socio-Semiotics of Objects: The Role of Artifacts in Social Symbolic Processes." Abstracts and titles of papers should be sent by November 1, 1989 to: Selection Committee, c/o Stephen Riggins, Conference Organizer, Department of Sociology, 563 Spadina Avenue, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1S3; (416) 978-4726.

University of Maryland Conference on Writing the Social Text, November 18-19, 1989, College Park, MD. Co-sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, Sociology and English. Contact: Richard Harvey Brown, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

1990 National Recreation and Park Association Symposium on Leisure Research, October 12-15, 1990, Phoenix, AZ. The purpose of the Symposium is to advance the state of knowledge about leisure through the exchange of research findings. Abstracts are due no later than March 31, 1990. For a complete copy of the call for papers guidelines, contact either of the co-chairs: Dennis Howard, Department of Leisure Studies and Services, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403; (503) 686-4134 or Charles Sylvester, Department of Physical Education, Health, and Recreation, 6 Old Carver, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225; (206) 676-3541.

The Onati International Institute for the Sociology of Law Workshop on International Comparisons of Juvenile Justice Systems, July 4-8, 1990, Euskadi, Spain. Abstracts should be submitted by December 1, 1989. It should include name, title and affiliation of each author, and a clear title. It should be less than 10 lines in English, French or Spanish. Send abstract to: Jim Hackler, Visiting Professor, Department of Social Work and Social Policy, University of Sidney, NSW 2006, Australia.

Polish Academy of Sciences' International Conference on the Home, October 18-20, 1990, Warsaw, Poland. Theme: "Home: Physical, Social and Value Dimensions." Abstracts or papers are due January 31, 1990. Mail to any of the following: Andrzej Scisciński, Director, Division of Life-style Studies, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72, 00330 Warsaw, Poland; Eileen Baumann or Richard G. Mitchell, Department of Sociology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331; (503) 737-2641; BAUMANN@UCS.ORST.EDU or MITCHELL@UCS.ORST.EDU.

Siena College Fifth Annual Multidisciplinary Conference on the 50th Anniversary of World War II, May 31-June 1,

1990. Theme: "World War II—A 50 Year Perspective." The focus for 1990 will be 1940, although papers dealing with broad issues of the earlier years will be welcomed. Replies and inquiries to: Thomas O. Kelly, II, Department of History, Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211.

The Society for Disability Studies Third Annual Convention, June 13-16, 1990, Washington, DC. Possible themes for paper presentations may include research issues of policy, history, sexuality, law, culture, statistics, methods, politics, media, literature, gender, self-image, cross-cultural, family, etc. Deadline for submissions: February 15, 1990. Send two copies of a two to three page abstract to: Caroline L. Kaufmann, University of Pittsburgh, WPC Suite 301 Iroquois Building, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

Southeast Regional Social Studies Conference, March 15-17, 1990, Norfolk, VA. Theme: "Meeting at the Crossroads: The United States in an Interdependent World." Proposals should address the theme but may deal with a variety of topics and levels of instruction. Proposal deadline: October 6, 1989. Contact: Tom Bibler, Co-Chairperson, 105 LaPorta Drive, Chattanooga, TN 37415; (615) 755-4250.

University of Wisconsin Center for Small City Ninth Conference on the Small City and Regional Community, March 29-30, 1990, Stevens Point, WI. Theme: "Cultural Diversity in the Small City." Abstracts are due December 1, 1989; paper due March 1, 1990. For more information contact: Robert P. Wolensky, Center for Small City, 451 Collins, UWSP, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

The Third Symposium on Social Science in Resource Management, May 16-19, 1990, College Station, TX. Theme: "Human-Resource Interaction: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry." Papers, pos-

ters or proposals for roundtables are solicited. Topics should be of a social science nature and address current issues in natural or cultural resource management. Abstracts are due December 15, 1989. Contact: James H. Gramman, Program Chair, Department of Recreation and Parks, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843; (409) 845-4920.

PUBLICATIONS

Case Analysis, seeks case studies and articles on case study methods for its 1989 issue. With case studies again a respectable research method (Yin, 1984), intensively analyzed examples can contribute information, method, and theory. Send submissions and inquiries to the editor: Kenneth Ives, 401 E 32, #1002, Chicago, IL 60616; (312) 225-9181.

Criminal Justice Policy Review, invites manuscripts for a special thematic issue on alcohol, drugs and criminal justice policy. Theoretical or interdisciplinary approaches, policy or legal analyses, and studies utilizing quantitative or qualitative methodologies are welcome. All papers must include a discussion of policy implications and should not exceed 30 typed pages. Consult CJPR for format. Deadline: March 1, 1990. Inquiries and manuscripts should be sent to: Gerald R. Garrett, Guest Editor, CJPR, Criminal Justice Center, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA 02125-3393; (617) 929-7466.

Ethnic and Racial Studies, is seeking quality articles and reports in the fields of ethnic and race relations and nationalism on a worldwide basis. Contact: Editorial Office, Room 5776, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, England.

Health Education Quarterly, is planning a theme issue on combining quantitative and qualitative methods in the diagnosis, planning, implementation

and evaluation of health education/health promotion programs. It is anticipated that the issue will be published in 1991. Authors with ideas for papers, contact: Allan Steckler, Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400; (919) 966-3761.

Housing and Society, seeks manuscripts for a special issue on "Housing for People with Special Needs." Economic, social, psychological, design, and political issues regarding housing for person with special needs will be addressed. Those concerned: minorities, handicapped, victims of Alzheimer's disease, fatherless families, older adults, low income families, mentally retarded, and children. Deadline for submitting manuscripts is June 1, 1990. Contact: Ruth Brent, Special Guest Editor, Department of Environmental Design, 137 Stanley Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

Journal of Adolescent Research, seeks empirical studies, theoretical contributions, syntheses of an author's research, or critical pieces about new directions for its special issue on Death and Adolescent Bereavement. Send four copies of a 20-25 page manuscript, with no more than three tables and one figure, passive voice, past tense for lit review and results section; APA style, by January 31, 1990 to: David E. Balk, Guest Editor, Journal of Adolescent Research, HDFS Department, Justin Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506 (913) 532-5510.

Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies invites original articles for Volume III (1991) on: "Ecology: Restoring Man and Nature" and "The Green Revolution: Food for the World." JIS is the International Christian Studies Association's official journal. Submit three copies of a

(continued on next page)

New Discount price! ASA Members can now save 20% on ...

ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY

Volume 15 • August 1989

W. Richard Scott, Editor • Judith Blake, Associate Editor

New ASA Member Price: \$31.20 USA & Canada / \$34.40 elsewhere
Clothbound • 462 pages • Available August 1989 • (Retail price: \$39.00/\$43.00)

CONTENTS

- **Some Reflections on the Golden Age of Interdisciplinary Social Psychology**, William H. Sewell
 - **Covariance Structure Models**, Ronald Schoenberg
 - **Analysis of Events in the Study of Collective Action**, Susan Olzak
 - **The State and the Life Course**, Karl Ulrich Mayer and Urs Schoepflin
 - **Litigation and Society**, Lawrence M. Friedman
 - **Structural Change in Corporate Organization**, Neil Fligstein and Kenneth Dauber
 - **Internal Labor Markets**, Robert P. Althausser
 - **Origins of Capitalism in Western Europe: Economic and Political Aspects**, Richard Lachmann
 - **Price, Authority, and Trust: From Ideal Types to Plural Forms**, Jeffrey L. Bradach and Robert G. Eccles
 - **The Rising Affluence of the Elderly: How Fair, How Fair, and How Frail?**, Greg Duncan and Ken R. Smith
 - **Sex Differences in Earnings in the United States**, Margaret Mooney Marini
 - **The Sociology of Adolescence**, Sanford Dornbusch
 - **The Social Psychology of Self-Efficacy**, Viktor Gecas
 - **The Sociology of Emotions**, Peggy A. Thoits
 - **Immigration and Urban Change**, Roger Waldinger
 - **Sociological Research on Alcohol Use, Problems, and Policy**, Kathleen K. Bucholz and Lee N. Robins
 - **Gender and Social Reproduction: Historical Perspectives**, Barbara Laslett and Johanna Brenner
 - **Recent Developments in Scandinavian Sociology**, Erik Allardt
 - **Social Change in Post-Revolution China**, Andrew G. Walder
 - **Indexes: Subject Index; Cumulative Indexes of Contributing Authors and Chapter Titles**
- Volumes 1-14 are still available.

New ASA Member Price: \$31.20 USA & Canada / \$34.40 elsewhere

- Orders must be placed through the ASA Office
- Payment must accompany all orders
- Checks must be made out to ASA in U.S. dollars, drawn on a U.S. bank
- Standing orders not accepted
- California orders add applicable sales tax
- Back volumes are still available

Send orders to:

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
1722 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

The Annual Review of Sociology is published by Annual Reviews Inc., a nonprofit scientific publisher serving the worldwide scientific community since 1932.

NEW Survey Data Entry

- PC compatible
- CATI or Quick modes
- Numeric, Text, Real
- Limits, missing, not appropriate values
- Branching
- Edit or Verify data

Introductory price:

\$195

(plus shipping & handling)

Craig Roberts
47 NE Second Avenue
Forest Lake, MN 55025
(612) 464-1087

Call for Papers, continued

15-25 page manuscript and a 100-word abstract (author's name and affiliation on separate page). Deadline: July 1, 1990. Contact: O. Gruenwald, JIS Editor, 2828 Third Street, Suite 11, Santa Monica, CA 90405.

The Journal of Social Behavior and Personality is seeking papers for a special issue on self-actualization and related concepts of optimal functioning. Empirical, theoretical and opinion papers are wanted. Papers charting future directions, and addressing measurement issues are especially welcome. Contact: JSBP, Box 99838, San Rafael, CA 94920.

The Journal of Social Behavior and Personality is planning a special issue on property, ownership, and possession. Papers from a diversity of disciplinary perspectives are sought. Whether by review, by theoretical analysis, or by empirical research, papers should present issues and pose problems that might guide or provoke wider interest and study the topic. Contact: Floyd Rudmin, Faculty of Law, Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 3N6; RUDMINF@QUCDN.

Religion and American Culture seeks manuscripts. The purpose of the journal is the exploration of the interplay between religion and other spheres of American culture. Submissions, four copies of each typescript, Chicago style, should be sent to: Thomas J. Davis, Managing Editor, *Religion in American Culture*, Cavanaugh Hall 344, Indiana University, 425 University Boulevard, Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140.

Research in the Social Scientific Study of Religion solicits papers for volumes three and four. RSSSR is an annual series publishing international social science research on religious movements, phenomena, belief, and organizations. Correspondence about potential papers can be addressed to either co-editor: Monty L. Lynn, Department of Management Sciences, Abilene Christian University, Abilene, TX 79699; David O. Moberg, Department of Social

and Cultural Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233.

Research in Social Stratification and Mobility invites papers for Volume 9. Theoretical as well as research contributions on any topic related to social stratification are welcome. There is no deadline for submissions, and papers will continue to be accepted until the volume is completed. Submit four copies of manuscripts and a \$10 submission fee (payable to RSSM) to: Arne L. Kallenberg, Editor, *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, Department of Sociology, CB# 3210 Hamilton Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

Sage Publications seeks articles on men's friendships for a book which is part of an edited series on Research on Men and Masculinity. Please submit a one-page proposal of your paper no later than October 15, 1989. Completed articles will be due March 15, 1990 for review. Articles are especially sought on men's friendships among various ethnic and racial minorities, women's perspectives on men's friendships, and creative interpretations of men's friendships. Contact: Peter Nardi, Sociology Department, Pitzer College, 1050 N. Mills Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711; PNARDI@PITZER.

The Southwestern: The Journal of Aging in the Southwest is devoting its spring 1990 issue to articles on drug and alcohol use among older adults. Manuscripts are being solicited on this topic for an audience of applied social researchers and practitioners in the field of aging in this region. Three copies of manuscript 10-20 pages in length, using APA format, should be submitted with a statement that the material has not been previously published and not under consideration elsewhere. Deadline: November 30, 1989. Contact: Susan Brown Ewe, Department of Sociology and Social Work, PO Box 13408, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203.

Women and the Labor Movement: Forging a New Partnership, seeks to identify

the key concerns emerging for wage-earning women in the 1990's and to propose innovative policy alternatives for the labor movement which would address those needs. The editor's plan is to assemble a volume that looks realistically at the current impasse and begins to formulate the basis for new partnership between working women and the labor movement. Please send a single-page paper proposal along with a curriculum vitae to the editor: Sue Cobble, Rutgers University Labor Center, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Ryders Lane, New Brunswick, NJ 08904. Deadline: December 1, 1989.

Funding

American Association of University Women has funds available for many fellowships and grants. Graduate fellowships and grants are awarded in the following to women who have demonstrated scholarly excellence: American Fellowships, Project RENEW Grants, Selected Professions Fellowships, and International Fellowships. Minority women are strongly encouraged to apply. To request an application for one of the programs contact: AAUW Educational Foundation, 2401 Virginia Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037; (202) 728-7603.

American Statistical Association/National Science Foundation/Census Bureau Research Fellowships and Associateships at the Census Bureau. General areas for research are social and demographic studies, economic measurement and analysis, and statistical methodology and computing. Requirements: for Fellows, recognized research record in relevant field; for Associates, at least two years of graduate study in relevant field plus computer experience. Salaries are commensurate with qualifications and experience. The length of term is flexible. Apply by January 5, 1990 for Fellows and February 15, 1990 for Associates. Contact: Daniel Kasp-

rzyk, Office of the Director, Silver Hill Executive Plaza, Suite 2A, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-5784.

Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University. Postdoctoral fellowships in Demography, 1990-91. Applications are invited for postdoctoral fellowships beginning July 1990 or thereafter for a period of 6-12 months. Fellowships are given free tuition and monthly stipends, office space and research support services. Application deadline is January 15, 1990. Inquiries should be sent to: Frances K. Goldscheider, Director, Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University, Providence, RI 02012; (401) 863-2668.

Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism annual research award in Irish American studies. Funded by an endowment from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the purpose of the award is to further the scholarly study of Irish America. A \$2000 award is made to a postdoctoral scholar of any academic discipline who is engaged in a research project studying the Irish experience in the United States. Deadline: December 15.

University of California-Los Angeles, Institute of American Cultures Fellowship Program 1990-91. The Institute offers fellowships to postdoctoral scholars to support study of Afro-Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanos, or American Indians. Awards range from \$20,000 to \$45,000 per year. Deadline: December 31, 1989. For further information and applications, contact the fellowship director of the appropriate ethnic center at UCLA: Center for Afro-American Studies, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1545; Asian American Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1544; Chicano Studies Research Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1544; or American Indian Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1548.

Five College Fellowship Program for Minority Scholars brings to the Five Colleges minority graduate students who have completed all requirements of the PhD except the dissertation. The

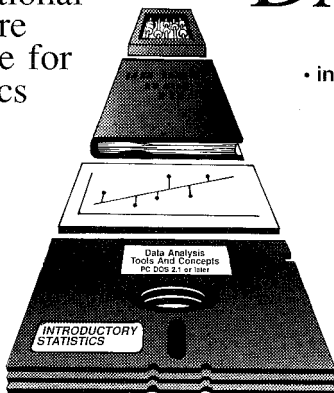
program's purposes are to: provide a supportive environment for the Fellow to complete the dissertation, encourage interest in teaching as a career, acquaint the Fellow with the Five Colleges. The one-year fellowship includes a stipend, office space, computer support, library privileges and housing or housing assistance. Date of fellowship: September 1, 1990-May 31, 1991. Stipend: \$20,000. Deadline: January 15, 1990. Contact: Lorna M. Peterson, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges Incorporated, PO Box 740, Amherst, MA 01004; (413) 256-8316.

Harvard Law School Liberal Arts Fellowship in Law. Four or five fellowships are offered, for the academic year 1990-91, to college and university teachers in the arts and sciences for a year at Harvard Law School. The purpose is to enable teachers in the social sciences or humanities to study the 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 discipline. Grant covers tuition and health fees only as well as office space. 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 (mailed directly from referees). Applications should be sent to: The Chair, Committee on Liberal Arts Fellowships, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138. Deadline: January 15, 1990.

The Institute for Research on Poverty Small Grants Program at the University of Wisconsin and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will sponsor the ninth competition under the Small Grants Program for research on poverty-related topics during the period July 1990 through June 1991. Two different programs are offered. Researchers must hold the PhD. To obtain more information write for guide-

(continued on next page)

The Instructional Software Package for Statistics



DATAc

- interactive tutorials
- exploratory tools
- data analysis
- simulations
- database

- ANALYSIS**
- EDA graphical tools
 - Transformations
 - Missing data
 - k-sample problems
 - Regression analysis and diagnostics
 - ANOVA
 - Qualitative Data



For more information contact:
DATAc Software Inc.
 121 Wyndham St. N., Suite 205
 P.O. BOX 1809
 Guelph, Ontario, Canada
 N1H 7A1 tel. 519-836-8123

- TUTORIAL**
- Exploring and Summarizing Data
 - Describing Uncertainty
 - Estimation and Hypothesis Testing
 - Regression Analysis
 - Analysis of Variance
 - Qualitative Data

THE CONTINUING AMERICAN DILEMMA

A NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE



Photo by Walter Williams

THE AMISTAD RESEARCH CENTER

NOVEMBER 10-13, 1989 NEW ORLEANS

Featuring Andrew Young, Juan Williams, Hodding Carter III, Leon Higginbotham, Constance Baker Motley, Ron Brown, Ray Marshall, and many others. For more information, call conference chairman Prof. Lawrence N. Powell or the conference coordinator at (504) 865-5535; or write the Amistad Research Center, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

Funding, continued

lines to: Small Grants Program, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. Application deadline is mid-February 1990.

The University of Michigan, Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass, and Public Policy, offers one-year postdoctoral fellowships to American minority scholars to expand knowledge in all the social sciences. Fellows will conduct their own research and participate in a year-long seminar on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy. Funds are provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. Applicants must have completed their PhD by August 1, 1990. Application deadline: January 10, 1990. For application packet, contact: the Program on Poverty, the Underclass, and Public Policy, School of Social Work, 1065 Frieze Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1285.

The National Academy of Education 1990 Spencer Fellowship Program. Educational researchers at the postdoctoral level (having held the doctorate for five years or less) will receive a stipend of \$30,000 for one academic year of fellowship work on research in education, the humanities, or the social and behavioral sciences directly related to education. Application deadline is January 2, 1990. For required application packet and information, contact: National Academy of Education, 311 Longfellow Hall, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The National Council for Soviet and East European Research 1990 funding program. NCSEER invites proposals for its 1990 program of funding for research and related activities dealing with the social, political, economic, and historical development of the USSR and Eastern Europe. The Council's Public Announcement, which identified appropriate fields of research for proposals, and the guidelines necessary for applications, may be obtained from: The National Council for Soviet and East European Research, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 304, Wash-

ington, DC 20036; (202) 387-0168. Deadline: November 1, 1989.

National Endowment for the Humanities, Travel to Collections Program, provides grants of \$750 to assist American Scholars to meet the costs of long-distance travel to the research collections of libraries, archives, museums, or other repositories throughout the United States and the world. The application deadlines are January 15 and July 15. Information and application materials are available by contacting: the Travel to Collections Program, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0463.

National Institute for Dispute Resolution Innovation Fund. The Institute is interested in funding innovations where dispute resolution efforts have yet to be applied; where potential benefits from innovations will likely serve an important segment of society; and where persons and groups, due to lack of financial resources, typically have difficulty in resolving disputes. Both organizations and individuals may apply for awards. Concept papers are due November 17, 1989. Contact: National Institute for Dispute Resolution, Attn: Innovation Fund, 1901 L Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036.

University of New Hampshire, Family Research Laboratory, has 3-4 fellowships available starting in the summer or fall of 1990. These NIMH-funded positions are open to new and experienced researchers with doctorates in the fields of psychology, sociology, social work, law, nursing, public health and medicine. Fellowships are intended for work in the areas of child abuse, domestic violence, elder abuse, sexual abuse, rape, homicide, and other family-violence related topics with special attention to mental health impact. Annual stipends \$17,000—\$31,500, depending on number of years since doctorate. Contact: David Finkelhor or Murray Straus, Co-Directors, Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; (603) 862-1888.

A New Small Grants Research Support Program from the Graduate Management Admission Council

The Graduate Management Admission Council announces a program of small grants to support research on subjects related to graduate study in business and management. The broadest range of researchers and research topics is sought, and talented researchers from all recognized academic disciplines are encouraged to apply. Appropriate subjects include (but are not limited to) the curriculum and history of graduate management education; economic, sociological and psychological effects of graduate study in business; career consequences of graduate study in business; criteria for choosing among applicants for graduate business programs; psychometric issues related to admission tests; determinants of success in graduate business schools; organizational characteristics and environments of graduate business schools; the market for graduate management education; and factors affecting enrollment of minorities, women and foreign students in graduate management programs. Each grant under this program will not exceed \$20,000 in total costs. Up to fifteen different grants will be awarded.

Any suitable data may be used. The Graduate Management Admission Council has contributed all or part of the costs of several major sample survey efforts which provide detailed information about graduate management education including the National Longitudinal Survey of the High School Class of 1972, Fifth Follow Up; High School and Beyond, Third Follow Up; and the 1985 Survey of New Matriculants in MBA Programs. In addition, data based on the Graduate Management Admission Test are available. Funding decisions will be based on written proposals no longer than 15 pages. The deadline for submission of proposals is February 1, 1990. Final decisions will be announced on April 30, 1990.

Potential applicants should write to:
Ross M. Stolzenberg, Vice President-Research
Graduate Management Admission Council
11601 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1060
Los Angeles, California 90025

Rockefeller Foundation African Dissertation Internship Awards. Doctoral students from sub-Saharan Africa are invited to apply for this dissertation research support. Priority is given to research topics in the fields of agriculture, health and life sciences, but other proposals are welcome. Deadline for application is March 1, 1990. For full description of the competition and the application requirements, write to: African Dissertation Internship Awards, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The Social Science Research Council offers three fellowships and grant programs to support research on the urban underclass in the United States. Undergraduate Research Assistantships, Dissertation Fellowships (open to minority students only) and Postdoctoral Grants will be offered in 1990. Application deadline: January 10, 1990. For further information, contact: Social Science Research Council, Research on the Urban Underclass, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

The Social Science Research Council has just announced a pilot program of first-year graduate fellowships. The \$15,000 awards will be given to departments to cover the training, overhead and \$8,500 stipends for eligible students admitted through each department's normal admission procedure. Students must have a minimum of two years' college level course work in Russian or in another language of the

Soviet Union and other relevant Soviet area preparation and interest. Applications will be accepted until November 15 from departments at institutions which offer other social science USSR-related coursework. Students and departments interested in this program should write the Joint Committee on Soviet Studies, SSRC, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

Social Science Research Council, Joint Committees on African Studies and Southeast Asia, Dissertation Workshop on Gender and Social Transformation. Applications are invited for this workshop which will bring together 12-15 doctoral students in various disciplines working on the study of gender and social change in either of these regions of the world. Open to graduate students of U.S. universities. Deadline: December 1, 1989. For application information, contact: Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

The United States Institute of Peace invites qualified candidates to compete for three types of fellowships offered by the Institute's Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. These fellowships enable outstanding professionals and scholars to undertake research and education projects that will increase the knowledge and spread awareness among the public and policymakers regarding the nature of violent international conflict and the full range of ways to deal with it peacefully. To obtain further information about

the program, nominate a candidate, or apply for a fellowship, contact: Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace, United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-1708; (202) 457-1706; FAX (202) 429-6063.

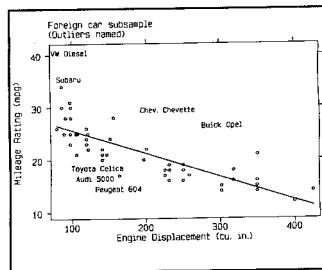
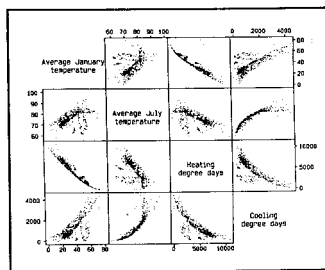
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has three different fellowships available. The Charlotte W. Newcombe Dissertation Year Fellowships are designed to encourage original and significant study of ethical or religious values in all fields. The Spencer Dissertation-Year Fellowships in Research Related to Education are designed to stimulate and support basic research that is relevant to education. Rural Policy Fellowships encourage research which will expand current understanding of rural economies and communities in the United States. For more information on any of these fellowships, contact: Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, PO Box 410, Princeton, NJ 08542.

Competitions

Albert Szymanski Memorial Award. The Marxist Sociology Section of the ASA invites submissions for this award. Submissions are open to graduate student papers that reflect the significance of Marxist theoretical and empirical work, both contemporary and histori-

(continued on next page)

New Release...New Manual...New Price



STATISTICS

- ANOVA and ANCOVA
- Chi-square tests
- Cumulative functions
- Contingulation
- Covariance and correlation matrices
- F-tests & t-tests
- Influence statistics
- Logit & probit
- Multiple-comparison tests
- Nonparametric tests
- Predicted and residual values
- Random numbers
- Regression
- Stepwise regression
- Survival analysis
- Univariate statistics
- Weighted & unweighted data
- and more

HARDWARE

- DOS
- PC, AT, PS/2
- expanded memory support if you have it
- Unix
- Sun-3, Sun-386i, Sun-4
- 80386s and PS/2s running 586/ix™

GRAPHICS

- Two-way scatterplots
- Scatterplot matrices
- Histograms
- One-way scatterplots
- Box-and-whisker plots
- Bar charts
- Pie charts
- Star charts
- High-low charts
- Error-bar charts
- Multiple imaging
- Cubic splines
- Jittering
- Leverage plots
- Quantile plots
- Symmetry plots
- Weighted scatterplots
- Scalable font
- and more

SUPPORT

- Toll-free support line (1-800-STATAPC)
- Newsletter
- Periodic upgrades

DATA MANAGEMENT

- Algebraic syntax
- Append & merge
- Batch & interactive
- Labeling
- Macros
- Missing values
- Sorting
- Storage types: four numeric & string
- Programtable
- and more

PRICE

- \$590 DOS, single copy
- \$125 DOS, single copy, academic price
- \$20 DOS demonstration system
- \$590 Unix, single copy (80386s and all Sun models)
- \$20 Unix demonstration system, expires in 60 days
- \$45 Bound manual
- Not copy protected.
- All software with 30-day, money-back guarantee.
- Leases and quantity discounts available.

Shouldn't you be using Stata?

Computing Resource Center
10801 National Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90064

1-800-STATAPC
213-470-6341
Fax 213-470-0235

STATA

Competitions, continued

cal, for political practice. The recipient of the award will receive a one-year membership in the ASA and the Section on Marxist Sociology, and the winning paper will be considered for publication in *Critical Sociology*. Deadline for submissions is May 1, 1990. Send a cover letter indicating your status in graduate school and five copies of your paper to: Rhonda F. Levine, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346.

University of Florida's Graduate School Monographs in the Social Sciences publication award competition. The editorial committee is searching for unpublished works of the highest quality on any theoretical and/or empirical social scientific topic. The author of the winning manuscript will receive an offer of publication through the University Presses of Florida. Deadline for submission is February 15, 1990. For more information, contact: George E.

Pozzetta, Department of History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Society for Applied Anthropology's Malinowski Award. Nominations are invited for this award. It is presented to an outstanding social scientist in recognition of efforts to understand and serve the needs of the world's societies through social science and who has actively persuaded the goal of solving human problems using the concepts and tools of social science. For nomination criteria, contact: Carole E. Hill, Chair, Malinowski Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303. Deadline for nominations is January 26, 1990.

The National Science Foundation Alan T. Waterman Award Committee has issued a call for nominations of candidates for the fifteenth annual award. The award is intended to give recognition to an outstanding young researcher in any field of science, mathematics, or engineering, and to encourage further high-quality research. In addition to

the medal, the recipient receives up to \$500,000 for up to three years of research or advance study in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, social or other sciences at the institution of the recipient's choice. Additional information and/or a copy of the nomination form can be obtained from: Lois J. Hamaty, Executive Secretary for the Alan T. Waterman Award Committee, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-7512.

The North Central Sociological Association Committee on Teaching is now calling for nominations for the 1990 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching. The award may be given to an individual, a department, or an institution. The criterion for the award is excellence in some activity related to the teaching of sociology that can be judged to be a distinguished contribution within the region or for the Association. Renominations are strongly encouraged. The deadline for nominations is December 1, 1989. For more informa-

tion, contact: Phyllis M. Goudy Myers, Chair, NCSA Committee on Teaching, 194 Briarheath, Naperville, IL 60563; (312) 396-2596.

Robert Foster Cherry Award for Great Teachers. Baylor University announces this award, which will be given annually, to honor an outstanding professor in the English speaking world. The award includes a substantial cash prize and an opportunity to teach at Baylor University for one or two semesters. Professors in any recognized academic discipline who have record of extraordinary teaching, outstanding scholarship, and significant contribution to the lives and careers of students may be eligible. For nomination procedures, contact: Jennifer Swope, Secretary, Robert Foster Cherry Award, Baylor University, BU Box 7412, Waco, TX 76798-7412; (817) 755-2923.

Women Research Awards, \$500 each. Presented annually by the National Association of Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors for outstanding research on women. Research manu-

scripts on any topic relevant to the education and personal and professional development of women or girls are considered. One award is presented to a student enrolled in a graduate program. The second, to any researcher. For guidelines, contact: Mary Dawn Bailey, Urban Institute, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 29223; (704) 547-22307.

Contact

Assessing Student Performance in Sociology, a faculty manual being developed by the ASA Teaching Resources Center, invites brief descriptions of innovative strategies and techniques for evaluating undergraduate learning in the discipline. Materials may relate to any level of the curriculum and any course area or program outcome. Send to: Stephen Sharkey, Department of Social Science, Alverno College, Milwaukee, WI 53215; (414) 382-6244. Deadline is November 30, 1989.

ASA Teaching Resource Center, seeks Syllabi and Instructional Material for Latino Studies in Sociology. The project is funded by the National Association for Chicano Studies and the ASA. Any of the following will be considered: syllabi and course outlines; research projects, reading lists and bibliographies; assignments and classroom exercises; film reviews; modules or units to be incorporated in standard classes; other instructional activities. Please send materials or inquiries to: Mary Romero, 128 Ardmore Way, Benicia, CA 94510; (707) 745-4055.

The ASA Teaching Resource Center is sponsoring a revision of materials on the course in social psychology and submissions are still needed. In addition, the editors seek information about social psychology as a distinct subdiscipline in departmental curricula. Please send sample syllabi, assignments, classroom demonstrations, reviews of texts, films, and software to: Jeffrey Chin, Department of Sociology, Le Moyne College, Syracuse, NY 13214. Dr. Chin prefers that submissions be sent via bitnet: CHIN@LEMOYNE. Or send him 3 1/2 or 5 1/4" floppy disks formatted for IBM-PC or PS12 or equivalent and files in ASCII code. Please send a brief note describing the place of social psychology as a discipline in your department's curriculum to: Judith Little, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Humbolt State University, Arcata, CA 95521.

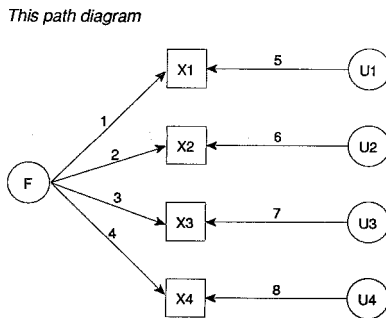
The ASA Teaching Resource Center asks that you share your Sociology of Sport teaching materials. Gai Berlage is updating the original book of teaching materials compiled by William Whit. Course descriptions and syllabi; class exercises and assignments; research projects; term paper projects; exam and study questions; annotated bibliographies and suggested reading lists; film, textbook and software reviews; course evaluation materials; lists of resources and organizations; and other pertinent instructional materials are welcome. All materials received by October 30, 1989, will receive full consideration for inclusion in the edited volume. Please send your instructional materials to: Gai L. Berlage, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Iona College, New Rochelle, NY 10801.

The sociology department at the University of Brno, Czechoslovakia, wishes to increase scholarly exchanges and research with U.S. sociologists, sociology departments and institutes, programs and centers with an interest in East Europe. The Brno sociology department will help U.S. sociologists pursue research and lecturing interests in Czechoslovakia. U.S. scholars should look into funding for lecture and/or

SYSTAT announces the most important event in causal model computing since LISREL™:

EzPATH

The first program whose input and output are path diagrams.



is input like this:

```
(F) -1-> [X1],
      -2-> [X2],
      -3-> [X3],
      -4-> [X4],
```

```
(U1) -5-> [X1],
(U2) -6-> [X2],
(U3) -7-> [X3],
(U4) -8-> [X4]
```

and is output like this:

```
(F) -1 { 0.320 SE= 0.112 }-> [X1],
      -2 { 0.674 SE= 0.133 }-> [X2],
      -3 { 0.431 SE= 0.114 }-> [X3],
      -4 { 0.520 SE= 0.119 }-> [X4],
```

```
(U1) -5 { 0.947 SE= 0.064 }-> [X1],
(U2) -6 { 0.739 SE= 0.109 }-> [X2],
(U3) -7 { 0.520 SE= 0.119 }-> [X3],
(U4) -8 { 0.854 SE= 0.075 }-> [X4]
```

EzPATH is one of the few computer programs whose output is also its input. Written by Professor James H. Steiger, a noted authority on causal models and latent variable modeling, EzPATH makes latent variable causal modeling accessible to applied researchers. No matrices. No complex equations. EzPATH includes a full range of residual diagnostics and significance tests, and its coefficient estimates are identical to those of LISREL and other popular latent variable modeling programs.

EzPATH is available exclusively as a supplement to SYSTAT—the microcomputer statistics software package that has won top honors in every competitive review for the last five years—and SYGRAPH, described by *InfoWorld* as “undoubtedly the most dazzling, versatile PC statistical graphics package ever.” Call or write SYSTAT for more information or copies of our *InfoWorld*, *PC Week*, or *PC Magazine* reviews.

SYSTAT

Intelligent software
for statistics and graphics.

1800 Sherman Ave., Evanston, IL 60201 Tel. 312.864.5670 FAX 312.492.3567

Contact, continued

research awards under the Fulbright program operated by the Council of International Exchange of Scholars in Washington, DC, and through other means. Czech scholars may seek funding for U.S. exchanges under the International Research and Exchange Board operated from Princeton, NJ, and hope to obtain some financial assistance from U.S. sponsors and collaborators. Address inquiries to: Ladislav Rabusic, Sociology Department of the Faculty of Arts, Brno University, A. Novaka 1, 66088 Brno, Czechoslovakia. Tel: Czechoslovakia-5-750050.

Governance Procedures for academic sociology departments. In an attempt to compile and collate governance procedures for academic sociology departments, David Pratto is requesting that you send a copy of any governance document such as departmental bylaws, structure and policy guidelines, or

other materials that are used in the operation and governance of your academic department. Pratto would like documents on how sociology departments are organized and governed to find variations in governance and to find those that are uniquely sociological. These can be sent electronically to: DJPRATTO@UNCG or to: David J. Pratto, Department of Sociology, UNC, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001.

The Hogg Foundation for Mental Health is pleased to announce the expansion of its professional staff to include a Director of Social Activities. Carmina Platano is available to help plan social events for scholars visiting the Austin area. Inquiries may be directed to: Charles M. Bonjean, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712; (512) 471-5041.

D.C. Miller Book Collection of Industrial Sociology and Community Power Structures is available for use by scholars who wish to study the full history of any major texts or research monographs in the field of Industrial Sociology or Community Power Structures. It is now housed in the Library of History Education, and Social Science at Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN. William H. Form, an author of many books in both fields, has enhanced each collection from his personal library. Interested scholars should consult Laszlo Kovacs, Director of the Library. Delbert C. Miller is Professor of Sociology and Business Administration at Indiana University; William H. Form is University Research Professor at Ohio State University.

Syllabi Set for Social Statistics Courses. We are putting together a set of curriculum materials for courses in social statistics, with a primary focus on the undergraduate level, although materials from graduate-level courses will

also be given consideration. We invite colleagues to submit any of the following materials for inclusion: Course syllabi; projects, assignments, or exercises; lecture notes; bibliographies; descriptions or reviews of software packages; techniques of "math anxiety reduction." These may be submitted either in printed form or on computer disk. Disks should be 5 1/4" and ready for use on IBM PC, XT, AT or compatible machines, with files written in ASCII format or in BASIC. Please include a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope so that we may acknowledge receipt of your submission. Address all materials and inquiries to: Louis R. Gaydos, Department of Computer Science and Quantitative Analysis, William Paterson College, 300 Pompton Road, Wayne, NJ 07470; (201) 595-2515.

Meetings

October 19-22. The Society for Professionals in Dispute Resolution 17th International Conference, Washington, DC. Theme: "Dispute Resolution and Democracy in the '90s: Shaping the Agenda." Contact: SPIDR National Office, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Suite 909, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-2188.

October 21. Northern Illinois University Second Annual Graduate Student Conference, DeKalb, IL. Theme: "Directions in Sociology: New Ways to Think—New Things to Think About." Contact: Kelly Mahoney, Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115; (815) 753-6435.

November 1-3. Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism National Conference, University of Notre Dame. Theme: "American Catholicism in the Twentieth Century." Contact: Cushwa

Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Room 614, Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-5441.

November 3-5. Pennsylvania Sociological Society 39th Annual Meeting, Allegheny College, Meadville, PA. Theme: "Sociology: Gender and Generations." Contact: Joseph W. Ruane, Department of Social Sciences, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, 43rd Street and Kingsessing Mall, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

November 3-8. National Council of Family Relations 51st Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA. Theme: "Families and Sexuality." Contact: National Council on Family Relations, 1910 W. County Road B, Suite 147, St. Paul, MN 55113; (612) 633-6933.

November 4. Massachusetts Sociological Association Fall Conference, Holyoke Community College, Holyoke, MA. Theme: "Creating Outsiders: Polarization and Exclusion in the United States." Contact: Al Clarke, Western New England College, Springfield, MA 01119.

November 6-8. Special Libraries Association 1989 State-of-the-Art Institute, Washington, DC. Theme: "Information: A Strategy for Economic Growth." Contact: Special Libraries Association, 1700 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009.

November 9. North American Society for Sport Sociology Workshop on Teaching the Sociology of Sport, 1989 Meetings of NASSS. Contact: Mike Malec, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617) 552-4131.

November 9-11. Council for Adult and Experimental Learning 1989 International Assembly, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "Unleashing Our Full Potential." Contact: CAEL, 10840 Little Patuxent Parkway, Suite 203, Columbia, MD 21044.

November 9-11. Winterthur Museum and Gardens National Interdisciplinary Conference, Winterthur, DE. Theme: "The Material Culture of Gender/The Gender of Material Culture." Contact: Pat Elliott, Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, DE 19735; (302) 88-4649.

November 9-12. Third International and Interdisciplinary Forum on Built Form & Culture Research, Arizona State University. Theme: "Built Form & Culture Research: Interdisciplinary Processes." Contact: David G. Saille, School of Architecture, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-1605; (602) 965-2507.

November 12-15. Input '89, The 8th Biennial Educational Symposium on Employee Assistance Programs in the Workplace, Ottawa, Canada. Contact: Input '89 Headquarters, Conference and Seminar Services, Humber College, 205 Humber College Boulevard, Etobicoke, Ontario, M9W 5L7, Canada; (416) 675-5077 or Fax (416) 675-0135.

January 3-7. The International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine Third International Conference, Bombay, India. Contact: Host Committee Chair Dr. K.M. Parikh, President, Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Gokhale Road South, Dadar, Bombay 400 025, India or Program Committee Chair, Charles Leslie, Center for Science & Culture, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

January 4-6. Theory and Sociology of Religion Groups Joint Conference on Sociology and the Human Condition, University of Bristol. Contact: Kieran Flanagan, Department of Sociology, University of Bristol, 12 Woodland Road, Bristol, BS8 1UQ, England; (0272)303030 ext. 3151 or 3141.

January 25-28. Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction and ASA Section on Emotions, St. Petersburg, FL. Theme: "Sociology of Subjectivity." Contact: Carolyn Ellis, Department of Sociology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33621 or Mike Flaherty, Department of Sociology, Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

February 3-7. Southern Rural Sociological Association 1990 Annual Meetings, Little Rock, AR. Theme: "Institutional Legacies and Challenges in the Rural South." Contact: John K. Thomas, Department of Rural Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-2125; (409) 845-5332.

(continued on next page)

Statistical Navigator™**Get your statistical analyses on course.**

Statistical Navigator - an expert system using AI strategies to help guide the researcher to the appropriate statistical analysis.

You make the decision, but now you know where you are going and which courses are available to get you there.

- Introductory price - \$99.95 plus shipping and handling

EX-SAMPLE™

The first program to use AI to help the user select the appropriate formula to determine and compute sample size now breaks new ground - by providing a critique of the sampling plan after completion.

- \$250.00

- Call for more information.

THE IDEA WORKS, INC.
100 West Briarwood
Columbia, MO 65203

VISA, MC, AMEX, PO and Personal Check accepted.
Call toll free
1-800-537-4866

Ask for a brochure.

Requires an IBM-PC or compatible with at least two floppy disk drives and 240K RAM. Not copy protected. STATISTICAL NAVIGATOR and EX-SAMPLE are trademarks of The Idea Works, Inc.

IDEA WORKS™**"STARTING A PC-BASED CATI FACILITY"**

Proceedings of the 1989 Sawtooth Software Conference
(Volume II)

This 120-page volume is a primer on starting a PC-based CATI facility. Although most papers are written from the perspective of C12 CATI users, the information is relevant to anyone considering a PC-based CATI system.

- Introduction and Perspective
Joseph Curry, Sawtooth Software, Inc.
- Networks
Del Talley, The Wirthlin Group
- File Servers, Workstations, and Requests for Bids
Charles R.E. Bolton, Consultant to Pacific Gas & Electric Co.; Freeman, Sullivan Co.
- Selecting CATI Software
Andrew A. Norton, ARC Professional Services Group
- Designing a CATI Facility
Richard Miller, Consumer Pulse, Inc.
- Staffing
Karla Haugen, Lawrence & Schiller
- Impact on Management and the Bottom Line
Jane Thompson, The Research Spectrum

This volume of the Proceedings is \$20; call or write to order your copy.



Sawtooth Software

P.O. Box 3429, Ketchum, ID 83340 208 / 726-7772



DBMS/COPY Moves Data from One Package to Another, Easy as typing 'Copy'

Works with 26 more software packages, too!

At last, DBMS/COPY, the essential utility for transferring data between DB software systems. Simple to use like the DOS copy command, just type `dbmscopy` followed by the source database and target database. For example:

```
Paradox = SAS
dbmscopy par.123.par.123
Reflex = Oracle
dbmscopy par.123.par.123
```

DBMS/COPY processes dissimilar numeric types, date types and null values. The Plus version, for the power user, also selects variables, filters records and computes new variables.

DBMS/COPY works quickly and accurately. No more reconciling differences. No more writing programs. You'll wonder how you survived without it.

DBMS/COPY makes adjustments for the way each system stores its data. Definitely a must for the users of more than one software package. DBMS/COPY is the key to software connectivity for IBM/PC database managers, statistical packages and spreadsheets.

DBMS/COPY is only \$195. DBMS/COPY Plus is \$205. Add \$5 for shipping. All products carry a 30-day money-back guarantee. Texas residents add 8% sales tax.

To order, call our toll-free number or complete coupon and mail or fax:

Conceptual Software, Inc.
P.O. Box 2007
Biloxi, MS 39256
F1131 867-4222 / (714) 667-364X

Please send me:
 copies of DBMS/COPY
 copies of DBMS/COPY Plus

Name _____
 Company _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Check Enclosed
 MC Visa Amex

Card No. _____
 Exp. Date _____
 Sign _____

Meetings, continued

February 1-18. *The Annual International Sunbelt Social Network Conference*, San Diego, CA. Contact: Everett M. Rogers, Annenberg School of Communications, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0281; (213) 743-7416 or Fax (213) 746-5367; ROGERS@USC.VM.

February 22-25. *Society for Cross-Cultural Research 19th Annual Meeting*, Claremont, CA. Contact: Lee Munroe, Pitzer College, Claremont, CA 91771-6110; (714) 624-1205; RMUNROE@HMCVAX.

Deaths

Stefan Nowak, a prominent Polish sociologist, died last month.

Hugh Anderson Johnson, Jr. was among the sixteen individuals who died in the plane crash that also claimed the life of Texas Representative Mickey Land on August 7, 1989, in Ethiopia. Mr. Johnson had been selected an ASA Minority Fellowship Program trainee in 1977; he declined the offer and elected to attend law school at Columbia University, graduating in 1980. Mr. Johnson earned his undergraduate degree in Sociology and Spanish from Morehouse College in 1977. He was a member of Alpha Kappa Delta, sociology's national honor society. At the time of his death, Mr. Johnson was the International Team Leader on the House Select Committee on Hunger. His first job after law school was as a lawyer with the U.S. Department of Energy.

Priscilla Kiehle Warner, a graduate student at the University of Connecticut, died suddenly in Storrs, CT, on the morning of August 7.

Obituaries

Albert E. Chabot
(1942-1989)

The recent ASA meeting carries so many pleasant memories: an exciting program by the Section on Undergraduate Education, excellent and well attended teaching workshops, brisk sales at the Teaching Resources Center display table, a productive meeting of the Teaching Committee, and all those short but sweet meetings between friends in the hallways of the hotel.

Albert E. Chabot died at the end of the ASA Annual Meeting. He was central to the making of these recent pleasant memories. After presenting a paper and participating in Undergraduate Education Section Day on Sunday, August 13, he returned to the hotel at which he was staying and suffered a heart attack. He was cremated and his ashes returned to his family and friends in his hometown, Detroit.

Al began his college life with an interest in English and received his BA from the University of Detroit, from which he received his MA two years later. He spent some time studying to be a Jesuit and retained the intellectual curiosity and discipline associated with the order. But Al was to the Jesuits what Maria was to the nuns in the Sound of Music—to paraphrase the song, "how do you solve a 'problem' like Albert? How do you catch a cloud and pin it down?" Al's vibrancy, and a touch of naughtiness, led him to more secular pursuits. After years of teaching sociology at Macomb Community College, he returned to graduate school at the University of Michigan and completed his PhD in educational sociology in 1978, followed by a MPH degree in Health Behavior and Health Education in 1983.

While continuing his commitments to Macomb Community College, where he taught all his professional life, Al pursued commitments in health edu-

cation, particularly focused on the treatment of AIDS. At the time of his death, he was Chairperson of the Wellness Networks Speakers Bureau, Chair of the Macomb County AIDS Community Council, and on the Wellness Networks In-Hospital Visitation Committee.

Al's energies as a professional sociologist centered around the improvement of teaching. He was past Chair of the Section on Undergraduate Education, current chair of the Committee on Teaching, a member of the Task Force on Participation, and the 1988 recipient of the Michigan Sociological Association's Outstanding Sociology Teacher Award. He was in charge of a major project in outcome assessment at Macomb Community College and was writing several monographs on that topic. At his memorial service at Macomb, friends viewed an edited videotape of Al teaching. Such an experience brought home how exceptional he was in the classroom—how well prepared, how enthusiastic, how respectful of students, and how effective. And how he was always laughing. It will take a while for his friends to laugh again; but at a memorial service planned for Al at the 1990 Annual Meeting, we'll view that videotape of him teaching, and it will also sustain our friendship and memory of him.

Carla B. Howery, American Sociological Association

Douglas Ensminger

Douglas Ensminger, an internationally recognized rural sociologist and professor emeritus at the University of Missouri-Columbia, died May 25, 1989.

After receiving his PhD from Cornell University in 1939, Dr. Ensminger joined the USDA in Washington where he was in charge of community research in the Farm Population Service.

During World War II, he traveled extensively throughout the U.S. promoting an increase in agricultural production as a major contribution to meet the food needs of the nation and the war effort.

He began his international activities in 1945 when he served on a Food and Agricultural Organization (U.N.) team which studied land tenure in Mexico.

In 1949 he was named the Ford Foundation Representative in India and Pakistan. In India and Nepal from 1953 to 1970, Dr. Ensminger directed the Ford Foundation program during a period when it had a major impact on India's development as a nation. This program and Dr. Ensminger were accorded the highest possible standing support by the Prime Minister, Jawahar Nehru, and, later, his daughter, Indira Gandhi.

In 1970, Dr. Ensminger joined the faculty of the University of Missouri as Professor of Rural Sociology. From then until his death, he served as an elder statesman in the field of international agricultural development. He directed several programs including the Tunisian Transfer Program and the Mid-Missouri Associated Colleges and Universities.

He made numerous professional contributions throughout his career. Some of his books include: *India's Roots in Democracy* (with Carl C. Taylor, Helen W. Johnson and Jean Joyce), *Rural India in Transition, Food Enough or Starvation for Millions, and Conquest of World Hunger and Poverty* (with Paul Boman).

Dr. Ensminger received many honors and awards during his distinguished career. Honorary degrees were given to him by the University of Missouri, Berea College, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Punjab Agricultural University. One of his highest honors was the Browning Award by the American Society of Agronomy. The Browning Award was conferred in December 1980 for "achievements in the improvement of food

sources anywhere in the world." The Award is presented to a single individual yearly by the American Society of Agronomy as representative of the agricultural sciences.

Formal awards and achievements often do not fully reveal the contributions of the individual. Douglas Ensminger cared above all else was a gentle man who cared deeply for his fellow humans. At the time of the Cambodian governmental collapse, he was instrumental in helping organize a successful effort to help the families of several University of Missouri graduate students come to the United States.

In 1980, he "retired" and became a Professor Emeritus of Rural Sociology. He continued to engage in local, national, and international activities until his death. Without question, Douglas Ensminger was one of the giants of his generation of rural sociologists.

Rex Campbell, University of Missouri-Columbia

Harold Finestone

(1920-1989)

Most who remember the "Chicago school" of sociology think of the days of Park, Wirth, Thomas, Burgess, Ogburn, and their colleagues in the 1920s and 1930s. For the discipline of sociology, facing the 21st century, an even more influential "Chicago school" consisted of those graduate students who studied midway in the 15 years immediately after the end of the Second World War.

Among this magnificent group of scholars was Harold Finestone, who passed away on May 9, 1989 after many years of poor health. He was a beloved member of the University of Minnesota Department of Sociology for 23 years, having previously taught at the University of Chicago and McMaster University, and having conducted research for the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research. Hal was particularly valued by those cohorts of graduate students to which he dispensed advice and criticism, and perhaps most significantly, exemplified that most elusive quality, "sociological vision." Students remark on his merciless and serious questioning of their ideas and his merciful and warm support for their attempts to meet his high standards. That Minnesota has been known for the quality of its qualitative training of graduate students is due in large measure to the graduate courses that Harold Finestone offered in Design of Qualitative Research and in Symbolic Interaction.

Hal was also a mainstay in the criminology and deviance area of the department, teaching criminology and juvenile delinquency. Hal was generous with his insight and was without fail kind to those who sought his advice. Words used to describe our colleague include thoughtful, gentle, learned, loyal, helpful, and studious.

Most of his colleagues in sociology and criminology know Harold Finestone for his classic 1957 article, memorably entitled "Cats, Kicks, and Color," one of the first qualitative studies of heroin addicts, an article reprinted numerous times and for which he received a citation by the Helen L. DeRoy Award Committee for writing in the field of social problems. The study developed from Hal's work at the Institute of Juvenile Research in Chicago where he, along with Sol Kobrin and Howard Becker, conducted one of the earliest and best studies of heroin and other drug use. The political and legal climate of the time demanded that the research be conducted in secret, using a version of snowball sampling. His 1964 doctoral dissertation, "A Comparative Study of Reformation and Recidivism among Italian and Polish Adult Male Criminal Offenders," received the Susan Colver-Rosenberg Prize for best

thesis written in the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago. Portions of this dissertation subsequently appeared in the *American Journal of Sociology*. He also published a book, *Victims of Change: Juvenile Delinquents in America*, based in part on his work with the Chicago Area Project. His stature in criminology is indicated by his election as President of the Illinois Academy of Criminology in 1963.

Personally, Harold had a deep love of the arts. His apartment was filled with paintings, fine books, and a wide array of music (from contemporary jazz to classical music). He recognized the sociological dimensions of art, and knew the artful side of sociology.

His gentle insight and courtly disposition will be missed by all those who knew him.

Gary Alan Fine, University of Minnesota

Mark Lefton

(1929-1989)

Mark Lefton died of a heart attack on June 29, 1989, at age 60. He had been gallantly battling Parkinson's Disease since 1972, the effects of which had become progressively debilitating in the past five years. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Eva Lefton, Medical Director of Metro Health Center for Skilled Nursing Care in Cleveland, OH, and three daughters—Dr. Shari Lefton Wolfsky, a recent graduate of Case Western Reserve Dental School; Laura Lefton, an MBA student at Cleveland State University; and Jessica Lefton, a premed student at Duke University.

Mark was born and raised in Brooklyn, New York. He received his BA degree from Brooklyn College in 1950, and MA degree in Education and Sociology from the same institution in 1952. Lefton spent the next two years in the U.S. Army as a Lecturer in the Information and Education Section, 3rd Armored Division, Fort Knox, KY. He entered the PhD program in Sociology at the Ohio State University in 1954 and received his degree in 1958. His dissertation, "Staff Participation in a Mental Hospital," was directed by John Cuber and Raymond Sletto.

From 1958 to 1963 Mark assumed the position of Assistant Professor and Research Associate in the Department of Psychiatry, Columbus Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, O.S.U. During this period he developed a life-long interest in health care, mental disorders, deviant behavior, and complex organizations. His research resulted in a series of publications on these topics, the best known of which was his collaborative work with Angrist, Dinitz, and Pasamanick, *Women After Treatment* (1968).

In 1963, Mark joined the Department of Sociology at Case Western Reserve University where he became Professor in 1968, and Chair 1971-1975. Illness forced medical leave in 1984. His contributions to the discipline, university, department, and especially people, were many, diffuse, and substantial. During the volatile but exciting times of the late 1960s and early 1970s he combined his research efforts with directing a series of doctoral dissertations in the areas of health care, deviant behavior, complex organizations and applied sociology. He also found time to serve on university and community committees, act as a consultant to private, state, and federal agencies, and secure research grants.

Mark's close collaboration with William Rosengren produced a seminal ASR article, "Organizations and Clients: Lateral and Longitudinal Dimensions" (1966), and two books, *Hospitals and Clients: A Theory of Clients and Organizations* (1969), and *Organizations and Clients: Essays in the Sociology of Service* (1970). Along with one of his finest graduate students, Carl Cersuny, he authored "Service and Servitude in the Sheltered Workshop" (*Social Work*, 1970).

With McCaghy and Skipper he edited two textbooks: *Perspectives on Deviance* (1958) and *Voices from the Martin* (1968), the latter of which is still available in the third edition. While Parkinson's Disease slowed Mark's productivity and curtailed his work with students, it never stopped him completely. He continued to be active professionally until the very end, publishing articles, essays, book reviews, and corresponding with friends and colleagues around the world. In fact his most recent work, "On Knowledge and the Sociological Imagination," an address to the International Seminar on Youth, Peace and Development, will be published posthumously.

For these and other contributions the discipline will remember Mark Lefton. For his friends, former students, and close colleagues, however, he will be best remembered for other attributes. Mark was a kind and gentle person (before that phrase became popular and trite) who loved people and was loved by them. He gave himself to others and seemed to take as much pride in the accomplishments of those close to him as he did of his own. This was particularly true of his family of which he was so very proud and justifiably so.

Through all the pain of his illness, which was considerable, Mark never complained, never gave up, simply made the best of what life offered in a most optimistic fashion. Shortly before his death he confided in me his belief, that no matter how poor your condition may be, or how unjust you may feel it is, you can make life a little bit more understandable, if you just try to examine the sociological implications of your own situation.

Of such thoughts is the legacy of the sociological imagination passed on to new generations.

James K. Skipper, Jr., University of North Carolina-Greensboro

John E. Owen

(1919-1989)

It seems as if the only professional writing I do these days is to pen obituaries of departed friends and colleagues. This time, it is with regret that I must report the death of ASA member John E. Owen, professor emeritus of sociology at Arizona State University. Both John and his wife, Garnet, died on July 21, 1989, John from heart failure and Garnet from heat exhaustion.

John was born in Manchester, England, and came to the United States in 1939. He received a bachelor of arts degree from Duke University, and a master's and doctorate from the University of Southern California. Beginning his professional career in 1949, John taught at a great variety of institutions, ranging from Canada to Florida, and from Finland to Pakistan. Along the way, he published more than 100 research articles and three books, including *L.T. Hobhouse, Sociologist*.

In 1964, John joined the faculty at Arizona State University, rising to the rank of professor in 1969. At ASU, John was noted as a fine teacher with a wry sense of humor that was especially appreciated by the best students. Indeed, we used to laugh about the possibility of using John's lectures as a litmus test for prospective graduate students—if they didn't laugh at John's sallies, then they were probably too dull for us to bother with.

I conclude with a typical Owenism: At a luncheon meeting celebrating John's move to emeritus status, along with the same move on the part of two colleagues, John rose and said, "Hearing all this praise, I feel I must be part of a holy trinity. Trouble is, to round out the picture we need a virgin, and there are very few of those in sociology."

Adios, John and Garnet.

Thomas Ford Houli, Arizona State University

(continued on next page)

Obituaries, continued

Edgar Tristram Thompson (1900-1989)

Professor emeritus of sociology at Duke University where he taught for thirty-five years, past President of the Southern Sociological Society, and one of the oldest surviving students of Robert Park at Chicago in the heyday of the "Chicago school," Edgar T. Thompson passed away peacefully in his 89th year in Richmond, Virginia, on April 22, 1989.

Raised in Dillon, South Carolina, his Southern roots were as deep as those of Faulkner and other great literary giants spawned by Southern culture. He had a keen sense of observation of everyday life, of the complex web of interpersonal relations of the "traditional," non-industrial Southern society. He had an intimate knowledge of the changing social institutions and the economic foundations of Southern society, and wrote about two in particular: the plantation and the country store. For Thompson, these were not impersonal institutions, they were meeting places where social exchanges and transactions between social and racial strata took place. He was above all a proponent of "humanistic sociology" before the expression came into vogue. Over a fifty year span he authored a number of essays and volumes, including *Race Relations and the Race Problem* (1939), *The South in Continuity and Change* (with J.C. McKinney, 1965) and *Plantation Societies, Race Relations and the South* (1975).

Thompson—"Tommy" as many called him (although "Colonel Edgar" would have been equally befitting his Southern patrician demeanor)—received his BA from the University of South Carolina and his MA from Missouri before moving on to the exciting atmosphere of Chicago in the late 1920s. Robert Park greeted him as Park greeted every incoming student by finding out what sort of existential problem motivated him (or her) to take on sociology as a life career. Thompson reflected on this and mentioned to Park that he came from the South where plantation society had provided social organization before the Civil War and its collapse afterwards had unsettled the South as well as Thompson's own family. Park urged him to concentrate on the plantation and Thompson did so, becoming in due time a world authority in the comparative study of plantation systems. This was to lead him to travel far and wide for on-site visits to areas where plantations were cores of the economy: Eastern Germany (Thompson visited the places that preoccupied the young Weber looking at Polish labor on German plantations), East

and Southern Africa, and Southeast Asia. Thompson realized that plantations are important dynamic socioeconomic systems which are functional intermediaries between industrial societies and traditional ones. They are "an institution of the frontier" which serve to integrate areas in the world economy; secondly, plantations typically pass through "different stages, of which the succession forms a cycle". Thompson's nuanced analyses interrelated several of Park's major themes—the stranger, race relations, ecological succession—and adapted this to the subject of the plantation. And since plantations typically occur in dual economies or "settler states" brought about by colonization, Thompson also became an authority in comparative aspects of race relations, something he had experienced in his own South in terms of the complex relations between Whites and Blacks.

Edgar Thompson outlived two persons very dear to him: his wife Alma (he chuckled that he had been able to convert a "Connecticut Yankee") and his best student, Donald Roy (an outstanding field researcher in industrial sociology whom Thompson met while teaching at the University of Washington and whom he encouraged to go to Chicago for a PhD under Everett Hughes). Roy joined the Department of Sociology at Duke after World War II at Thompson's initiative, and died within a year of retirement. On the other hand, Edgar Thompson, who retired in 1970, remained an active presence at Duke for another 15 years. He came to his office everyday, cheerfully pipe-smoking and typing away notes at what seemed one of the original prototypical typewriters, and delighted in talking to colleagues and students who had coffee in the departmental lounge named after him. Edgar even enjoyed a rebirth of professional activities in his 80s, widely corresponding with old Chicago friends such as Herbert Blumer and Everett Hughes or with newer ones such as Sidney Mintz and John Reed, publishing an annotated bibliography on plantations (1983), attending conferences on plantation systems, and writing essays on Southern culture ("Decency and the Good Old Boy Syndrome," *South Atlantic Quarterly*, 1984). He felt that one of the most exciting things happening was the sexual revolution, and that sociologists should study what was taking place under their nose on the university campus, instead of burying their face in census tapes or going to far-flung corners of the world: "The action is taking place right here!" he would passionately chortle. He had a great affection for students, drawing them out and making them intellectually curious and excited about the social world. And in turn, he

sought to learn from them about changing social reality.

If there is a master thread that runs throughout the career of Edgar Thompson, it is a quest for the social grounding of human nature, a never-ending curiosity of the social situations and institutions which put in relief human nature. In a paper that I had asked him to write as he was about to retire ("Sociology at Duke University," ca. 1970), Thompson provided us with an important testament: "To participate in what one is observing, to experience fully the group or the phenomena one is writing about, to probe for and allow for one's own prejudices and biases as well as the prejudices and biases of others, to accept personal responsibility for objectivity and not the whole responsibility on the computer . . . is partly to understand the sort of challenge that faces a sociologist as it perhaps faces no other kind of scientist . . . We are not, or should not be, engaged in the mere technical training for a priesthood or bureaucracy."

Edvard A. Tirgkian, Duke University

Richard R. Troiden (1947-1989)

We write through shades of tears. Richard R. Troiden died on Saturday, May 20 at the age of 42. Rick died at home with Wayne Benjamin, his long time companion at his side. His death leaves an enormous void and sadness in the lives of everyone he knew. Rick was a unique person, a human dynamo of intelligence, competence, and compassion.

Rick's excellence as a sociologist became apparent during his graduate studies at SUNY-Stony Brook. He showed promise as a teacher early on. After his first year in the classroom, Rick won the President's Award for Excellence in Teaching by a Graduate Student. Rick's graduate research also evinced scholarly promise. His dissertation pioneered new and more accurate understandings of gay identity.

Rick joined Miami University's (Oxford, OH) Sociology and Anthropology Department in the fall of 1974. In 1984, the Nursing Department have Rick the Outstanding Contribution Award for a series of lectures on human sexuality. In that same year, the Miami University Alumni Association nominated Rick for the Effective Educator Award. The 1985 graduating class chose Rick as one of the four Outstanding Teachers of the Year. In 1987, the graduating seniors nominated Rick for Outstanding Teacher Award. In the same year, he was nominated for the Arts and Sciences Effective Educator Award. Finally, the 1988 graduating class

nominated Rick as one of the Outstanding Teachers of the Year a few weeks before his death.

Competence and compassion made Rick a master teacher. His skills and love for students and teaching were apparent both in and out of the classroom. Preparation was his motto. Some of us teased Rick when he spent days preparing one lecture, even going so far as to type it verbatim, including jokes, and then never looking at the notes in class. His extraordinary preparation, which even he called "compulsive," meant that his lectures were timely and accurate.

Students respected and admired Rick's organized and nonjudgmental style. At the end of class, students routinely surrounded Rick, asking him questions or making comments about the lecture. These conversations typically extended in the hallways. We learned never to plan to have lunch with Rick after his classes. Plans to go at noon meant leaving at 12:30 or 12:45 since he needed to finish talking with students.

Students responded to Rick's ability to make the material relevant to their lives. He forced them to learn not only about sociology but about themselves. He taught them that their values, attitudes, and orientations were socially constructed.

Rick cared deeply about his students. His open, engaging manner encouraged students to come to him, and he spent countless hours counseling and advising them. Often students experiencing sexual problems came to Rick. Rick was a certified sex counselor and educator who advised students compassionately and intelligently.

Rick was a prolific scholar. During his career, he published or co-authored over 25 articles in academic books and journals, and delivered more than 20 presentations at professional meetings. His work appeared in such journals as *Social Problems*, *Teaching Sociology*, *Journal of Sex Research*, *Psychiatry*, and the *Journal of Homosexuality*. Moreover, Rick co-edited (with Eric Goode) the anthology *Sexual Deviance and Sexual Deviants* (1974) and recently published his book *Gay and Lesbian Identity: A Sociological Analysis* (1987). In addition, Rick often wrote about teaching sociology, contributing instructional materials to the ASA Teaching Resource Center's syllabi set on the sociology of sexuality and homosexuality and co-authoring the *Instructor's Resource Manual* for Broom, Selznick and Broom's *Sociology: A Text with Adapted Readings* (7th edition).

All of his scholarship reflected the same competence he brought to his teaching. Rick was a meticulous craftsman. Each piece was thoroughly researched with all the relevant literature reviewed, and care

fully conceptualized and written. For Rick, style and clarity were so important that he paid a professional editor to go over his work, and then he re-edited it.

Among his scholarly work, Rick was most proud of his book on homosexual identities. In many ways, this book was the culmination of a life-long interest in the formation of lesbian and gay identities. The ideal-typical model laid out in this book may be the definitive statement of how lesbian and gay men take on a homosexual sense of self. This model not only described the similarities and differences in the process through which lesbians and gay men acquire homosexual identities, but it also explains these differences as the consequence of masculine and feminine gender role socialization. It is a masterful blend of research and theory.

Shortly before his death, Rick's research interest shifted to sexual addiction and compulsion. In a widely publicized and highly controversial article, "The Myth of Sexual Compulsivity" (co-authored with Martin P. Levine), Rick and Marty disputed some mental health professionals' claim that people who lack control over erotic impulses are sex addicts or compulsives. They argued that these diagnoses were conceptually flawed, culture bound, and highly subjective. Rick and Marty's perspective received extensive media play.

We sorely miss Rick. We miss his sensitive humanness. We miss the raconteur who greatly amused us. And we miss the teacher, the researcher and special friend.

Margaret Platt Jendrek, Miami University
Martin P. Levine, Bloomfield College

Classified Ads

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Twenty years' experience with sociological material. Karen Feinberg, 5755 Nahant, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328.

Intro is more fun for your students and you with *Sociology on a Disk*. No need to change textbooks; no cost to department. IBM PC or PS/2 only. Free Demo disk. Write CMS Software, Box 729, Ellicott City, MD 21043.

Non-Fiction Manuscripts Wanted: Social sciences, issues, human interest—regard prior published authors. Well regarded sociological material. Karen Feinberg, 5755 Nahant, NJ 07931.

Research/grant proposal development and editing. Experienced developer of funded projects. I can help give your proposal a competitive edge. Joanne B. Ries, PO Box 21924, Lexington, KY 40522; (606) 272-3544.

ASA Minority Fellowship Program

The ASA's Minority Fellowship Program announces two fellowship competitions for 1990-91: a new initiative designed to recruit undergraduate minority students and the long-standing PhD support program. Open to U.S. citizens and permanent residents, including but not limited to Blacks, Latinos (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians, Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Southeast Asian groups), and Pacific Islanders (e.g., Samoan, Hawaiian, Guamanian).

Predoctoral applicants must document an interest in and commitment to teaching, research, and service careers on the sociological aspects of mental health issues of ethnic and racial groups. Beginning and continuing students in PhD-granting sociology departments are eligible. Application deadline: December 15, 1989. Stipends: \$8,500 annually; arrangements for tuition/fee payments made by ASA with departments. Approximately 10-15 new awards each year.

Undergraduate summer program applicants should have at least junior status. Applicants may select either the University of Delaware or the University of Wisconsin-Madison for summer course work. Travel, room and board, tuition and fees, and stipend provided. Application deadline: December 31, 1989.

Write or call for applications: MFP, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

Funds provided by the Minority Resources Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, NIMH; also by the American Sociological Foundation, Maurice Falk Medical Fund, and Ford Foundation.

Footnotes

Published monthly except June and July, with a combined August/September issue. Distributed to all persons with ASA membership. Subscriptions to non-members, \$19.00. Single copies, \$2.50.

Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; and "Letters to the Editor," 400 words. News items and announcements are due the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue) and are printed once only on a space-available basis.

Editor: William V. D'Antonio
Associate Editors: Carla Howery, Lionel Maldonado, William Martineau, Stephen A. Buff
Production: Karen Gray Edwards, Susan Frensilio
Secretary: Beth B. Hess

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

Copyright 1989, ASA. Third class postage paid at Washington, DC, and additional mailing offices. ISSN 0749-6931.

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT NO. 504

Future ASA Annual Meetings

1990—August 11-15
Washington Hilton & Towers
Washington, DC

1991—August 23-27
Cincinnati Convention Center
Cincinnati, OH

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