

Footnotes



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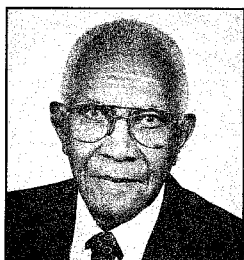
Major ASA Awards Presented at 1991 Annual Meeting



Mirra Komarovsky



Andrew Abbott



Charles G. Gomillion



Rogers Brubaker



Barbara Katz Rothman

The ASA's highest awards were presented during the August 1991 Annual Meeting in Cincinnati. Mirra Komarovsky received the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award; Andrew Abbott's book, *The Systems of Professions*, was named winner of the Distinguished Publication Award; Charles G. Gomillion received the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology; Barbara Katz Rothman received the Jessie Bernard Award for her book, *Recreating Motherhood*; and Rogers Brubaker's "Citizenship and Nationhood in France and Germany" received the ASA's Dissertation Award. Nathan Keyfitz, recipient of the 1991 Common Wealth Award for Sociology during ceremonies in Delaware on March 16 (see March *Footnotes*), was also introduced in order to receive the tribute of all sociologists gathered. (As announced in May, the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Committee opted not to make an award this year.)

The citations read for each award appear below. Each awardee was also presented a commemorative plaque by the chair of the respective award selection committee.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship

This year the American Sociological Association honors an outstanding sociologist who stands as one of our foremothers in the field. The 1991 recipient of the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award is Mirra Komarovsky. As a researcher, writer, teacher, and feminist, she has earned our respect and admiration. As a foremother, she is also a pioneer.

Mirra Komarovsky came to the United States from Baku in the Caucasus when she was 17. She moved to New York City as a young woman and began her long association with Barnard College where she took her degree. She was graduated in 1926, Phi Beta Kappa, and took an MA at Columbia under William F. Ogburn. Despite dire predictions from Ogburn that a woman, foreign-born and Jewish, would never be able to succeed in college teaching, she returned to Columbia as a University Fellow and completed all work for the doctorate but the thesis.

In 1930, Komarovsky was a research assistant to Dorothy Swaine Thomas at the Yale Institute of Human Relations. In 1931, Komarovsky returned to New York as a research assistant to George Lundberg on the Westchester Leisure Project.

This position led to the co-authored publication, *Leisure and Suburban Study*. As a research associate for the Columbia Council for Research in the Social Sciences, she completed a study on the "Voluntary Associations of Urban Dwellers." She completed her thesis, directed by Paul Lazarsfeld, and later published as *The Unemployed Man and His Family*, in 1940 while a research associate at the International Institute for Social Research. At this time, she also married Marcus A. Heyman.

Komarovsky began teaching at Barnard in 1934, first as a part-time instructor. She remained an instructor, despite her impressive accomplishments, until the end of World War II. Her choice of women's issues as a research specialty cost her dearly in the 1940s when the area lacked prestige, but her interest in marriage, family, and gender showed her own intellectual and personal concerns. She published a famous paper, "Cultural Contradictions and Sex Roles," in 1946 that analyzed the incompatible sex roles imposed by our society upon college women. She showed how "playing dumb" allowed some women to cope with the paradox of fulfilling higher education goals while interacting with college men. In 1953, she published *Women in the Modern World*, which showed the contradictions for women and advocated social change.

Komarovsky was vice president and then president, in 1955, of the Eastern Sociological Society. The year she retired from Barnard she became vice president and then president of the American Socio-

logical Association, the second woman to hold this office since the Association was founded in 1905. After official retirement, Komarovsky taught at Columbia and the New School for Social Research, returning to Barnard to chair the Women's Studies program. She has been professor emerita and a special lecturer since 1979.

Komarovsky is a prolific scholar. She has published one major research monograph per decade, plus two edited collections in the discipline. Seven of her books are still in print. *Dilemmas of Masculinity* has been translated into Japanese and *Blue Collar Marriage*, a best seller, was reissued in 1987 by Yale University Press. Her work on the unemployed and on blue-collar families compensated for sociology's lack of attention to groups outside the middle-class and the tendency to apply generalizations from middle- and upper-class studies to the lower classes. Further, in her preface to the 1987 edition of *Blue Collar Marriage*, Komarovsky argued that sociologists tend to overlook stable working-class families. She has also devoted attention to the ideas concerning marriage held by elite college youth, a topic of concern in her recent book, *Women in College*.

Komarovsky shows Merton's influence in her use of role analysis as a tool to locate social problems. She has wanted to understand conflicts and problematic conditions as individuals face them. In this approach, she has combined what she learned from Ogburn's social lag theory of social change with Merton's variety of role theory.

Although her 1953 book, *Women in the Modern World*, was noted as being at neither of the extremes of feminist or anti-feminist theory by one reviewer, Komarovsky sees her own work as feminist in nature. Feminists have noted her work both for its recognition of the existence of sex differences and for its early stress on the overlapping of men's and women's abilities. Seen today as a liberal-conservative in feminist thought, she was for many years a left deviationist. But wherever Komarovsky fits on the spectrum of feminist ideology, her research has been pioneering in documenting attitudes and also pointing to needed areas of social change to equalize the release of men's and women's potential.

Judith Treas, University of California-Irvine, Chair, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee

Distinguished Publication Award

Before making the formal presentation of the award to Andrew Abbott, this year's

See Awards, page 6

Nominations Invited for New ASR and TS Editors

The ASA Committee on Publications invites nominations (including self-nominations) for editor-designate positions for *American Sociological Review* and *Teaching Sociology*. Editor-designates will be selected in January 1993 and will take over responsibility for the editorial offices beginning in summer of that year. They will be responsible for journal issues beginning in January 1994. ASA editors serve a three-year term, with a one- or two-year extension possible upon mutual agreement of the editor and the ASA Committee on Publications.

Nominations should include a cover letter and a curriculum vita and should be sent by November 15, 1991, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Please note the journal to which each nomination applies. □

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Some are open, some are closed. Some are big, some are small. Some are fancy, some are plain. Some are shiny, some are dirty. Some are dry, some are leaky. Some have views, some show little. Some are grouped, some stand alone. Most would agree that it is far better to have some than none at all. While varying in structure, complexity, and design, their functional roles are much the same—observing, listening, hearing, and even smelling the dynamics of social life and social interaction. From all of these vantages, the set of grand bay windows adorning the Executive Office at 1722 N Street exemplifies what ASA is and can be for sociology and society.

I have chosen "The Open Window" as the title of my column in *Footnotes* because this metaphor captures my expectations for myself and my aspirations for the Executive Office. As I commence my term as Executive Officer, I do so with a belief that together we can best move sociology forward through a commitment to an open window. The open window symbolizes the importance I place on accessibility, a willingness to communicate, a receptivity to bringing new ideas in, and a generous dose of reflection about who we are, what we are doing, and how we can do better. Breaths of fresh air, "windows of opportunity," and even the capacity for performing multiple simultaneous tasks through the "windows" of software are all inviting images for the Executive Office.

In this spirit of openness, let me say at the outset that sociologists can be proud of the Executive Office in DC. The leadership provided by Bill D'Antonio as Executive Officer over the past nine years insured quality professional services and programs that are indeed impressive. I am honored to succeed Bill and feel privileged to be able to serve sociology and ASA. As I came from outside the Executive Office looking in, I can assure you that there was already in place an ease of exchange between ASA's very impressive staff and the professional communities and publics it serves. The windows in the Executive Office are open and will continue to be so as we look to the decade ahead.

The annual meeting, of course, constitutes a special opportunity for openness. Every year ASA is marked by so many achievements it is something of a distortion to focus on only one, but I would fail in my responsibilities as Executive Officer if I did not congratulate all of us—members, staff, and friends alike—for making the annual meeting in Cincinnati a huge success. We are gratified that attendance was high, that the program (thanks to a hardworking Program Committee) was substantively engaging and well crafted, and, most importantly, that attendees came prepared to make quality contributions. Also, with a large national meeting, it certainly cannot be assumed that the tone and spirit will be welcoming to newcomers and oldtimers. Cincinnati was a serious substantive meeting and also a congenial event. Stanley Lieberman's Presidential Address evidenced both components with his insightful call for openness and understanding across sectors of our science. Also, if I may further indulge in praising our entire community, I believe all of our committees and programs did quite well in engendering a supportive climate. The welcoming reception led by the Membership Committee, the Honors Student Program, the cruise sponsored by the Teaching Endowment Fund, and the reception held by the Minority Affairs Program are just a few of the events that convey the spirit of sociology and ASA.

How we handle difficult and controversial issues provides perhaps the best measure of ASA's character. As those who were



in attendance know, the annual meeting was not without controversy because of the presence among the ASA exhibitors of the Cincinnati Right to Life Educational Foundation, Inc. Numbers of our attendees were deeply troubled and offended by this booth. In addition to peaceful protest (creatively called a "schmooze-in"), our colleagues sought information and explanation, were frank in their expressions of outrage yet empathetic to ASA's situation, and were constructive in their problem-solving behavior in ways that complemented rather than undermined the success of the meeting (ultimately bringing a resolution to the Business Meeting for consideration by Council). As a consequence, not only was Cincinnati a success but also the Association has on its near-term agenda developing an explicit policy for exhibition and advertising space. Because of our very openness, what in some contexts might be a win-lose situation, for sociology and ASA became a win-win.

Openness across the discipline is essential to defining and meeting many of the challenges we face as a science, a profession, and a practice. Within sociology itself, we face the challenge of working together to make our youngest ASA journal, *Sociological Practice Review*, viable—that is, to establish a healthy and growing submission and subscription base. In particular, members of our community in applied academic programs and in practice and clinical settings can help. Outside of sociology, we face the challenge of protecting the integrity of the peer review process in funding and social science itself from the

encroachment of politics (just in the last two months NICHD cancelled one sociological study and deferred what was scheduled funding of another) in violation of scientific review and merit. At the intersection of sociology and social policy, there are also opportunities that require our collective wisdom, energy, and even resources. This year the dream of a program in applied social research and social policy (named in memory of Sydney S. Spivack) will become a reality. Also, the American Sociological Foundation is aggressively seeking to meet a challenge grant for a Congressional Fellowship Program, and ASF itself has allocated \$5,000 to initiate such activity in 1992. Our windows look out over Washington, and we must use our knowledge and perspective well to watch, to perceive, and to convey important messages on behalf of sociology and the greater social welfare of society.

Other challenges loom large if the Association is to lead the field and anticipate the needs of the discipline. In order to better serve the Association and expand our knowledge of the profession, the Executive Office will begin the process of transforming its recordkeeping operation into a computer-based information system that can be linked to other data sources and is amenable to various forms of institutional research. Also, I have as a goal not just to enlarge membership for the sake of numbers alone but to expand our size so that it increasingly reflects the diversity, texture, and richness of people and functions that are the future of sociology. Within the Membership Committee is impressive in its level of energy and activity, other programmatic elements within ASA (e.g., the Professional Development Program, the Minority Affairs Program) need to help make ASA more coterminous with the breadth and boundaries of the field. The challenges for ASA outreach are germane not just for sociology within the United States but for sociology within the interna-

tional community of which we are a part.

Our promise for the future depends on open and candid examination of our present. Key is our ability to attract and train next generations. The ASA Task Force on Graduate Education chaired by Joan Huber is now examining our educational processes and priorities, but more work needs to follow both under the auspices of ASA and at the grass roots level of college and universities. Also, and coincident with President Coleman's perceptions, the ASA needs to devote itself to strengthening the presence of sociology not only in higher education but also throughout the educational system. Science education in primary and secondary schools can and should include sociologically relevant curricula. Just as students are introduced to the other sciences during their pre-college years so should they have a "window" on sociology and the chance to see the numerous rewards—both personal and professional—that flow from this career choice. Beyond attracting our next generation of teachers, researchers, and practitioners, there are secondary benefits from having a more literate public understanding of sociology and all of social science. Such literacy is an essential component of our ongoing yet renewed commitment to enhancing public information and appreciation of our discipline.

As Executive Officer, I welcome your views on these and other issues. You, too, all have windows on our world, and we within the Executive Office and in the governance structure of ASA must learn and benefit from your insights. Through the vehicle of "The Open Window" in *Footnotes*, I hope to explore programmatic and policy topics and elicit your ideas and reactions. For me, the windows at ASA represent new vistas to explore. I hope you will join me as I gaze out the window and reflect on the exciting possibilities ahead.—Felice J. Levine □

Secretary's Report

Another Very Good Year for ASA

1991 was another very good year for the Association, although somewhat bittersweet due to the retirement of Bill D'Antonio and the resignations of Executive Office staffers Lionel Maldonado and Steve Buff. Fortunately, the relevant search committees have found highly qualified replacements, so that the work of the Executive Office has proceeded without missing a beat.

The *Annual Meeting* was a roaring success, in terms of both attendance and intellectual content. Paid registration reached almost 3,600, very close to our all-time tops of 3,800 in Washington last year. Sessions were packed and all the comments that I heard on the quality of papers were extremely positive. The theme of ethnic relations also led to a welcome diversity among the presenters. The Scholar-to-Scholar sessions were undoubtedly assisted by their central location in the exhibit area and were further enlivened by the creative use of visual aids. And the Presidential Address was graced with wit as well as wisdom.

The quality of the meeting rooms and the availability of audio/visual equipment were the equal of most convention hotels, and as we shall be meeting frequently in Convention Center cities, Cincinnati has probably set a standard for the others to emulate.

Alas, no Annual Meeting is without its special problem, and this year's was the

unfortunate admission of two exhibits which did not conform to the Association's relatively loose guideline of conformity to our educational purpose. Frankly, such a possibility had not occurred to the Executive Office—as with the injunction "Please Don't Eat the Daisies," who would have thought to warn the sitter to tell the children not to eat flowers—and the Office assumes full responsibility for this oversight. The Executive Office is preparing a more specific set of criteria for exhibits. We are especially grateful to those ASA members who took a measured and mature approach to the situation.

Membership also benefitted from the Annual Meeting, and is now up to almost 12,700, putting us within sight of a 1992 goal of over 13,000. To a large extent, our continued slow but steady growth reflects the intense efforts of the ASA Membership Committee chaired by Steve Steele as well as the network of Area Reps under the direction of Kathleen Piker King. Everyone on this committee and the Area Reps devote a great deal of time to contacting potential new members and to revitalizing lapsed ones. Without such investments, it is quite possible that we would be experiencing some membership attrition in these trying economic times.

The Committee on the *Executive Office and Budget*, which spends its time ensuring the smooth running of the Executive

Office and the fiscal well-being of the Association, is undertaking a major review of the ASA investment policies and our now rather extensive portfolio. At its August meeting, EOB issued a motion of support for *Sociological Practice Review* and for the Teaching Endowment Fund as an autonomous fund-raising entity.

On the *Budget* front, 1991 will be a much more successful year than anticipated, primarily because of the large number of Annual Meeting registrants. We had expected to finish the year with a small surplus of income over expenses of \$15,000, a figure which can now be raised to between \$35,000-\$40,000. At the same time, however, because our annual budgets keep increasing—about \$2.6 million in 1991—so also must our reserve fund remain no lower than its current level of 25% of the budget.

The Secretary and Executive Officer have taken a first stab at a 1992 budget which tentatively projects a slight excess of expenses over income. There is much more fine-tuning to be done before this budget can be presented to Council later this year. Much will depend on the state of the academic economy and the success of the Pittsburgh meeting. For the moment, at least, your Association is alive and well and living in all types of practice and academic settings.

Beth B. Hess □

Six Receive ASA/NSF Grants; New Deadline Nears

The Council Subcommittee on ASA/NSF Small Grants made awards to six of 18 proposals from the June 1991 grant round. Normally in the range of \$2500, grants are made from the ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, which is supplemented by a grant from the National Science Foundation. A total of \$14,880 was awarded. Recipients were:

Linda Blum (University of Michigan), "The Social Construction of Motherhood: Low-Income Women, Breastfeeding, and Gender Ideology in Late 20th Century America";

Richard Butsch (Rider College), "Consuming Entertainment: U.S. Audiences in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries";

Cynthia Mahabir (San Jose State University), "Black Islamic Fundamentalism and Social Change in the Caribbean: The Jamaat-Muslimeen of Trinidad-Tobago";
Malonna Harrington Meyer (Florida State University), "Social Security's Spousal Benefit: Explaining the Resilience of Patriarchal Welfare State Policy";
Joanne Nagel (The University of Kansas),

Suzanne Themes in Political Reform: From Termination to Self-Determination in Federal Indian Policy, 1950-1980"; and
Barbara J. Risman (North Carolina State University) and *Joey Sprague* (University of Kansas), "Gender as a Sociological Concept: Meaning and Measurement."

Proposals for November Deadline

The ASA/NSF Small Grants Program hosts two grant rounds per year, on June 15 and November 15. The Committee wishes to emphasize the unique thrust of this program in supporting substantively important, basic research activity—either through actual research projects or through conferences which bring scholars together to work on new ideas or developments. Authors are encouraged to submit innovative and cutting-edge proposals. Proposals which address issues of the profession are inappropriate; proposals which cover familiar ground" (no matter how excellent in other respects) will not receive high scores in this program. Specific guidelines follow:

Scope: Requests for funds must show relevance to issues of basic research in sociology. Clear statements of theoretical/conceptual background, methodology, and the potential contribution of the project should be evident. Higher ratings are given to applications which are clearly 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, 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 PI's salary. Awardees are encouraged to continue the tradition of donating to the Fund any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

Submissions: Must be postmarked no later than deadline date; June 15, decisions announced in September; November 15 deadline, decisions announced in February.

Format: Proposals should include the following: a cover sheet with a 100- to 200-word statement of the research question/conference topic, a text of no more than three single-spaced pages (with no appendices), a budget statement, a bibliography, and a vita. Both the title and author(s) should appear at the top of the cover page. Enclose a self-addressed postcard if you wish the receipt of your proposal acknowledged. Send eight complete and individually bound copies of the entire packet to: ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Duke University Honors Contemporary Sociology and Robert Merton

by Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager

On July 25, Duke University's Department of Sociology held a special reception honoring *Contemporary Sociology*, which has been housed in the Department since 1986. Faculty from Duke, as well as from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and other neighboring institutions, gathered at the Washington Duke Inn to celebrate the end of Ida Harper Simpson's editorship.

Simpson was praised by faculty from Duke and UNC-Chapel Hill, including John Wilson, Peter Blau, and Kenneth C. Land. In her remarks, Simpson noted the tremendous pool of talented reviewers in the Research Triangle area and thanked them for making the difficult task of editing *Contemporary Sociology* possible. She expressed gratitude to Jane Carey, President of Boyd Printing Company, and to Karen Gray Edwards, ASA Publications Manager, who were in attendance. She reserved a special note of appreciation for Martha Dimes Toher, managing editor.

The reception also honored Robert K. Merton, whose varied and prodigious accomplishments were chronicled in a special symposium published in the July issue of *Contemporary Sociology*. Although Merton was unable to attend, Jane Carey gave the first copy of the July issue to Edward Tiryakian, Professor at Duke.

Tiryakian visited Merton the following weekend to present him with the issue and other mementos of the occasion.

Tiryakian, who wrote the symposium introduction, spoke about the history of the Merton symposium and how it came to fruition. Karen Edwards passed along former ASA Executive Officer Bill D'Antonio's remarks that the symposium was excellent and may be reprinted as a special publication by the Association.

The July 19 *Duke Dialogue* published a feature article, "Sociology Journal Flourishes Under Simpson," praising Simpson's five-year term as editor. The article reported that CS has published over 4,000 reviews during its tenure at Duke. The CS editorial board, composed largely of scholars in the area, was thanked by Simpson, who said that "having their advice and guidance immediately available was central to effective and efficient operation." Managing editor Martha Toher, said Simpson, "managed the office with grace, good judgment, and dedication."

Because of innovations made during her five years as CS editor, Simpson is satisfied that the journal will "have a life of its own." She looks forward to devoting more time to teaching and research on farm family structure after passing on the editorship to Walter Powell, University of Arizona, in 1992. □

D'Antonio: "Thank You!"

The annual meeting in Cincinnati will long live on as one of my fondest memories, and I am happy to have this opportunity to say "thank you" to all who helped make it so. In particular, I want to thank Beth Hess, Felice Levine, Bill Martineau, Carla Howery, and Bill Form for their various contributions to the festivities. A warm "thank you" also to the sociology departments at Yale, Michigan State, Notre Dame, and Connecticut for helping to cosponsor the party in my honor. And there are also thanks and words of affection and appreciation for Al Cohen of Connecticut for his poem, Chris VanderPool for his kind words, and my daughters JoAnne and Nancy for representing the rest of the family. As always, there is Lorraine, whose quiet presence has been steadfast throughout 41 years,

and who has encouraged me to do my thing, whether in the classroom, on the handball court, or in the ASA office.

To the 116 colleagues/friends who contributed a total of \$4,480 to the Teaching Endowment Fund in my name, I extend a special word of appreciation on behalf of all who have worked so hard over the past 16 years to make the ASA Teaching Services Program a model for professional associations.

Finally, I want to thank the members of EOB and Council, with whom I worked during the past nine years, for allowing me to do my thing for the ASA. Bill Form was right; he said I would enjoy the challenge!

William V D'Antonio, Former ASA Executive Officer □



Jane Carey, President of Boyd Printing Company (left), presents the special symposium issue to Edward Tiryakian as editor Ida Harper Simpson looks on. Tiryakian later delivered the issue to Robert K. Merton, honored by the symposium.

The following people made contributions to the Teaching Endowment Fund as a tribute to William V. D'Antonio on the occasion of his retirement as the American Sociological Association's Executive Officer. Thank you!

Joan Aldous	The Honors Program	William C. Rau
Margaret L. Andersen	Carla B. Howery	Joy B. Reeves
Earl Babbie	Joan Huber	Barbara Reskin
Jeanne Ballantine	Joyce Lutovich	Matilda White Riley
Bernice McNair Barnett	Beverley C. Johnson	John W. Riley, Jr.
Judith K. Barr	Barbara C. Karcher	George Ritzer
Ivar Berg	Alan C. Kerckhoff	Clara Rodriguez
Catherine W. Berheide	Kathleen D. King	Alice S. Rossi
Suzanne M. Bianchi	Melvin L. Kohn	John F. Schnabel
George W. Bohrnstedt	William Kornblum	Russell K. Schutt
Florence Bonner	Louis Kriesberg	Joseph W. Scott
Gail Lee Cafferata	William P. Kuvlesky	W. Richard Scott
Craig Jackson Calhoun	Mary Ann Lamanna	William H. Sewell
H. Paul Chalfant	Richard A. Lamanna	James P. Sikora
John P. Clark	Otto N. Larsen	Rita J. Simon
John A. Clausen	Margali Sarfatti Larson	Ida Harper Simpson
Randall Collins	Jean Lipman-Blumen	Anne A. Statham
Rose Laub Coser	William T. Liu	Stephen F. Steele
Arlene K. Daniels	Karen A. (Miller) Loessi	Peter J. Stein
Arnold Dashewsky	John Lofland	Ronnie J. Steinberg
Lois B. DeFleur	Diane R. Margolis	Teresa A. Sullivan
Joseph R. DeMartini	William H. Martineau	Ronald L. Taylor
N.J. Demerath III	Reece McGee	Judith Treas
Scott G. McNail	Scott G. McNail	Steven A. Tuch
Robert W. Duff	Patrick H. McNamara	John Useem
Russell R. Dynes	David Mechanic	Michael Useem
Glen H. Elder, Jr.	Seymour M. Miller	Ruth A. Wallace
William Form	Phyllis Moon	Murray Webster, Jr.
William A. Gamson	Joan W. Moore	Andrew J. Weigert
Zelda Gansson	Jeylan T. Morfimer	Kathleen Maas Weigert
Herbert J. Gans	Marvin E. Olsen	Gregory L. Weiss
Howard Garrison	Harold Orland	William Whyte
Gary Gereffi	Lauri Ferman	Jane Riblett Wilkie
Albert E. Gollin	Carolyn C. Perrucci	Robin M. Williams, Jr.
Joseph R. Gusfield	Robert Perrucci	Everett K. Wilson
Richard H. Hall	Wilhelmina E. Perry	Morris Zelditch
Marie Haug	Karen Kay Petersen	Mary K. Zimmerman
Dennis P. Hoagan	Jill S. Quadagno	Vera L. Zolberg
Lawrence K. Hoag	Kathryn S. Ratcliff	Harriet Zuckerman

An Interview with Robert K. Merton

Knowledge Transcends National Boundaries

by Ming Yan, New York University

Interviewer: Please comment on sociology since World War II. I know this is a big, broad topic.

Merton: Yes. I think it's fair to say that many of the foundations of social thought or sociological theories were laid down long before World II, and that should be evident to everyone in the field. Indeed it is quite striking, if one stops to think about it, that to this day as we near the end of the century, the fundamental sociological theorists who are invoked by a very wide range of contemporary sociologists stand at the very early part of the century. So considering that Durkheim, Weber, Simmel, and the American scene, e.g. George Mead, are systematically treated as the major source of contemporary ideas, that says very much about the developments of sociology earlier this century.

What has developed, I think, is a continuing specification of general ideas, and, above all, a much more demanding form of empirical investigation than any of our founding fathers engaged in. You may notice, by the way—even in this contemporary office in which we are sitting—that there is Weber, Durkheim, Marx, and down below Freud. It isn't simply that sociological ideas have represented variations of Durkheimian, Weberian, Marxian, or Meadian thinking. It is that they [sociologists] have in this period begun to probe specifically and more demanding in determining what are the social phenomena that are being examined . . .

I think we are still engaged in illustrating and elaborating the earlier social theories. To a degree there had been some advance in applied social science. Certainly even the limited applications that have been made are far more extensive than anything that was dreamt of in the earlier part of the century.

These years, growth of the population of sociologists has led to, as you know, enormous differentiation and range of specialization, that has also produced a familiar kind of fragmentation, an obstacle to a full understanding among specialists.

I: Are you only referring to American sociology?

M: I always refer to western sociology, all Europe, including serious sociological works in eastern Europe, as roots of western sociology . . .

Sociology in the USSR, as you know, was wholly undeveloped. When I went there in 1960, the Politburo had just a few months before declared that yes, there is maybe a subject called sociology in addition to historical materialism, and then declared that they were establishing an institute for concrete sociological research. As I went from Moscow to Leningrad, to Kiev, to Blice, and Georgia, in each place I'd be introduced to a new director of a new institute for concrete sociological research. But in any serious systematic way, sociology was peripheral and actually rejected. So, that's why I confine myself to the West.

I don't include the "genuine East" simply because of my inability to surmount the language problem. I don't know what is going on in China, and even to a degree in Japan, although I visited Japan.

I: When you studied at Harvard in the 1930s, not many people knew about sociology. Now there are hundreds of sociology departments in the U.S. What do you think of sociology's change of status?



Robert K. Merton with interviewer Ming Yan

M: What I think is important is that during a great part of this century, sociology emerged and developed in the United States and Europe. There was not an overwhelming cultural rejection or resistance to it. The most difficult time, of course, was during the McCarthy period when any inquiry into social reality was temporarily suspect, but that did not in a major way interrupt the development of social science. It was quite a temporary rather than a lasting diversion.

Post-war sociology has exploded. There hasn't been a continuous change, and there have been short-term cycles of dissolution, public dissolution of sociology, with regard to the naive notion that sociology would provide instant solutions to major social problems. To a degree, some sociologists may have given that impression in order to establish a place for the field, to institutionalize. But sociology is now an integral part of not only our universities, but our national thinking. You can see that by just listening to public figures and to political figures. See how much tacit or implicit sociology they are making use of, often without being aware of it.

I: Would you please say something about your contributions to sociology?

M: Of course when anyone is asked about his own contributions, he retreats. Well, one recognizes one's own work is always dependent, to a considerable degree, on the work of others, of colleagues. But as I look back on 50 years or more in the field, I think I played some part in creating what is now known as the sociology of science. When I began work in that field in the 1930s, it was simply an unknown territory. No one had seriously developed what evolved into a research program. So, I suppose in terms of what is most distinctive about my work, that whole segment would be significant.

Beyond that, what is equally closest to my heart, is the life-long effort to develop structural-functional analysis in ways that depart significantly from work of Durkheim, and to continuously develop it so that it can be integrated and consolidated with empirical investigation. The familiar cleavage or division between social theories and empirical research is something I rejected from the start, I think their consolidation represents something that I contributed to . . .

Beyond that, I've moved among a variety of substantive areas, whether it is medical education, professions, mass media, propaganda, bureaucracy, and so on. I don't think that there are theoretical perspectives that are peculiar to each of these substantive fields. But, the same general ideas can be applied or put to use in understanding these different substantive areas.

I: We have a phrase in China: "Mount Tai and the Big Dipper." Mount Tai is a high mountain and the Big Dipper points the way to it. We use this to describe a pioneering scholar. How would you feel if we use it to describe your contributions to sociology?

M: Interesting. A good deal of intellectual influence, especially in the sciences, but also to some extent in humanities, is, so to say, subliminal. What I mean by that is that ideas become adopted and then the sources are forgotten . . .

There are many people who talk about the "self-fulfilling prophecy" both within social disciplines and in public life. But, they have no idea of what its source is—they don't know that I created it. This is the greatest achievement that any scientist or scholar can hope to have, namely to have some ideas that are more or less permanently incorporated. So that when we talk about influence, there is no manifest influence in the sense of citing people. The influence comes through the accumulation and transmission of knowledge.

I: May I ask, what have you been studying recently?

M: Well, [starting to look for papers and flyers] here is a very expensive book on my work, a hundred dollars, *Consensus and Controversy*. I've been working on social-cognitive patterns in science, integration of social and intellectual patterns in science, and patterns of transmission of scientific knowledge. There is another volume, *Analysis of Social Structures*, which represents works that I have not ever published, major lectures over the years. I count up to nine books that I have to finish, if time allows.

I: I saw two biographies of you. Do you plan to write an autobiography?

M: No, I can't write an autobiography for the best of reasons, and the worst of reasons. I've never kept a diary and never kept a daily journal. My memory for personal developments is very spotty, apathetic. It's that I remember certain parts, but I have no continuous detail memory. So without a diary, without a journal, it's impossible. An autobiography that isn't full of details is not an autobiography . . .

I: Now may I ask you about Chinese sociology? . . . Sociologists in Taiwan seem concerned that Taiwanese sociology is too Americanized.

M: I wouldn't worry about that, since that would be a little like saying that, at the beginning of this century, American sociology was too Europeanized. If one forgets such nationalisms, and thinks of different developments in different cultures at different times of history, then one doesn't become concerned one way or another. What one can be concerned with is, having learned from [another] culture, then to achieve autonomy by continuing to develop new problems and new ways of thinking about problems . . . When it comes to whether ideas originated in one place or another, that just never impressed me. So the question seems to me, for Chinese sociology, is one of having newcomers to the field of sociology absorb the prior knowledge that has been developed, wherever it has been developed, sufficiently to then be able to go on autonomously with its own work. That's all.

Being concerned with national boundaries in sociology would be like being concerned within a nation, whether the ideas originated in Cambridge or New York or San Francisco. It's the worst kind of parochialism.

I: But national characteristics or social factors do play an important role, sometimes even determining role, in the development of any academic discipline. For example, sociology was abolished in China for 27 years. Just like it was in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, historical materialism had replaced sociology as the only true science. It was not until 1979 that sociology was reestablished.

M: I see. However, I happen to believe that knowledge transcends national boundaries. What's true is that if one thought holds in one place it would hold in another. I am not the kind of relativist who would regard something as sound and reliable knowledge in New York, but not in Beijing. If it is reliable knowledge, it replaces cultural differences. It would affect the direction the work takes. But, to me the work has to stand up to the same kind of critical inspection wherever it is done, whether it's Chinese, or American; whether it's affected by the local culture.

The local culture, whether it's national or more limited, affects the choice of problems, the interests of the problem, even the mode of thinking, even that. Still, to my mind this does not lead to the conclusion that sociological truth holds only in one place, not in another. There is a difference in the formulation and there is a difference in the degree of interests, but if it's reliable knowledge, it would be reliable in perspective. Knowledge about some local characteristics of one culture will not necessarily hold for another culture. But, that does not affect the validity of the mode of thought.

Government can use coercion to prevent certain ideas from being pursued, and empirically that happens all the time. But I am not referring to the role of government in permitting or forbidding certain modes of thought. I am referring to the problem of relativism. Acute relativism, for me, is self-destructive and just leads to an enormous amount of extreme relativism throughout Western as well as Eastern sociological thought [hands over a paper in Spanish on this subject] . . .

The ideas that are utilized in middle-range theory are first to observe and then to interpret a phenomenon, maybe dealing with concrete developments, let's say, within the United States. But the generic knowledge that comes out of that would not be applicable to the U.S. only. We would have to modify it, make use of it in other societies. That's what's meant by the concept of "knowledge transcending national boundaries."

Correlatively, within any given culture there are certain emphases, certain perspectives that ought to be developed, that are not peculiar to that culture but are more highly developed there. And, again, if it represents sound procedures of inquiry with sound critical judgment, that will contribute to world sociology as distinctive from the national sociology. But we still have distinctive contributions. While the contributions, by and large, coming from Chinese sociologists would be a somewhat different sort than the emphasis coming from British or German sociologists, knowledge is not culturally delimited . . .

Now as before, one looks forward to the large collaboration of sociologists, wherever they may be. Sociologists of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your parochialism, that's my paraphrase of Marx. □

Minority Opportunity Summer Training Has a Great Second Program

The MOST (Minority Opportunity Summer Training) Program for minority undergraduates held its second annual institutes in June and July 1991 at the University of Delaware and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The summer was an outstanding success.

MOST was developed by a 1985 task force of the ASA Council, chaired by Professor Charles V. Willie (Harvard University), to enhance the recruitment and retention of minorities in graduate studies, as well as to boost subsequent career attainment. The program targets juniors and offers courses patterned after honors programs. It includes a major component in which students work closely with a faculty mentor at the summer site, either on an ongoing project or on one of their own designs. Students are expected to continue projects at their home institutions during their senior year, with the help of a local mentor. In this way, the program facilitates the recruitment of talented young minority men and women into the discipline.

The structure of the institutes differs at each site. For example, Delaware's program used race and gender issues as a focal point for learning new research techniques and statistical analyses. Visiting minority and women sociologists at various career stages discussed their scholarship and met with students informally to let students know "what life is like as a sociologist," reported Margaret Andersen and Carole Marks, Delaware site directors. Visiting faculty were: Maxine Baca-Zinn (University of Michigan-Flint), Elizabeth Higginbotham (Memphis State University), Patricia Hill Collins (University of Cincinnati), Howard Taylor (Princeton University), and Lynn Weber (Memphis State University). Morrison Wong (Texas Christian University) integrated SPSSX analyses of the U.S. Census household survey with the gender, race, and class framework. As did students last year, students in this year's Delaware program used personal computers that were made available by IBM. Jeff Davidson of Delaware discussed social welfare legislation with students again this year.

Students at Delaware made site visits to high profile research centers on campus: The Disaster Research Center directed by JoAnne Nigg and Kathleen Tierney, the new Drug and Alcohol Research Center directed by James Inciardi, and The Jury Project directed by Valery Hans. Students were fascinated with production and publication of sociological research.

Delaware's location provided access to several leisure-time enrichment experiences. These included sight-seeing in Washington, DC, and Philadelphia via university van and a trip to the beach. Participants kept active in a small community with competitive nightly volleyball games.

Student research projects were "diverse and far-reaching," asserts Andersen, on topics such as Puerto Ricans in New York, African-American images of beauty, sexual assault of Asian American women, Protestant Chicanos, and the intersection of race and class stratification. "These topics will enrich the research literature in the discipline and have an impact for years to come," says Andersen. One of the highlights of the summer was student presentations of research proposals, followed by peer discussion. "It was a memorable moment to see sociologists of the future blossom," recalls Marks. "Suddenly, they were the instructors." In fact, Marks and Andersen are sad to give up the program, to have it leave Delaware, even though there are two exciting sites for next year.



Participants in the MOST program's second summer institutes.

And they are looking forward to see how the program unfolds at Berkeley and Michigan.

This work could not have been done without the active support of the University of Delaware community. Faculty members participated in the program. The university "made a real contribution," says Andersen, through its administrative and material resources.

One of the challenges of this six-week short course with such diverse participants (regionally, ethnically, politically) is that it was an "intense experience," academically, socially and in terms of students' well-being. "In some ways it's creating a new institution" within the university that develops unique relationships among students and faculty, similar to those that usually take two or three years to evolve, reports Andersen. Student groups in the two years were very different. While the first summer students were tightly knit, second year students were more independent but no less dedicated. Program directors responded to the different group styles, says Marks.

Participants in the Delaware MOST program this year were: Hulén Brown (Elon College), Martine Cadet (Union College), Jose Camacho (Iona College), Cheryl Greene (Hampton University), Elena Gutierrez (Pomona College), Holly Heard (University of Notre Dame), Fred Hutchinson (Georgetown University), Janet Lau (Mills College), Raquel Marquez (South Western Texas State), Aurelia Mason (Colorado College), Stacy Palmer (St. Mary's College), Lisa Park (Trinity University), David Pelo (University of Tennessee), Tiffany Sanders (Jersey City State), and Kenneth Smith (Hampton University). Staff assistants this summer were University of Delaware graduate students Teri Rosales and Evelyn Chaffin and undergraduate Rachel Levy, who is now a graduate student at the University of Connecticut.

Wisconsin allowed students to choose among classes in research methods, statistics, and theory. Each student was assigned a faculty member whose research was related to the student's interests. There was a required seminar in which departmental faculty discussed their research in relation to their personal interests and lives. The group visited a state park and Milwaukee's African Cultural Festival. A highlight of the summer was a trip to Chicago, with a visit to Northwestern University, since none of the students had been to that city before.

Among a number of exciting research opportunities in which students were involved, several may have a national impact. Participants Angela Screen (Alabama State University) and Tracy Tolbert (Urbana University), worked on *Population*

Notes, newsletter for the Applied Population Laboratory, with Director Paul Voss, Professor of Rural Sociology. Angela and Tracy can expect to be published as a result of their work. Student Amanda Green helped to redesign the questionnaire for the National Survey of Families and Households, a 13,000-member panel survey conducted by James Sweet and Lawrence Bumpas. New research orientations were a dilemma for many students who came to Wisconsin with activist perspectives. As a result, members of the program grappled with how to reconcile advocacy and community action with social science, a problem familiar to many senior sociologists.

Wisconsin's site director this year was Matthew Snipp. Cora Marrett oversaw the program last year. Andrea Nelson was project coordinator this year. Vilna Bashi and Eduardo Bonilla (an ASA Minority Fellowship holder) were project assistants. These Wisconsin graduate students "really made things happen," says Snipp. "In fact, the entire department worked with students. There is a very long list of faculty members who were guest lecturers and led seminars and brown bag lunches. Bruce Williams, a summer faculty member from the University of Mississippi, spent a great deal of time with students in many of their activities."

Wisconsin MOST participants were: Nicole Bennett (Texas Woman's University), Jean Broadnax (Bowdoin College), Debra Cabrera (Washington State University), Amanda Green (Meredith College), Evelyn Love (Auburn University), Marta Maldonado-Pabon (University of Puerto Rico), Sara Martinez (Carleton College), Larry O'Neal (College of Wooster), Clarendia Phillips (DePaul University), William Pitney (University of Kentucky), Angela Screen (Alabama State University), Tracy Tolbert (Urbana University), Patricia Turner (Indiana State University-South Bend), Tanya Williamson (Michigan State University), George Wimberly (College of Holy Cross).

Students, selected in a national competition, received a \$1,000 stipend. In addition, their transportation expenses were paid, as were tuition, fees, room and board, and books.

MOST currently is funded with a major grant from the Ford Foundation, as well as support from the Maurice Falk Medical Fund and the American Sociological Foundation. Long-term funding is being sought.

Howard Taylor (Princeton University), chair of the MOST Advisory Committee, is in charge of the program's evaluation. Participants fill out questionnaires about their expectations and accomplishments at the institutes, their career aspirations, and background information. This will be

combined with academic records on file at ASA and each student will be followed over time in order to assess rates of enrollment in graduate studies and completion of graduate studies, and subsequent career attainment. Taylor and his committee are busy enhancing the research design of the evaluation component to document the impact of the program on the profession. In the meantime, students evaluated this summer's programs as "very good" and "excellent," considering it a "great program" and a "memorable summer," aside from the usual comments about dorm food.

Applications for MOST are available from Frances M. Foster, ASA Minority Affairs Manager. Students may call or write for applications. Faculty are strongly encouraged to nominate prospective participants. They may do this by calling ASA for application materials, by sending students' names and addresses, or by having students contact ASA directly. Application deadline is December 31; awards will be announced by April 15, 1991. □

New Sites for MOST Program

The University of California-Berkeley and the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor are the new sites for the Minority Opportunity Summer Program (MOST) approved by the ASA Council at its August meeting. MOST is a summer training and research program for outstanding undergraduate minority sociology majors. It features classroom work in research methods and theory, summer school electives at a top ranking university, and a research apprenticeship with a university faculty member. The program offers an opportunity for mentorship often unavailable to minority sociology undergraduates in the past.

For two years the MOST institutes, funded in large measure by the Ford Foundation, have been held at the University of Delaware and the University of Wisconsin-Madison under the leadership of Cora Marrett and Matthew Snipp (University of Wisconsin) and Margaret Andersen and Carole Marks (University of Delaware). Site directors have worked with Lionel Maldonado (past ASA Minority Affairs Director, now at California State University-San Marcos), Clarence Lo (University of Missouri), Patricia Hill Collins (University of Cincinnati), Charles M. Bonjean and Marion T. Coleman (University of Texas), Myra Marx Ferree (University of Connecticut), and Howard Taylor (Princeton University), Advisory Committee Chair.

ASA MOST site directors at the University of Michigan for the next two summers will be Silvia Pedraza and Duane Alwin. Core faculty for ASA MOST at the University of California-Berkeley are Bob Blauner, Troy Duster, Michael Hout, and Russell Thornton. Program leaders have the active participation of their departments and universities in this endeavor. The ASA MOST Advisory Committee is responsible for publicizing the program and selecting students, with representation from Berkeley and Michigan. The two participating universities will administer the summer program, enrolling students, securing dormitory space, scheduling classes, assigning credit to courses, and matching students to faculty research projects.

December 31, 1991, is the application deadline for minority undergraduates applying to the Minority Summer Training Program (MOST). Teachers, student advisors, and department chairs are urged to identify candidates for this program which is a means for propelling underrepresented minority undergraduates into graduate school. MOST enhances preparation and success in graduate studies and subsequent career attainment, thus continuing to diversify sociology as a profession. □

Awards, from page 1

recipient, I do want to take the time to mention all of the other ten finalists for this year. The committee received over 120 nominations, and there were so many truly excellent works that it was difficult to arrive at a short list. This difficulty is something that we can take pride in as a discipline, for despite our diversity as a group in both methodological orientations and theoretical stances, and despite our too-frequent fractious insistence that our subgroup's way is the only way, we nonetheless seem able to consistently turn out a substantial number of notable scholarly books. This year's finalists are no exception. It is a diverse group of works, as we would expect, but also a list of works of such high quality and insight that we can all collectively take pride in them as representing the best sociology has to offer. In addition to the award winner, the finalists were: Abu Lugbod, *Before European Hegemony*; Coleman, *Foundations of Social Theory*; Pfligstein, *Transformation of Corporate Control*; Katz, *Seductions of Crime*; Kelman and Hamilton, *Crimes of Obedience*; Tuchman, *Edging Women Out*; Useem and Kimball, *States of Siege*; Wolfe, *Whose Keeper?*; Wuthnow, *Communities of Discourse*; and Zeitlin and Ratcliff, *Landlords of Capitalists*.

The title of Andrew Abbott's book, *The System of Professions: An Essay on the Division of Expert Labor*, captures well its theme and content. Abbott moves beyond earlier work in the field by treating professions as a system—a structure that links professions with the task they perform and with historical forces and competing politics. His system model demonstrates clearly how professions both create their work and are created by it. His systemic approach allows a cogent and consistent explanation of why some professions fail, become subordinate and disappear, while others do not. His work is among the first in the field to treat the environment of professions as a "complex mass of contingent forces" and to develop a theory that plays actively off those contingencies—that attempts an explanation of all the facts, not just a narrowly (or even broadly) circumscribed subset of them.

His focus on the concept of jurisdiction and on how professions negotiate their jurisdictions in the social division of labor provides keen insight into the development of professions, but also into the most general social processes as well.

The committee felt that this was a book that would offer significant new leads to students of the field, that would inform research for some time to come, and that, most importantly, would clearly make a difference in the discipline. As such, it was a unanimous choice of the committee and, in my individual opinion, an excellent choice.

Wayne Villenez, University of Connecticut,
Chair, Distinguished Publication Award Selection Committee

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

"Portrait of an Activist," a recent front page newspaper headline, is an appropriate description of the winner of the 1991 ASA Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology. By his extensive professional contributions and the integration of his profession into his personal and community life, Dr. Charles Goode Gomillion exemplifies outstanding characteristics of sociological practice.

This Award was established to recognize sociologists whose major contributions are made outside academic settings. The Award is designed to pay tribute to

career achievements in applying sociology within clinical, program, or societal settings. Ultimately, all of these applications seek to improve the state of the human condition. Winners of the Award are chosen carefully because they deserve to be emulated as role models by present and future generations of sociologists.

I am indebted to Jan M. Fritz for her excellent overview of Charles Goode Gomillion's life, as published in *Clinical Sociology Review* in 1989.

Gomillion was born in the early 1900's at Johnston, South Carolina, in the rural South. As a person of color and poverty, he had to overcome extreme barriers in order to pursue his education. After completing high school at Paine College in Augusta, Georgia, he continued his undergraduate education at that same institution and was awarded a degree in social science in 1928. His graduate work was undertaken at Ohio State University in the field of sociology. Because of financial problems, he was frequently required to postpone his studies. He was eventually able to complete his doctorate in sociology at the age of 59.

As he pursued his professional career at Tuskegee University in Tuskegee, Alabama, he worked tirelessly for the eradication of racial barriers wherever they existed. He served as President of the Tuskegee Civic Association on three separate occasions, most notably from 1951 to 1968. While in this role, he led a very successful legal battle to prevent gerrymandering of election districts that excluded Blacks from voting. A victorious outcome was achieved in this landmark case, Gomillion vs. Lightfoot, tried in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1960. That particular decision opened the door to significant Black participation in the American political process at all levels.

We recall that racial barriers extended into the Democratic Party of Alabama, as well as the Democratic National Convention of 1968. That Convention has been burned into our memories—Richard Daly, Mayor of Chicago, the Chicago police cordon, the conflict, and the tension. Charles Gomillion was instrumental in expanding the Alabama delegation to insure that all votes would not be pledged to George Wallace, another significant milestone for Blacks.

In recent years, Gomillion's contributions to the community have been broadly recognized. A public building in Tuskegee, Alabama—the Charles G. Gomillion Community Development and Services Center—bears his name, as does a street in that city. Paine College has named one of its residence halls—the Berry-Gomillion Residence Hall for Women—in his honor. Last year, a plaque in his honor was placed in the town library of his boyhood home. In part, this plaque quotes from U.S. Supreme Court Justice Brandeis: "America's fundamental law seeks to make real the brotherhood of man." Similarly, we could say that Gomillion's professional contributions have "sought to make real the brotherhood of man." In this task, he has been eminently successful.

We wish to join the community in recognizing the sociological practice of Charles Goode Gomillion. It is a distinct privilege and honor to present him with the 1991 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology. (Slides of Charles Gomillion's life were shown following award presentations.)

Ronald W. Manderscheid, National Institute of Mental Health, Chair, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Selection Committee

Dissertation Award

The third annual Dissertation Award was selected by a committee made up of Kathleen Blee, Charles Camic, Lewis Coser, Craig Eckert, Anne Foner, Carole Heimer, Douglas Maynard, Brian Pendleton, and Alan Sica. In our first year's deliberations, we chose a winner from a dozen nominees, and in the second year from 18. This year's pool included 25 dissertations from a number of universities, including Berkeley, Boston, Carnegie Mellon, Colorado State, Columbia, Georgia, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi State, Nebraska, New York, Northeastern, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Stanford, SUNY-Stony Brook, Texas, Southern California, and Wisconsin. Every dissertation was read by at least one committee member; most were read by a number of members, up to a maximum of five.

Those students whose dissertations were nominated for the award included Farshad Araghi, Paul Aymer, Nicola Beise, Rogers Brubaker, Tom Burns, Laura Cardinal, Andrew Creighton, Carols Forment, Donna Gaines, James Hannon, Ki-Nam Jin, Cathy Kassab, Robert Kleidman, Soon Young Lee, Holly McCammon, Chet Miller, Gertrude Moeller-Kato, Kevin Neuhauser, Mary Phillips, Agnes Riedmann, Robert Roberts, Steven Schacht, Gay Seidman, Tom Wells, and Earl Wysong.

The winning dissertation was entitled "Citizenship and Nationhood in France and Germany," by Rogers Brubaker. It was nominated by Professor Allan Silver, Columbia University: "This is a study in the historical sociology of national self-understanding, as expressed in criteria governing the award of citizenship status in France and Germany to immigrants and resident aliens. It formulates a sociological concept of citizenship focusing not on the content and balance of rights and obligations between citizens and states, but on requirements for admission to citizenship as expressing the collective identities of nations." The committee agreed that the dissertation was inordinately ambitious and accomplished for a junior scholar, that it carried out its task with lucidity and comprehensive scholarship, and that it advanced an interesting theoretical point. (Several university presses are vying to publish the dissertation.)

The committee was very pleased with the response of the discipline to the third year of competition for the award, and hopes for a similar response in the coming year.

Congratulations to Rogers Brubaker, Allan Silver, and the Department of Sociology at Columbia University. It is indeed gratifying for all concerned that excellent work is being done in sociology by graduate students, as evidenced by these dissertations.

Alan Sica, Pennsylvania State University,
Chair, Dissertation Award Selection Committee

Jessie Bernard Award

Every other year the American Sociological Association gives an award in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The committee for the 1991 award consisted of Maxine Baca-Zinn, William T. Bielby, Nona Glazer, Phyllis Moen, Joan Moore, Lauri Perman, Diana H. Scully, and Dena B. Targ.

Our choice for the award this year is Barbara Katz Rothman's book, *Recreating Motherhood: Ideology and Technology in a Patriarchal Society* (W.W. Norton & Company, 1989). Katz Rothman argues that "Ameri-

can motherhood is being recreated." Legal, social, and technological changes are operating within our long-established patriarchal, pro-technology, and capitalistic ideological framework both "to devalue motherhood and to commodify children." The book provides a valuable theoretical framework for linking together key areas of concern for mothering: pregnancy and the fetal rights movement, abortion, adoption, infertility, midwifery, Baby Doe legislation, fatherhood, child care, and surrogacy. Katz Rothman provides a unifying perspective for her goal, which is to identify social and legal changes that are necessary to reaffirm motherhood and the mother-child relationship. She emphasizes the importance of social relationships—including the pre-natal relationship—in assigning child custody. This is at sharp variance with recent court decisions about surrogacy, which have supported the rights of genetic parents over birth mothers. Her work truly enlarges the horizons of sociology by providing an important analysis of little-studied experiences that are shared by most women.

The committee also wished to give honorable mention to three other books of high quality: *Slave Women in the New World* by Marietta Morrissey, *Feminist Theory and the Philosophy of Man* by Andrea Nye, and *Best Friends and Marriage* by Stacey Olikier.

Joan W. Moore, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Chair, Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee □

Quadagno Speaks to FSU Grads



Jill S. Quadagno giving the summer commencement address at Florida State University.

ASA Vice President-Elect Jill S. Quadagno, Mildred and Claude Pepper Eminent Scholar in the Department of Sociology at Florida State University, gave the summer commencement address at Florida State on August 3, 1991. Drawing upon her work in aging and the life course, Professor Quadagno titled her address "Transitions." She encouraged graduates to view life as a series of passages and transitions; no one transition is irreversible. "Remember that at each turning point there is a road not taken," she said. "If you are not satisfied with your life, don't be afraid to turn around, walk back, and take the other road." □

Correction

Lora Lyn Anderson received the departmental prize at Presbyterian College, not Ohio State University as listed in the August issue of *Footnotes*. □

ASA Section Award Winners Honored in Cincinnati

Environment and Technology Distinguished Contributions Award

David L. Sills received the 1991 Award for Distinguished Contributions from the section on Environment and Technology at the 1991 Annual Meeting. Sills' nomination was influenced by his participation in a variety of different official and unofficial activities in support of environmental sociological research. Highly visible among these professional activities was his coordination of a social science panel which culminated in the report he co-edited, *Accident at Three Mile Island: The Human Dimensions*. This report evolved from Sills' long-standing official post at the Social Science Research Council, but also reflected his early and continuing interest in natural resource policy-making. This public statement by prominent social researchers offered unique insights into the nuclear industry and related energy facilities; it also legitimized further activities by social scientists in a policy arena previously dominated by engineers and economists.



David Sills

In addition to this interlocutory and editorial role, David Sills has also contributed reflective pieces on energy and the environmental movement which synthesized for a broader academic public the work of many sociologists inside and outside the section. But equally important, Sills has done sustained infrastructural work, providing intellectual and political legitimacy in a variety of foundations and professional associations for serious environmental scholarship by sociologists. Among these activities were his work for the Population Council, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. During the formative years of the Section, in the mid and late 1970s, Sills was a key academic broker who helped direct both financial and social support for the basic and applied research conducted by environmental sociologists. This facilitated the extension of environmental sociology programs in a wider array of academic departments, affording new career and research opportunities.

It is for these sustained, supportive, and scholarly roles that we present David Sills with the Section Award.

Graduate Student Paper Award

The Environment and Technology section also made its first Graduate Student Paper Award at the 1991 meeting. The award was made to Adam S. Weinberg, Northwestern University, for his paper titled "Community Right to Know and the Environment: Reconceptualizing the Law."

Weinberg's work outlined empirically the social realities of this legislation designed to control toxic wastes at the local level, and pointed out that it appeared to have more substantial control over toxic waste protesters than over the

waste generators. The paper was ethnographically grounded and provides a coherent theoretical interpretation for his thorough, well-documented synopsis of the failures or limitations of the Community Right to Know law.

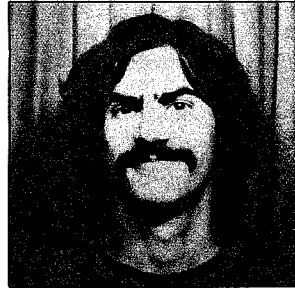
This award provides both public recognition of creative work by developing graduate students, as well as partial financial support for travel to the ASA meetings to present their work. Mr. Weinberg's work sets a positive standard by which to encourage other students to present their predoctoral work at the Section meetings.

Allan Schnaiberg, Northwestern University

Marxist Sociology

Al Szymanski Award

This year the Marxist Sociology Section presented "The Al Szymanski Memorial Award," which is given for the best graduate student paper submitted in competition, to Douglas J. Wiese for his paper titled "Capitalist Semi-Periphery or a Socialist World System? An Inquiry in the Degree of Eastern Europe's Integration with the Capitalist World-System." The award is intended to honor Al Szymanski for his substantial contribution to Marxist sociology and his dedication to the Marxist Section, a section that owes its presence in the ASA in large measure to his leadership and commitment to the development of Marxist sociology in the United States.



Douglas J. Wiese

Wiese is a graduate student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Colorado at Boulder, where he received his BA in 1986 and is currently working for his PhD. His professional interests include revolutions, the political economy of state socialism and post-revolutionary societies, world-systems theory, the mass media, and environmental sociology. His advisors at the University of Colorado are Tom Mayer and Martha E. Gimenez.

The Al Szymanski award includes membership in the ASA and the Marxist section. Wiese's paper will also be considered for publication by *Critical Sociology*.

Award for Distinguished Scholarship

This year the Marxist Sociology Section has given its Section Award for Distinguished Scholarship to *Crisis and Change: Basic Questions of Marxist Sociology* (Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1991), by Peter Knapp and Alan J. Spector. Knapp and Spector have written a book for beginners and undergraduates that covers the basics of Marxist sociology (e.g., theoretical assumptions) and such issues as class struggle, political parties, and power. The book will be very useful for those who teach Marxist sociology, especially at the undergraduate level.

Honorable mentions were given to George E. McCarthy's *Marx and the Ancients: Classical Ethics, Social Justice, and 19th Century Political Economy* (Savage,

Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield, 1990), and Brian D. Palmer's *Descent into Discourse: The Reification of Language and the Writing of Social History* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1990).

Martha E. Gimenez, University of Colorado-Boulder

Medical Sociology

Best Doctoral Dissertation

Karen A. Lyman received the award from the Medical Sociology Section for the best dissertation in medical sociology at the ASA meeting in Cincinnati. Her dissertation, a study of dementia care supported by an investigator-initiated grant from the Alzheimer's Association (IRG-87-055), was titled "Stress in the Work of Dementia Care: A Comparison of Eight Alzheimer's Day Care Centers."



Karen A. Lyman

In Lyman's winning paper ("Bringing the Social Back In: A Critique of the Biomedicalization of Dementia"), she develops the thesis that most research on caregiving has taken a biomedical perspective, giving little attention to socio-environmental factors that may be related to dementia. Her research, which involved participant observation with large numbers of demented persons as well as staff providing dementia care, convinced her that people with dementing illnesses can and should be viewed as credible witnesses to their own life experience. She found that less restrictive physical environments were associated with less staff stress and with more supportive client care.

Lyman is Professor of Sociology at Chaffey College and a Research Associate with the Gerontology Research Institute of the University of Southern California. A book based on her dissertation, *The Medicalization of Caregiving: Managing Stress in Dementia Day Care*, is forthcoming from Temple University Press.

Nancy G. Kutner, Emory University School of Medicine

Leo G. Reeder Award

At the 1991 meeting of the ASA, Leonard Pearlman won the Leo G. Reeder Award, the Medical Sociology Section Award for distinguished scholarship in medical sociology. Pearlman is currently Professor in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of California, San Francisco. Dr. Pearlman received his PhD from Columbia University in 1956. Since then he has had an outstanding career in medical sociology. Through his own research and his editorship of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, he has helped to create a field of the sociology of stress and coping.

He has written a book entitled *Class, Context and Family Relations: A Cross-National Study* (1971, Little Brown & Co.); he is co-editing another volume on family caregiv-



Leonard Pearlman

ing in press. He has published a series of excellent articles in *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Psychiatry*, and *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*.

When he was a Research Sociologist and Chief of the Section on Social Process at the Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies at NIMH (1957-81), he focused on the effects of social class upon the family and children in Italy and the United States. Since he has been at the University of California, he has received many grants and has conducted research on stress and coping among adults and children. His theories and findings are cited by all who work in this area, and represent major contributions. He has investigated emotional disorder as well as mental health. Current studies include research on sources and mediators of stress among Alzheimer caregivers, and on stress and coping among caregivers of AIDS patients.

In terms of service to medical sociology, Pearlman has not only been editor of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, but he was elected Chair of the Section on Medical Sociology in 1986-87. The Medical Sociology Council has no doubt that Pearlman deserves this award.

Roberta G. Simmons, University of Pittsburgh

Methodology Section

Lazarsfeld Award

The Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award is given by the Methodology Section to honor a distinguished scholar who has made outstanding contributions to sociological methodology. Hubert M. "Tad" Blalock, the 1991 award winner, was notified of the award four days before his death on February 8, 1991. The following citation was prepared by Professor Herbert Costner at the request of the Awards Committee:



Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.

The Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award recognizes distinguished scholarly achievement that advances research methodology in sociology. The 1991 recipient of this award is Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., whose methodological contributions include his pedagogical

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influence on hundreds of social scientists, his pioneering work on causal modeling, his fresh perspective on theory constructions, and his innovative work on social measurement. Blalock's *Social Statistics*, originally published in 1960, has enlightened sociology graduate students for three decades; the book has served as a familiar reference book and as a friendly guide to statistical analysis. Those students who were privileged to sit in his classes know well his enthusiasm for teaching. He exemplifies superbly the informed, conscientious, patient, and inspiring teacher we all aspire to be.

Some of the striking changes over the past quarter century in the way sociologists analyze data and interpret results were anticipated and influenced by Blalock's series of papers on causal analysis and by his monograph on causal inference (1964). Not content to have been one of the originators of this trend, he has remained for 30 years at the forefront of continuing developments in causal modeling and continues to be one of the most influential spokesmen for the application of such models in sociology.

In papers published in the 1960s, Blalock highlighted the links between the logic of explanatory theories and the logic of data analysis. These papers were the precursors for his *Theory Construction* (1969) and for his application of this mode of theorizing in books on ethnic relations, power, and conflict. His most recent book, to be published later this year, carries this work a step further in an analysis of allocation processes and social inequality. Blalock's work makes it evident that a theory is more than an arrangement of arrows. His causal models rest on penetrating substantive reasoning, but they also make explicit the causal assumptions that are often left unstated. The result is a productive interweaving of conceptual and empirical reasoning.

Blalock was one of the first sociologists to describe systematically how measurement error affects findings and may lead to substantively misleading conclusions. He pursued this theme further in his 1979 presidential address to the American Sociological Association. Measurement, and especially the use of causal models with multiple indicators to improve social science measurement, remains at the forefront of his scholarly attention. In some of his latest work, he has summarized recent developments and outlined the challenges that remain in this aspect of research methodology.

Distinguished teacher and scholar, Hubert Blalock has been on the faculty of four prestigious universities, held offices in both the American Statistical Association and the American Sociological Association, served on three National Research Council Committees, and been elected to the National Academy of Sciences. These are the achievements of a great man. But to colleagues, friends, and scores of former students, he is known simply—and very affectionately—as “Tad”, and his image as an internationally renowned sociologist is inextricably mixed with his image as a kind and generous human being who has enriched the lives of many.

Clifford Clogg, Pennsylvania State University

Organizations and Occupations

James D. Thompson Student Paper Award

The Thompson Committee was charged with selecting the best student paper on a subject relevant to organizations and occupations. The other members of the

committee were Richard Hall (SUNY-Albany) and Ann Tickamyer (Kentucky).



Brian Uzzi

We gave the prize to Brian Uzzi for his paper entitled “Visible Hands: A Structural Embeddedness Approach to Organizational Decline and Deindustrialization.” Mr. Uzzi is currently a student at SUNY-Stony Brook. His \$500 prize was awarded at the Section business meeting held on Monday, August 26.

We also gave honorable mention awards to Marcia Bellas (University of Illinois) for her paper “Still a Cost of Being Female? Another Look at Faculty Salaries” and to Richard Ingersoll (University of Pennsylvania) for his paper entitled “Loosely Coupled Organizations Revisited.”

David Jacobs, University of Oregon

Political Economy of the World System

Distinguished Scholarship Award

Slavery in the Circuit of Sugar: Martinique and the World Economy, 1830-1848, by Dale W. Tomich (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990), represents a coming of age of historical scholarship inspired by the world-systems perspective.

Tomich's painstakingly detailed account, drawing on primary historical sources that range from colonial records to accounts of African cultural practices, transcends the key methodological issues confronting historical social science in recent years. His analysis of Martinique is not a simple case study with “interacting internal and external factors.” Instead, it provides a complex model of the multi-layered and nested relationships and practices shaping local structures and transformations. It also shows how conflicts and transformations of a specific locale, such as Martinique, enter into the continual reconstitution of global structures and conflicts.

The architecture of the book displays a path-breaking method. Using the analogy of a set of Russian dolls, Tomich's chapters are contained within one another. As he observes: “The history of slavery in Martinique can thereby be understood not merely as ‘local participation’ but as part of the global processes of capitalist development. This approach reveals the world-historical character of local processes while giving specific historical content to the concept of world economy through the concrete analysis of particular phenomena (page 6).”

Beginning with a nuanced exposition of the competing British and French colonial empires, Tomich demonstrates how the subordinate position of the French empire structured its internal relations. These internal relations included struggles between French sugar beet producers and French colonial sugar planters, and the specific structure and effects of slavery in

the French empire. Having located Martinique carefully in this contested world economy, Tomich shows how Martinique's specific location presented obstacles to the technical and social transformation of the slave sugar plantation that occurred elsewhere, especially in Cuba. This in turn provided the condition, but definitely not the causes, of the abolition of slavery in Martinique. An important aspect of Tomich's subtle account is that conflict pervades and shapes the continuing restructuring of each nested area. Outcomes are not systematically determined, and yet they can only be understood in terms of the interpenetration of the levels of political contest in the world economy.

Tomich's brilliant and provocative analysis reframes many questions in the study of slavery and in theories of the world economy. In his study of the culture of slave resistance, Tomich once again transcends the false opposition between political economy and culture. This is particularly evident in his account of the syncretic culture of adaptation and resistance created by Martinique slaves. Tomich also cuts through the false arguments about the technological stagnation or dynamism of the slave sugar plantation by showing how each was true in different world-economic locations.

Throughout the book, Tomich produces findings that challenge received theories and demonstrate the utility of his historical method. The book is not only a major contribution to the theory and history of capitalism and slavery, it is also exemplary for all who study social change in its demonstration of how the whole is condensed in each locale and how each locale enters into the continual reconstitution of the whole.

Philip McMichael, Cornell University

Political Sociology

Outstanding Contribution to Political Sociology Book Award

This is the first year that the Political Sociology Section has made an award for an outstanding contribution to Political Sociology. This year the award is for the outstanding book in the field published in 1989 or 1990. Next year the award will be for an outstanding article published in 1990 or 1991.

The Award Committee for 1991 consisted of Rosario Espinal (Temple University), Paul Burstein (University of Washington) and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, Chair (North Carolina State University). The committee agreed to judge the nineteen nominated monographs based on their contributions to theory, methodology, application and relevance, and overall scholarship in the field of Political Sociology. The committee decided to jointly award the 1991 Political Sociology Section Book Award for Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship to Kathleen Schwartzman (University of Arizona) for *The Social Origins of Democratic Collapse: The First Portuguese Republic in the Global Economy* (Kansas, 1989) and Thomas Janoski for *The Political-Economy of Unemployment: Active Labor Market Policy in West Germany and the United States* (California, 1990).

Kathleen Schwartzman's monograph explores the importance of both domestic class politics and Portugal's integration into the international economy of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for the demise of the first democratic republic in Portugal. The monograph comes to grips with the widespread criticism of world-system theory that it neglects the role of internal national politics. The book argues the proposition that semiperipheral nations are beset with



Kathleen Schwartzman

greater structural hindrances to democratic stability. This book also maintains that the political arena in developing nations can most fruitfully be viewed from the crossroads and interpenetration of global dynamics and local politics. The ideas in this book will be provocative not only for scholars interested in the collapse of democratic regimes and world system theory, but also for those trying to anticipate the problems and potential in those Latin American and Eastern European countries where the current political project is to transform authoritarian regimes into democratic ones. The historical methodology of *The Social Origins of Democratic Collapse* is careful and wide ranging and its theoretical contribution to political sociology substantial.



Thomas Janoski

Thomas Janoski's monograph, *The Political-Economy of Unemployment: Active Labor Market Policy in West Germany and the United States*, is a well crafted study combining historical and quantitative methodologies, a solid theoretical foundation, and provocative policy recommendations. The focus is the separate sources and relative effectiveness of active labor market policy in West Germany and the United States. The comparison is well chosen. Dr. Janoski shows that the determinants of active labor market policy are quite different in the two countries. There is a dramatic contrast in the content of U.S. and German labor market policy as well. West German policy focuses on skill training in the schools as well as active job-worker matching and limited job creation programs. U.S. policy has been much less effective and primarily focuses on a socialization, rather than skill, based approach. Dr. Janoski's policy conclusions are important, and perhaps controversial; U.S. schools need to be flexible in responding to actual job skill demand and the U.S. federal government needs to establish an expanded, centralized, business-labor-government run employment service. The implications are not only about what works, but also whether the U.S. will be able to transcend the homogenous, relatively low-skill labor force production that prior policy has encouraged, and move to

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the more flexible, high-skilled model that characterizes more successful advanced industrial economies.

The Political Sociology Section is pleased to honor these two outstanding contributions and recommends them highly to a broad readership in the discipline.

Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, North Carolina State University

Science, Knowledge and Technology

Robert K. Merton Professional Award

It should be emphasized that this is not a career or service award. Rather it is based on an outstanding scholarly contribution (a book or a series of articles) to science and technology studies. The recipients of this year's award are Professors Jack R. Kloppenburg, Jr., for *First the Seed: The Political Economy of Plant Biotechnology* and Chandra Mukerji for *A Fragile Power: Scientists and the State*. Kloppenburg is a Rural Sociologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Mukerji is Professor of Sociology and Communications at the University of California-San Diego.



Chandra Mukerji

Mukerji shows how federal patronage of oceanographers reduced their autonomy and redirected their research to the state's interests. Oceanographers are viewed as being particularly vulnerable to shifting federal funding priorities (from grants to contracts) because their employment often depends on soft money. Her analysis suggests that scientists, as a group, may be an elite reserve labor force available on demand to the federal government. Often such scientists may be called upon to lend credibility and legitimacy to federal policies. Mukerji's book extends our understanding of the complex relationships between science and the state, and its conclusions are easily extended from oceanography to other disciplines and specialties.



Jack R. Kloppenburg, Jr.

Kloppenburg's book provides a rich and creative analysis of the development of

plant biotechnology in the United States. Specifically, Kloppenburg's analysis focuses on how certain historical events shaped current plant breeding and seed production (particularly corn) and how these events will likely shape the future of seed supplies and suppliers. He calls for a strong public voice in setting research priorities in plant breeding and improvement. Kloppenburg believes that, given the importance of these priorities, they should not be left only in the hands of "research directors, management types, or scientists." The book's interdisciplinary scope is impressive.

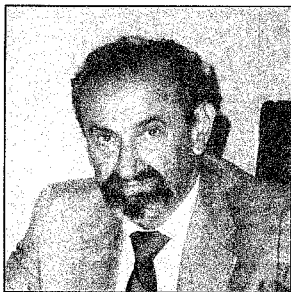
The Awards Committee recognized that both books make equally exceptional scholarly contributions to science studies. Each book is well-written and provides a clear, forceful, and well-documented argument. For these and other reasons, the Committee found both books worthy of the 1991 Merton Professional Award.

Willie Pearson, Jr., Wake Forest University

Social Psychology

Cooley-Mead Award

The Cooley-Mead Award is given annually by the Social Psychology Section on the basis of lifetime contributions to social psychology, recognizing persons who have made substantial and lasting contributions to the intellectual and scientific advancement of social psychology, especially sociological social psychology. Joseph Berger, Professor of Sociology at Stanford University and Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institute, epitomizes this characterization. In his seven books and more than 35 articles and chapters, Berger contributes in at least two distinct ways to the intellectual life of our discipline.



Joseph Berger

Perhaps more important is Berger's contribution to our substantive knowledge. He is one of the primary architects of the Expectations States Theory. This theoretical research program has produced an interrelated set of theories that has added a great deal to our understanding of how and under what conditions status organizes interaction. Branches of the program include research on status and task cues, sources of self-evaluation, moral characteristics, and reward expectations. Each branch of the research program contains an abstract, formal statement of the process under study, theoretical research relevant to it, and applied research grounded in the theoretical model. Berger began this work while a student at Harvard in the 1950s, working with Parsons, Bales and Homans. During his early career at Dartmouth and continuing at Stanford, he developed a standardized experimental situation that allowed systematic study of how status cues organized interaction in small, task-oriented groups. The use of

this standardized experiment allowed the cumulative growth of information about how actors' social characteristics become the basis for the evaluation of performances, the allocation of rewards, and the attainment of power and prestige positions.

In addition to its substantive contributions to knowledge, Berger's work provides an exemplar of theory development. His publications on the philosophy of science introduced the concept of a theoretical research program, focusing on how such programs elaborate and proliferate from a common core of ideas. He has advocated a strategy of theory building that is closely connected to the empirical world; it is oriented to testing, refining, extending and modifying theories based on a dynamic interaction between theory and relevant research.

Berger also has contributed to the discipline as a leader of institutions. He has headed the Stanford Sociology Department for 10 years (in three terms as Chair) and has directed its Laboratory for Social Research. He developed a theory construction course in the Stanford Graduate Program that has influenced the development of generations of young scholars, many of whom are outside social psychology. Finally, he acted as mentor to large numbers of theoretically oriented social psychologists who have gone on to continue the development of the expectation states work at other universities. Through doctoral and post-doctoral training, he continues to serve as the core of an ongoing, evolving theoretical edifice. All social psychologists benefit from the knowledge that is generated, from the exemplar of a cumulative, dynamic research program, and from the flow of excellent proteges entering the field.

Lynn Smith-Lovin, University of Arizona

Student Paper Award

This year's award was made to Virginia Teas Gill, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her paper is titled "Labeling the Delivery of Diagnostic News."



Virginia Teas Gill

The papers submitted for this competition were reviewed by a committee of four social psychologists: three professors (Judith A. Howard, Edward Lawler, Richard Serpe) and one graduate student (Bonnie Brandreth). This paper won the award unanimously; we felt that it is written in a highly professional manner, addresses a significant problem, and uses the state-of-the-art technology in conversation analysis. In the paper, Gill treats labeling as a real-time, interactive social process. Using data gathered from a clinic for developmental disabilities, Gill describes those practices that are involved in diagnostic news delivery and receipt and the persuasive strategies clinicians employ when they encounter parental resistance to proposed labels. The paper fills an important gap in research on labeling and

in treating this process as truly interactional.

Judith A. Howard, University of Washington

Sociology of Emotions

Graduate Student Paper Award

The winner of this year's Sociology of Emotions Award for graduate student papers is Betsy Cullum-Swan, a PhD candidate at Michigan State University. Her paper is titled "Behavior in Public Places: A Frame Analysis of Gynecological Exams." Using open-ended survey data, she extends Erving Goffman's frame analysis perspective and examines the types of problems many women experience fitting into and performing within the gynecological frame. The paper addresses a range of theoretical, practical, and inherently political issues arising from central questions: Why is it and how is it that many women experience such examinations as an assault on their self? What specific characteristics of the gynecological frame lead to negative out-of-frame experiences for women patients? This paper deepens our understanding of complex relationships between thinking and feeling, self and body, and among environment, role, meaning, and feeling. The award is well deserved.



Betsy Cullum-Swan

Also well-deserved this year is an Honorable Mention for the intellectual creativity of "When Harry Met Sally: A Post-Modern Feminist Reading" by Jamie Fetkewicz (University of Illinois-Urbana).

Donileen R. Loseke, Skidmore College

Additional Section Awards will be announced in the November issue of Footnotes. □

A 40-Year Partnership

In today's world, doing business with an association for 40 years is the exception and not the rule. It is with genuine pride that we are privileged to say that Boyd and ASA have been partners since 1951.

At the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati, we were honored and touched to be presented a copy of the first issue of *ASR* that we printed in February 1951, along with a pen and ink drawing of the ASA building and the Boyd building across the street from one another. Matilda Riley, Bill D'Antonio, and Karen Edwards spoke about our history and long relationship in a way that cemented the wonderful feeling that has existed between these two groups of people.

On behalf of the entire Boyd staff, we thank you for your thoughtfulness. We look forward to another 40 years together, and we consider ourselves to be very lucky to have you as friends and colleagues.

Marion and Henry Quellmalz and Jane Quellmalz Carey, Boyd Printing Co., Inc. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Fourth Sager Symposium in Lesbian/Bisexual/Gay Studies, March 27-29, 1992, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA. Theme: "Constructions of Lesbian/Bisexual/Gay Identities in the Popular Media." Not limited to contemporary American culture. Presenters will receive lodging and meals plus \$200 honorarium. Send abstracts to: Sager Fund Advisory Committee, c/o Daniel Smartt, Art Department, Swarthmore College, 500 College Avenue, Swarthmore, PA 19081-1397; (215) 328-8119. Deadline: November 20, 1991.

International Sociological Association/Research Committee on Sociology of Education Midterm Conference, July 21-23, 1992, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Theme: "Sociological Research and Educational Policy." Three- to four-page abstracts should be sent until April 1, 1992, in

two copies. Send one copy to each of the following: Jaap Dronkers, Center of Educational Research, University of Amsterdam, Grote Bickersstraat 72, 1013 KS Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Abraham Yogeve, School of Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel.

International Sociological Association/Research Committee on the History of Sociology Conference, April 10, 1992, Budapest, Hungary. Theme: "Changing Styles of Empirical Research." Send outlines or full text of papers no later than December 1 to each of the chairs: Jennifer Platt, School of Social Sciences, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9QN, England; Ricca Edmondson, Department of Political Science and Sociology, University College, Galway, Ireland.

1992 National Recreation and Park Association Symposium on Leisure Research, October 15-18, 1992, Cincinnati, OH. Submit two- to three-page abstracts no later than March 13, 1992. Catego-

ries include Psychological/Social Psychological Aspects, Sociological Aspects, Methodological Aspects, Leisure Research and the Humanities, etc. For a complete copy of the call for paper guidelines, contact either of the co-chairs: Linda L. Caldwell, Department of Leisure Studies, 420 JHHP Building, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412; (919) 334-5327; BITNET: CALDWELA@UNCG; or Carol Cutler Riddick, Department of PE and Recreation, 800 Florida Avenue, Gallaudet University, Washington, DC 20002-3695; (202) 651-5510.

Organization for the Protection of Children's Rights Second International Congress on the Child, October 8-10, 1992, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Theme: "The Child and the Changing Family: Vulnerability and Adaptation." Proposals should be submitted by December 31, 1991. Send proposals and inquiries to: OPCR Congress-1992, PO Box 248, Jean-Talon Stn., St. Leonard,

Quebec, Canada H1S 1K8; (514) 593-4303; FAX: (514) 593-4659.

Second Biannual Conference on Christianity and the Holocaust, April 5-7, 1992, Rider College, Lawrenceville, NJ. Theme: "Voices: Institutional and Individual Responses to the Holocaust." An abstract of 500 words or less and a brief vita should be submitted in triplicate by October 15 to: Dominick A. Iorio, School of Liberal Arts and Science, Rider College, 2083 Lawrenceville Road, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648.

Third Women's Policy Research Conference, May 15-16, 1992, Washington, DC. Submit a one- or two-page synopsis of proposed presentation by November 30 to: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1400 20th Street NW, Suite 104, Washington, DC 20036. For additional information contact: Heidi Hartmann or Roberta Spalter-Roth at (202) 785-5100.

21st Annual University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Linguistics Symposium,

April 10-12, 1992, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI. Theme: "The Reality of Linguistic Rules." Send 10 copies of a camera-ready, anonymous abstract (one typed page, with figures and references allowed on a second page) along with a 3" x 5" card containing the title of your paper, your name, address, and institutional affiliation, to: Pamela Downing, Department of English, PO Box 413, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Deadline for receipt of abstracts: November 1.

PUBLICATIONS

Anthology on Reproductive and Sexual Rights and Disability seeks submissions for an anthology which will explore the sexual, reproductive, and family-life rights of disabled people. The deadline for abstracts or outlines (either in print or on tape) is December 1. Also include your resume or a brief biographical note. Send copies of both to: Barbara Faye Waxman, PO Box 127, 8883 Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90035; and Anne Finger, Department of English, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

Ideals of Feminine Beauty, Philosophical, Social and Cultural Dimensions, an edited volume by Greenwood Press, solicits papers on the relationship between images of beauty and hierarchical social relations based on gender, class, and racial identities. Send a detailed abstract by December 5 to: Karen A. Gallagher, Department of Social Sciences, Barry University, Box 15, 11300 NE Second Avenue, Miami, FL 33161, (305) 899-3474.

Jossey-Bass is considering a reader of papers and articles concerning empowerment to be edited by Judith Vogt, Florida State University. Areas of focus include defining empowerment from an historical and theoretical perspective; measurement techniques used to assess and better understand outcomes generated through empowerment applications; operationalization of empowerment in various contexts; etc. Completed work must be submitted by January 5, 1992, to: Judith Vogt, Department of Communication, Room 356 Diffenbaugh, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4021; (904) 644-5034.

Journal of Comparative Family Studies is planning a special issue on family violence. Manuscripts are solicited that use a cross-cultural and comparative perspective to examine family violence, including physical child abuse, courtship violence, wife abuse, elder abuse, etc. Papers should be prepared using ASA format and be submitted in triplicate prior to February 15, 1992. Please send papers to: Richard J. Gelles, Family Violence Research Program, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

The Quarterly Journal of Ideology seeks manuscripts which critique the contemporary wisdom. Send manuscripts to: Norman Dolch, Department of Social Sciences, Louisiana State University in Shreveport, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71115.

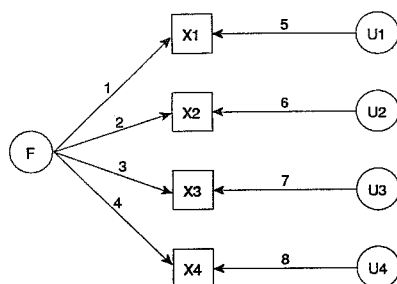
Research in the Sociology of Organizations seeks longer-than-journal-length theoretical and/or critical review papers having to do with occupational, organizational and work-related issues. Theoretical papers should offer more than an incremental theoretical contribution, and should be more "middle range" or "frame bending" in nature. Literature reviews should offer a solid critique and some new theoretical perspective. The editors are particularly interested in papers which summarize the findings from long-term and multi-part research programs. To submit a manuscript, please send three copies to: Samuel B. Bacharach, Editor, New

EASY CAUSAL MODELING

EzPATH

The first latent variable modeling program whose input and output are *path diagrams*.

This path diagram



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 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™, EQS™, 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.

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Continued on next page

Call for Papers, continued

York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Ives Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-3901.

Social Problems: Global Perspectives on Social Problems, a special collection of papers, seeks submissions on social problems viewed from perspectives that challenge a narrow focus on just the U.S. Examination of the interdependence of states as well as situations unique to areas outside of the U.S. are encouraged. Papers should be submitted to: Merry Morash, School of Criminal Justice, Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Deadline: January 1, 1992.

The Social Science Research Council Committees for Public Policy Research on Contemporary Hispanic Issues and Research on the Urban Underclass seek papers that will help to identify and respond to gaps in the literature on Puerto Rican poverty. Deadline for submission of proposals: November 29. For further information, contact: Social Science Research Council, Puerto Rican Poverty Initiative, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

Society and Animals: Social Scientific Studies of the Human Experience of Other Animals is seeking manuscripts for its inaugural issue (Winter 1993). *Society and Animals* will consider manuscripts in any of the following four broad areas: applied uses of animals; animals in the popular culture; wildlife and the environment; sociopolitical movements, public policy, and the law. Submit manuscripts in triplicate by March 1, 1992, or address inquiries to: Kenneth Shapiro, PO Box 87, New Gloucester, ME 04260; or Arnold Arluke, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

The Sociology of Sexuality and Homosexuality: Syllabi and Teaching Materials, a second edition planned by the ASA Teaching Resources Center and the Sociologists' Lesbian and Gay Caucus, seeks syllabi from courses in either

the sociology of sexuality and homosexuality or lesbian and gay studies. Also welcomed are reading lists and media guides for books and films, and essays discussing the pedagogical and personal pitfalls and rewards in teaching about sexuality and homosexuality. Send submissions no later than January 1, 1992, to: Martin P. Levine, Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, Florida State University, PO Box 3091, Boca Raton, FL 33431-0991, (407) 367-3279; or Paula C. Rust, Department of Sociology, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323, (315) 859-4219.

Meetings

October 12, Michigan Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Grand Valley State University, Grand Rapids, MI. Theme: "Critical Analyses: Gender, Race, and Class." Contact: Steve Sherkoff, (517) 790-5686.

October 17-18, Great Plains Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Brookings, SC. Contact: Donna J. Hess, Rural Sociology Department, Scobey Hall, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007.

November 7-8, Indiana University/Purdue University-Indianapolis Learn & Shop! Weekend College Workshops, Indianapolis, IN. Contact: IUPUI Weekend College/Learn & Shop Office, (317) 274-4887.

February 10-11, 1992, 1992 555I-Stone Symposium, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV. Theme: "Leisure, Recreation and Gaming: Symbolic Interactionist Perspectives." Contact: Andrea Fontana, Sociology Department, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89154-5033; (702) 739-3322; FAX: (702) 739-3850.

February 13-17, 1992, International Suburban Social Network Conference, San Diego, CA. Contact: Phillip Bonacich, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024; (310) 825-3017; FAX: (213) 391-0738.

March 10-14, 1992, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences 1992 Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh, PA. Theme: "The Legacy of the Conservative Ideology." Contact: Linda Zupan, Criminal Justice Sciences Department, Illinois State University, 401 Schroeder Hall, Normal, IL 61761-6901; (309) 438-7626.

March 22-25, 1992, Census Bureau 1992 Annual Research Conference, Arlington, VA. Contact: Maxine Anderson-Brown, Conference Coordinator, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

April 2-4, 1992, 1992 Great Lakes Regional Conference for the Social Studies, Cedar Rapids, IA. Contact: ICSS Great Lakes Conference, 2037 Linn Blvd. SE, Cedar Rapids, IA 52403.

April 9-11, 1992, EDRA (Environmental Design Research Association) 23, Boulder, CO. Theme: "Equitable and Sustainable Habitats." Contact: Ernesto Arias or Mark D. Gross, Conference Chairs, (303) 492-6399; FAX (303) 492-5105; Email EDRA@CUBLD.R.COLO.RADO.EDU

April 28-May 3, 1992, 18th Annual Third World Conference, Kingston, Jamaica. Contact: Third World Conference Foundation, PO Box 53110, Chicago, IL 60653; (312) 241-6688; FAX: (708) 748-8866.

May 4-7, 1992, Conference on Computing for the Social Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. Contact: CS592, University of Michigan, Department of Conferences and Seminars, 541 Thompson Street, Room 112, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1360.

May 24-28, 1992, International Heart Health Conference, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Theme: "Bridging the Gap: Science and Policy in Action." For registration information, contact: Venue West Conference Services Ltd., 645-The Landing, 375 Water Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 5C6; (604) 681-5226; FAX: (604) 681-2503.

The Organizing Committee of the National Interdisciplinary Conference on *Suburban Development and Quality of Life in the USA* wishes to inform all interested parties that the date of this conference has been moved from October 17-20, 1991, to May 28-30, 1992. Contact: Karol H. Borowski, International Institute for Suburban and Regional Studies, PO Box 28060, Baltimore, MD 21239.

Funding

The Agency for Health Care Policy Research announces a small grant program targeting a number of research issues related to the health of the underserved/disadvantaged populations, and the uninsured. The program offers grants up to \$50,000 in direct costs for a project period of one year. New investigators are encouraged to apply. Application deadlines are January 15, 1992, and May 15 and September for future years. The Request for Applications was published in the May 31 issue of the NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts. Copies of the RFA are available from the AHCPR Publication and Information Branch, Room 18-12, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852; (301) 443-4100. Information on applications is available from the AHCPR Office of Scientific Review, Room 18A-20, Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852; (301) 443-3091.

American Statistical Association/National Science Foundation/Census Bureau Research Fellow Program. Requirements: recognized research record in relevant field (e.g., Anthropology, Statistics, Demography, Sociology, Economics, and Geography). Salaries are commensurate with qualifications and experience; fringe benefits and a travel

allowance are provided. Length of term and start date are flexible—usually six months to a year. Assignments may begin as early as June 1, 1992; can split term. Apply by January 3, 1992. For more information, contact: Maxine Anderson-Brown, Program Manager, DIR, Room 2270-3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-1150.

The University of California-Los Angeles announces postdoctoral research fellowships in mental health services system and evaluation research. Two-year, NIMH-supported postdoctoral positions available at UCLA in a program designed to stress research experience in the analysis of mental health delivery systems. The program integrates intensive methodological training, supervised on-the-job research experience, training in sociological theories of mental health, training in organizational theory as applied to mental health settings, and teaching experience in the mental health and illness field. USPHS stipend levels. Send letter of interest, vita, representative samples of research, and four letters of reference by December 1, 1991, to: Oscar Grusky, AIDS Training Program, Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1551.

UCLA Institute of American Cultures, in cooperation with the university's four ethnic centers, offers fellowships to postdoctoral scholars to support study of Afro-Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanos, or American Indians. Awards range from \$23,000 to \$28,000 per year. These fellowships can be awarded for less than a year, in which case the stipend is adjusted to the length of the award, and can be used to supplement sabbatical salaries. Application deadline: December 31. 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 90024-1546; Chicano Studies Research Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1544; American Indian Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1548.

University of Cincinnati invites applications for the Charles Phelps Taft Postdoctoral Fellowships. The award carries an annual stipend of \$25,000, plus moving expenses up to \$500, and a research allowance of \$1,000. Health insurance, single coverage, is included. Deadline is February 1, 1992. Additional information may be requested from Taft Postdoctoral Fellowships, University of Cincinnati, ML 627, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

The German Historical Institute and the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies at The Johns Hopkins University in Washington/Baltimore offer three one-year resident research fellowships at the postdoctoral, junior, and senior levels. Historians and political scientists specializing in post-World War II German history and German-American relations, particularly the period 1945-1955, are eligible. Applications for the 1992-93 academic year must contain the following: (1) a curriculum vitae, including list of publications; (2) a project proposal of no more than 10 pages; (3) three letters of recommendation. Applications should be postmarked no later than December 1, 1991, and should be sent to: Director, German Historical Institute-USA, 1607 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009.

Harvard Law School offers four or five Liberal Arts Fellowships to college and university teachers in the arts and sciences for the 1992-93 academic year. The fellowship grant covers tuition and health fees only, as well as provision of office space. Applications should include a biographical resume (including academic record and list of publications), a statement explaining what the applicant hopes to achieve through the year of study, and two letters of recommendation (mailed to the Chair directly from the referees). Applications should be sent to: Chair, Committee on Liberal Arts Fellowships, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138. Applications for 1992 should be completed by January 15, 1992.

Continued on next page

CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers are invited for a special issue of *Child Development* devoted to the topic of children and poverty. Poverty is defined by low family income or by the absence of financial support from the family (e.g., foster children). This issue will include papers devoted to understanding the processes by which poverty influences development; factors that contribute to resiliency as well as risk in poor children; interventions at the level of the family, school and community that help to alleviate some of the negative influences of poverty on children; and public policies that affect children's poverty or the development of children living in poverty. The submission of papers from a range of disciplines (e.g. pediatrics, sociology, anthropology, psychology) is encouraged, particularly when different disciplinary perspectives or levels of analysis are integrated within one paper. Any age group from infancy through adolescence is appropriate. All papers should present original research findings. Investigations may focus only on children who are poor or living under various conditions of economic hardship; or they may make use of comparisons between such children and children in other income groups in order to contribute to an understanding of the processes by which poverty influences development.

This special issue will be edited by Aletha C. Huston, University of Kansas, Cynthia Garcia Coll, Wellesley College, and Ronnie C. McLoyd, University of Michigan. All papers submitted for inclusion will be reviewed through the regular editorial process of the journal. Five copies of each submission must be received by August 15, 1992. Manuscripts should be addressed to Aletha C. Huston, Department of Human Development, 4001 Dole Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. The projected date for publication of this special issue is December 1993.

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Funding, continued

The Joint Committee on South Asia of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies announces a dissertation fellowship program to encourage research on Bangladesh. Applicants must be PhD candidates studying at American and Canadian institutions in social scientific, humanistic, or interdisciplinary fields. There are no citizenship requirements. Fellows will be expected to spend nine to 12 months conducting research in Bangladesh. Application deadline is December 1, 1991. For further information, contact: Social Science Research Council, South Asia Program, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

The University of Michigan Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass, and Public Policy offers one- or two-year postdoctoral fellowships to American minority scholars to expand knowledge in this area in all the social sciences. Funds are provided by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Applicants must have completed their PhD by August 1, 1992. The application deadline is January 10, 1992. For an application packet, contact: 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 is accepting applications for the 1992 Spencer Fellowship Program. The stipend is \$35,000 for one academic year of fellowship work, or \$17,500 for each of two contiguous years working half time. Research must be directly related to education. Completed application packet must be received by January 2, 1992. For required application packet and further details contact: National Academy of Education, Stanford University, School of Education, CERAS 507, Stanford, CA 94305-3084.

The 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.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces the continuation of the Social Science Research Fellowship Program in Agriculture for 1992. Up to 10 qualified persons holding recent social science doctorates will be selected for two-year appointments as scholars in developing countries. The program is open to citizens of the United States, Canada, and sub-Saharan African states. The deadline for persons residing in North America is December 31. For persons applying from Africa, the deadline is January 31, 1992. For further information contact: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation announces the 1992 Spencer Dissertation Year Fellowships for Research Related to Education. These fellowships are designed to stimulate and support basic research that is relevant to education. Applicants must be candidates for a PhD or EdD at a graduate school in the United States, and must be citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. or Canada. Winners will receive \$15,000 for 12 months of full-time dissertation research and writing. Applications must

be postmarked by November 15. Applications from abroad must be postmarked by November 8. For application forms, contact: Spencer Fellowships, The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, P.O. Box 410, Princeton, NJ 08542.

Competitions

The Association of Asian Studies Harry J. Benda Prize is now being awarded annually to an outstanding newer scholar in any discipline of Southeast Asian studies. There are no citizenship or residence requirements for nominees. Nominations for the 1992 prize should be sent before November 15, 1991, to: Jean-Paul Dumont, 2015 Allan Place NW, Washington, DC 20009. Self-nomination is discouraged.

The Institute of International Education announces the closing on October 31 of the 1992-93 competition for Fulbright and other grants for graduate study. Only a few weeks remain in which qualified graduate students may apply for one of the approximately 670 awards which are available to over 100 countries. Most of the grants provide round-trip transportation, tuition, and maintenance for one academic year. Applicants must be U.S. citizens at the time of application, and must hold a Bachelor's degree or equivalent before beginning date of the grant. For application forms or further information contact: Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

1992 High School Younger Scholars Awards. This program sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities supports full-time work on projects in literature, history, and other fields of the humanities. Awards winners work under the supervision of a teacher who advises them on their research paper. Awards are \$2,000, which includes \$400 for the project adviser. Applications must be postmarked no later than November 1. To

request guidelines and application forms, contact: Younger Scholars Guidelines, Room 316, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0463.

North Central Sociological Association 1992 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching. This award may be given to an individual, a department, a program, or an institution. Individuals nominated for the award must be members of the NCSA. The principal criterion for the award is excellence in some activity enhancing the teaching of sociology for the NCSA or within the North Central region. Nominators should send a letter outlining reasons for the nomination; a vita and/or a listing of activities which have fostered better teaching of sociology; documents supporting the nomination. The deadline for nominations is December 1. Send nominations or address inquiries to: Keith Roberts, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Hanover College, Hanover, IN 47243; (812) 866-7025.

Mass Media

Frank D. Bean, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted in a June 12 *Washington Post* article on the increasing diversity of the nation's population due to growing Asian and Hispanic subgroups.

Gai Ingham Berlage, Iona College, recently had her paper on "The All American Girls' Professional Baseball League" cited in a June 12 *USA Today* article titled "Baseball Scholars Get in Their Cuts."

Kathleen M. Blee, University of Kentucky, had her book, *Women of the Klan: Racism and Gender in the 1920s*, reviewed in the July 10 *New York Times*. Her research was featured in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette* and *Lexington Herald Leader*.

Henry H. Brownstein, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, wrote an *Albany Sunday Times Union* editorial titled "Ricketty shacks part of [Clarence] Thomas' past."

Francesca M. Cancian, University of California-Irvine, was quoted in a July 15 *Los Angeles Times* article titled "Networking within the Male, Female Cultures."

John Colombotos, Columbia University School of Public Health, was interviewed on ABC news about his national study of physicians' and nurses' attitudes toward mandatory AIDS testing and other AIDS issues. Findings from the study were also reported in *The New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*, and *USA Today*.

Scott Coltrane, University of California-Riverside, was quoted in an article on "new" fathers in the June issue of *American Health* magazine.

Tim Curry, Ohio State University, was quoted in *Men's Health* magazine about his research on sexism in male athletes' locker room talk. The research originally appeared in the *Sociology of Sport Journal*.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, was cited in a June 28 *Mining Journal* editorial for his controversial foreward to Roger Moody's expose of the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, called *Phander!* He was interviewed about the influence of the mining industry on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in the July 5 issue of *Isthmus*, a Madison weekly newspaper. His views on proposed oil exploration next to Lake Superior were cited in the July 10 *Duluth News-Tribune* and the July 7 *Saint Paul Pioneer Press*.

Robert Gesto, Columbia University, was interviewed by the CBC Morning Show in June regarding the International AIDS Conference. On July 23 he was interviewed by WKCR, New York City, regarding HIV travel restrictions in the United States and its impact on the International AIDS conference scheduled for Harvard University in 1992.

Claire W. Gilbert has had several articles and letters to the editor focusing on ecological issues, including the global effects of the Gulf oil fires, published in a number of Florida newspapers and foreign publications.

James Houglund, University of Kentucky, was the subject of an article in the June 27 edition of the *Japan Times*. The article concerned seminars that he and a colleague conducted on public perceptions and attitudes about the Toyota Motor Manufacturing plant in Kentucky.

Ellen L. Adler, Rutgers University, was interviewed and a study which she coauthored was featured in the March 21 edition of the *New York Times Health* section. She was also interviewed on CNN's early Prime show about the findings reported in this article, which concluded that older people's perceptions of their health are strong predictors of their long-term health.

Susan E. Johnson was quoted in the May 8 *Minneapolis-St. Paul Star Tribune* on the subject of domestic partners legislation/registration in Twin Cities and other cities.

James E. Katz, Bellcore, was interviewed on the NBC Today Show in May about obscene phone calls and in a June edition of the *Washington Post* about telephone privacy. Also, he wrote a commentary discussing the ramifications of privacy issues on telecommunications for the October 1990 issue of *Telecommunications*.

Helena Znaniecki Lopata was interviewed on the NBC Today Show in May about the ties that bind women to their careers. The article was syndicated and appeared in the *Seattle Times*, *Chicago Northtown News Star*, and the *San Francisco Examiner*. Variations also appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*, *Tampa Tribune*, *Tallahassee Democrat*, and the *Baltimore Evening Sun*.

Robert D. Manning, The American University, had an essay—"U.S.-Mexican Free Trade: Who Pays?"—widely cited in the radio and print media. Feature interviews were published in the April 15 *Christian Science Monitor* and throughout the *New York Times* Florida Newspaper Syndicate.

Arlene McCormack, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, was interviewed for an August 8 *New York Times* article on adolescent runaways.

William E. Mihalo, Loyola University Medical Center, wrote a commentary for *The Hammond Times* discussing the impact a third Chicago airport would have on Lake County, Indiana.

S.M. Miller was interviewed on Hungarian radio on June 5 regarding his paper on the social relations of citizenship.

Robert Prus, University of Waterloo, and Vivian Walker were both quoted in a recent *Cincinnati Enquirer* article on consumer bargaining in the United States.

Richard G. Rogers, University of Colorado, was cited in an August 29 *Washington Post* article titled "Black-White Life Span Gap Narrowed in 1989 and 1990."

Lawrence R. Tenzer appeared on Good Day New York on June 13, and his book, *A Completely New Look at Interracial Sexuality: Public Opinion and Select Commentaries*, was featured on The McCreary Report on June 16. He was also quoted in the June 17 issue of *USA Today* in an article titled "Risks and Myths of Interracial Marriage." On June 19 he appeared on Philadelphia talk radio WWDB.

R. Stephen Warner had his research on the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches cited in a front-page article in the June 7 *Los Angeles Times*.

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People

Patricia Adler, University of Colorado, presented an invited paper at the International Conference on Drugs in Democratic Societies, sponsored by the Association Descartes, a branch of the French Ministry of Research and Technology.

Ben Agger has been named Chair of the Department of Sociology at SUNY-Buffalo.

Deirdre Boden will spend the 1991-92 year at the University Institute in Florence, Italy.

Brent T. Bruton, Iowa State University, is spending the fall semester in London in the university's instructional program.

Richard R. Clayton, University of Kentucky, was appointed to the National Advisory Council for the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Edwin Driver, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, has been awarded an honorary doctorate of humane letters by the University of Massachusetts.

Rosemary Gish Ebersole, Moravian College, has been awarded an ASA Departmental Prize.

Richard C. Edwards, University of Massachusetts, will become Professor of Sociology and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Kentucky in fall 1991.

Amital Etzioni was the commencement speaker at the University of Utah, where he also received an honorary Doctorate of Laws.

Stephen Fielding was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at SUNY-Geneseo.

Paul J. Goldstein, formerly Deputy Director for Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc. in New York City, has been appointed Associate Professor in the School of Public Health at the University of Illinois-Chicago.

Robert Herrick was awarded a Sears Roebuck Foundation Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award at Teikyo Westmar University.

Rosanna Hertz, Wellesley College, and **Jonathan B. Imber**, Wellesley College, have been selected as the new editors of *Qualitative Sociology*.

Scott A. Hunt, University of Nebraska, will become Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Kentucky in fall 1991.

Howard B. Kaplan, Texas A&M University, was recently named Distinguished Professor.

Suzanne Keller, Princeton University, has been elected to the Hunter College Hall of Fame.

John H. Laub, Northeastern University, has assumed the editorship of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*.

Charles F. Longino, Jr. has joined Wake Forest University's faculty as a Professor of Sociology.

David R. Maines has accepted a faculty position at Wayne State University beginning with the fall 1991 semester. The journal *Symbolic Interaction* has moved with him.

Joan D. Mandle, former Associate Professor of Sociology at the Pennsylvania State University, has accepted a position as Director of Women's Studies at the Center for Women's Studies at Colgate University.

Robert D. Manning, The American University, gave expert testimony for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission during its May 15 public hearing on the recent Mt. Pleasant riots in Washington, DC.

William E. Mihalo, Loyola University, was invited to speak to a group of elected officials from Northwest Indiana concerning the current demographic trends within Lake County, Indi-

ana, and the impact a third Chicago airport would have upon the population.

Camille Wright Miller is now Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs at Roanoke College.

Isabel Pinedo has joined the Sociology Department at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Florham-Madison Campus.

Joyce Rothschild has moved to Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, joining the faculty as Professor of Sociology.

Juanita Dadisman Sandford, a retired sociology professor from Henderson State University, has received an honorary degree from Hendrix College.

Walter A. Sedelow, Jr., lectured in June at the University of Salzburg Technologiezentrum. He also presented papers at international meetings in Hungary and Germany. After returning to the United States he spoke at the Biennial Meeting of the Dictionary Society of North America.

Jorge Segovia, Memorial University of Newfoundland, has been appointed Associate Dean of the Division of Community Medicine.

Lawrence R. Tenzer has been appointed by *Interlace Magazine* as a consultant and writer on the issue of sexual relations between Blacks and Whites.

Jon Van Til has been named a recipient of the first Rutgers-Camden College of Arts and Sciences Creative Teacher Award.

Rose Weitz, Arizona State University, was the keynote speaker this July at a teleconference on women and AIDS. The conference was broadcast from Arizona State University to more than 50 participants in Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and El Salvador.

Frank Whittington will be on leave from Georgia State University for the next two years to the National Institute on Aging where he will be senior research policy director for the new federal task force on aging research.

James L. Wood, San Diego State University, is Chair of the Department of Sociology.

Awards

Peter and Patricia Adler received the Dean's Social Science Writing Award for the best book published during the last year at the University of Colorado.

Gai Ingham Berlage, Iona College, won the first Meckler Award for the best professional paper presented at the Cooperstown Third Annual Symposium on Baseball and the American Culture.

Daniel F. Chambliss, Hamilton College, is the author of *Champions: The Making of Olympic Swimmers*, which was recently named Book of the Year by the United States Olympic Committee.

C. Milton Coughenour, University of Kentucky, was the 1991 recipient of the Southern Rural Sociological Associa-

tion's Award for Excellence in Research.

John C. Cross, a doctoral candidate at the University of California-Los Angeles, has been awarded a Fulbright grant to conduct research for his dissertation in Mexico City.

Phillip Davis, Georgia State University, has been awarded a research grant from the Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution to explore the role of bystanders as third-party intervenors in male/female public disputes.

Elaine A. Draper, University of Southern California, was the recipient of a John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation Faculty Fellowship Award.

Jill Gordon, Providence College, received her department's prize for outstanding work in sociology, as part of the ASA Departmental Prize Program.

Karen Hansen, Brandeis University, and **Margot Kempers**, Fitchburg State College, have been appointed fellows for 1991-92 at the Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College.

Brad Lyman, New Community College of Baltimore, was awarded a Certificate of Honor for outstanding achievement in instruction by the Maryland Association of Higher Education.

David Maines has been named SCA Fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Iowa.

Anthony M. Orum, The University of Illinois-Chicago, has been awarded a

Lloyd Lewis Fellowship in American History from the Newberry Library in Chicago for the 1991-92 academic year.

Ann R. Tickamyer, University of Kentucky, has been named University Research Professor for 1991-92.

New Books

Kathleen Blee, *Women of the Klan: Racism and Gender in the 1920s* (University of California Press, 1991).

David Cheal, *University of Winnipeg, Family and the State of Theory* (University of Toronto Press, 1991).

Mary Jo Deegan, ed., *Women in Sociology: A Bio-Bibliographical Sourcebook* (Greenwood Press, 1991).

Brenda Forster, Elmhurst College, and **Jeffrey Colman Salloway**, University of New Hampshire, eds., *Preventions and Treatments of Alcohol and Drug Abuse: A Socio-Epidemiological Sourcebook* (Edwin Mellen Press, 1991).

Susan E. Johnson, *Staying Power: Long-Term Lesbian Couples* (Naiaad Press, 1990).

Dennis McGrath, Community College of Philadelphia, *The Academic Crisis of the Community College* (State University of New York Press, 1991).

Howard Waitzkin, University of California-Irvine, *The Politics of Medical Encounters: How Patients and Doctors Deal with Social Problems* (Yale University Press, 1991).

Andrew J. Weigert, University of Notre Dame, *Mixed Emotions: Certain Steps toward Understanding Ambivalence* (State University of New York Press, 1991).

David Wilsford, *Doctors and the State: The Politics of Health Care in France and the United States* (Duke University Press, 1991).

Leslie R. Wolfe, *Women, Work, and School: Occupational Segregation and the Role of Education* (Westview Press, 1991).

Josef Gugler, University of Connecticut, was mistakenly omitted in the August issue of *Footnotes* as the coauthor (with Alan Gilbert, University College London) of *Cities, Poverty, and Development: Urbanization in the Third World*, second edition (Oxford University Press, 1991).

New Publications

The Journal of Mental Imagery Spring-Summer 1991 issue focuses on the Sociology of Imagery. This issue is oriented toward movement toward the establishment of a specialization in the Sociology of Mental Imagery. The subscription price to individuals is \$40, to institutions, \$75. To order contact: Brandon House, PO Box 240, Bronx, NY 10471. Address comments and questions regarding the journal to the editor: Gloria Count-Van Manen, Route 4, Box 257, Tano Road, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

National Directory of Educational Programs in Gerontology and Geriatrics, fifth edition, contains information about gerontological instruction in 337 Association for Gerontology in Higher Education member institutions in the U.S. and abroad. Price: \$39.50 for persons at AGHE member institutions; \$54.50 for non-members. Order from: AGHE, 600 Maryland Avenue SW, West Wing Suite 204, Washington, DC 20024; (202) 484-7505.

Nauka dla Pokoju (Science and Peace) is a new journal on peace published in Poland. Panos D. Bardis has been appointed Associate and Literary Editor.

Continued on next page

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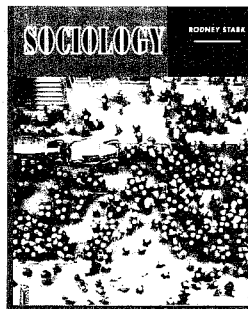
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Other Organizations

CIADDEST, an Inter-University Research Centre in Discourse Analysis and Text Sociocriticism, opened in Montreal in Fall 1990 under the auspices of McGill University, University of Montreal, and University of Quebec-Montreal. A number of subsidized research teams in Quebec are presently brought together in this center. Individual researchers and postdoctoral fellows are also invited to join. The Centre's offices and documentation workshops are located at: Room X-3605, UQAM, 515 rue Sainte-Catherine OUEST, C.P. 8888 Succ. "A", Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3P8, Canada; (514) 987-7719; FAX: (514) 987-3523.

The United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN) offers on-line access to databases and news concerning the newly established World Criminal Justice Library Network (WCJLN). UNCJIN is a world-wide electronic information network and bulletin board; membership is open to all interested individuals and organizations. The aim of the WCJLN is to devise a means for sharing resources through pooling information and services, and through cooperative collection development. Information will be disseminated, as far as possible, in English, Spanish, and French. Inquiries should be addressed to: Graeme Newman, UNCJIN Coordinator, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222; FAX: (518) 442-5603. A directory of participating libraries and agencies is being prepared and will be available from the WCJLN at cost. Inquiries should be addressed to: Phyllis Schultze, Rutgers Criminal Justice/NCCD Collection, S.I. Newhouse Center for Law and Justice, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102; FAX: (201) 648-1275.

ment of Sociology at the University of Wyoming. From 1970 to 1976 he was the Director of Graduate Studies for the department. He was promoted to professor in 1976. Since 1985, Morris served as the Director of the Program in Administration of Justice. For the 1987-88 academic year, he was the acting chair of the Department of Sociology.

Morris' major interests were in the areas of deviant behavior, criminology, social problems and drug and alcohol problems. In all of these areas his work found its way into print in such journals as *Criminology*, *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *Journal of Drug Education*, *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, *International Journal of the Addictions*, and the *Rocky Mountain Social Science Journal*, to mention a few. His articles were frequently cited and reproduced as book chapters, reflecting the importance of his research and thinking. An avid reader professionally as well as personally, he wrote over seventy book reviews and regularly reviewed articles for professional journals. One of Morris' true critical abilities was his exceedingly correct usage of the English language in his writing. His articles, chapters, papers (and letters) were incisive and to the point, making them a pleasure to read.

A significant part of Morris' research during the late 1970s and early 1980s was funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse. These funded studies led to a series of important research reports on heroin and other drug use, as well as to the development of a drug abuse program (Pathfinder) in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

During the last few years, Morris became more active in several regional associations while maintaining his membership in the American Sociological Association. He was a regular participant in the Western Social Science Association, but his interest had grown in the Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies. His involvement in this latter organization paralleled the research work he was conducting on Mexican workers in factories located along the Texas-Mexico border. Morris was one of the few American

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Deaths

Bruno M. Cormier died last June 16 after a long illness.

Leon L. Zikowsky died October 31, 1990.

Obituaries

Morris A. Forslund
(1935-1991)

At the age of 55, in the early hours of May 13, 1991, Morris A. Forslund died at home. Although it was not widely known, Morris had been seriously ill for the past year.

Morris was born and raised in Janesville, Wisconsin. An exceptional high school athlete and student, Morris set his sights high and enrolled at Yale University. He completed his BA magna cum laude in 1958, his MA in 1959, and his PhD in 1966.

Morris was a lecturer and then an instructor at the University of Connecticut, Stamford, from 1961-66. He served as assistant professor of sociology at the University of New Mexico from 1966 to 1970. From 1970 to the present Morris was a member of the Depart-

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Obituaries, *continued*

sociologists to participate in the study of the workers and their working conditions. Through this work he was beginning to realize the fruits of his labors in mastering Spanish to carry out the research.

Over his teaching career, 3,500 students passed through Morris' classes on deviant behavior, social problems, criminology, and other classes and seminars. His students were always exposed to current thinking in the field.

As proud as Morris was of his accomplishments at work and his alma mater, most important to him were his three daughters and the mountain cabin which he built along the North Fork of the Laramie River in the Rocky Mountains. It was there that many celebrations for family and friends took place and where Morris could relax and be himself.

No statement about Morris Forslund could be complete without a comment on his reputation as a connoisseur of food and wine. He was able to remember what he had to eat and drink at a small, local cafe or an internationally famous restaurant in Europe or any part of the U.S. over his lifetime. To know Morris was to understand that this was a central part of his life, and one needed to be prepared to listen to what a true Epicurean repast should be. In many ways Morris Allan Forslund will be missed.

Gary D. Hamps, University of Wyoming

Ruth Ann Pitts (1939-1990)

The death of a student is a sad event, violating as it does the presumably "normal" course of biological progression. The passing of an especially brilliant person is doubly troubling, since the world is deprived of a talent who was able to see and report events clearly. Ruth Ann Pitts was such a rare person.

Ruth Ann was born on February 8, 1939 and died on July 20, 1990—actually on a return from the International Sociological Association meetings in Barcelona. The cause of her death was diagnosed as a gangrenous intestinal infection. She passed away two days after returning to Canada, in Montreal—a city which she had grown to love.

Ruth Ann received her baccalaureate at Brown University and her master's at the University of California, where she studied under the late Reinhard Bendix and also Seymour Martin Lipset. She then came to work with me at Washington University in the mid-1960s, where she received her doctorate on *Crisis of Legitimacy in DeGaulle's France*.

This was an especially thoughtful dissertation since she claimed, in contrast to the dominant mode of theorizing at the time, that revolution in France was not imminent, since every piece of electoral information indicated that voter participation was never higher, and belief in democracy was even stronger than confidence in DeGaulle. One need say only that she was proven entirely correct in her thesis.

Ruth Ann went on to a teaching position at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, followed by a research appointment at the University of Montreal. She moved to Alberta in 1988, where she was on health disability. In that year she married Kenneth Murray of Edmonton, Canada. This act of marriage was itself a great act of courage and affirmation. Ruth Ann was a private person, with an intensity to match her intellect. Those who knew her will not easily forget her independence of mind and strength of character. May she rest in peace.

Irving Louis Horowitz, Rutgers University

R. Welling Roskelley (1906-1991)

Richard Welling Roskelley, Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Utah State University, died at the Logan Regional Hospital, Logan, Utah. He was 84 "years young." He was born May 30, 1906, in Smithfield, Utah, the son of Richard and Hilda Marie Johnson Roskelley. He is survived by his wife of 55 years, Fawn Branson; a son and two daughters and their spouses, Gene R. and Peggy of Smithfield, Utah; Janice R. and LaVell Saunders, North Logan, Utah; and Suzann R. and Paul Miller, Hyrum, Utah. He is also survived by 17 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Roskelley was preceded in death by four infants and a granddaughter.

Welling received his undergraduate and masters degrees from Utah State University. He then pursued a doctorate at the University of Wisconsin, working with Kimball Young in rural sociology, social psychology, and agricultural economics. His rural farm background provided a continual nexus for all his academic and applied life. In addition, whenever possible, he made the rural life his own life-style, farming both dry farm and irrigated field crops, and raising apples and horses. Many remember graduate seminars in his living room, or departmental meetings highlighted by his delicious home-pressed apple cider. But the precise mix of apple varieties is still a secret.

Completing his doctorate in 1938, Welling worked for the Cooperative Extension Service and the Department of Sociology at Colorado State University. His major assignment was to work with farmers building commodity production and then to provide employment for prisoners of war during World War II.

Following the war, Welling moved to Washington State University, and then in 1946 was offered a position back home in Cache Valley at Utah State University. In 1949 he started a sixteen-year stint as Sociology Department head. During this time he assembled a staff of leading sociologists that gave the department special expertise in natural resource, international demographic, rural, and community issues. In 1951 he took a leave of absence for three years to be a team member of the first AID mission to Iran.

Welling officially retired in 1971, but he didn't stop working. He accepted an assignment with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction in the Philippines heading the Livelihood Division. It was here that he formulated the "Farmer Scholar" problem solving system.

Welling often said, "Too often, rural development efforts have been to deal with the problems of the pigs and the chickens, while the needs of the people have been ignored." Working with people in 41 Cavite Province villages, the Farmer Scholar program trained rural people to solve problems they were able to articulate. The human development success of the "Farmer Scholar" program is shown by the fact that participating farmers were able to triple their income, with greatest benefits accruing to the poorest farmers. To him, the "Farmer Scholar" program was "of the people and for the people." This was its continuing success.

Until his eyesight and health began to fail, Welling's final years were spent documenting the Farmer Scholar program and its theoretical and applied roots—and in training a new generation of scholars. The walls of Old Main still reverberate with his impassioned voice pressing home a point about human development.

R. Welling Roskelley was buried in the family plot, next to his parents and granddaughter, in Smithfield, Utah. Memorial contributions are welcome from friends, colleagues, and former students to the R. Welling Roskelley

Scholarship Fund, Department of Sociology, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-0730.

Don C. Larson, Research Associate, LDS Church; and Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Utah State University

Contact

The ASA Committee on National Statistics is soliciting from users of Census Bureau data a list of data sets recently discontinued by the Bureau. If a particular data source you found useful in the past is no longer available, please inform us so we can lobby for its reinstatement. Send responses to: Daphne Spain, School of Architecture, Cabell Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

G.U. Prigov, Director of the Kuban Sociological Center in Kransnodav, USSR, proposes cooperation with institutions, research centers, universities, and colleges in the conduct of on-the-job training for students and investigators who are studying Soviet society. On-the-job training will be conducted at the Center and will include a lecture course and practical exercises in sociology, economics, philosophy, political science, Russian language, public opinion polling, and applied sociological research. The stay will last one to two

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1992 Guide Listings Due October 31

Listings for the 1992 *Guide to Graduate Departments* are due in the ASA Executive Office by October 31, 1991.

Chairpersons of graduate departments should have received either a complete questionnaire or an update form. If you chair a graduate department of sociology and have not yet received the 1992 *Guide* mailing, please contact Michele Walczak, Publications Assistant, by phone at (202) 833-3410 x320 or Bitnet ASA@GWUVM.

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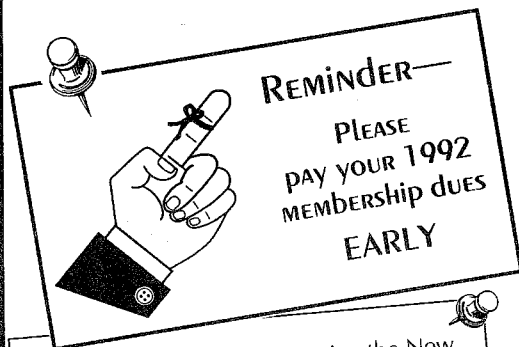
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