

Dan Clawson to Edit *Contemporary Sociology*

by Naomi Gerstel, University of Massachusetts
and Robert Zussman, SUNY-Stony Brook

Dan Clawson assumes the editorship of *Contemporary Sociology* as it begins its twenty third volume. Dan attended Carleton College in the late 1960's and graduated from Washington University in 1970. In 1978, he received his PhD from SUNY-Stony Brook (where he and Woody Powell, his predecessor at CS, were for a time housemates). Since 1978, Dan has taught at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Dan is a self-avowed Marxist--to the best of our limited knowledge, the first self-avowed Marxist to edit an ASA journal. Those who worry about such things might fear that Dan's appointment to edit CS is one more step in the imminent collapse of sociology-as-we-have-known-it. If so, what they fear is a confirmed workaholic with gratefully rigorous intellectual standards, an almost religious belief in the importance of evidence, and an often irritatingly open-minded stance to ideas he disagrees with. He is even reported--it's unconfirmed--to have once made a joke about the left.

Contemporary Sociology occupies a difficult position within the discipline, burdened with a double mission: on the one hand, to review as many works of sociology as possible; on the other hand, to provide one of the few outlets within the field which routinely indulges broad commentary and discussion. Under Dan's editorship, *Contemporary Sociology* will continue to review more books of rele-

vance to sociologists than any other publication (a total on the order of nine hundred a year) and will continue to draw on as diverse a pool of reviewers as possible to do so. At the same time, Dan plans a number of innovations that will make CS--in our view already the liveliest of the ASA publications--even livelier. Among the possibilities he is considering are more reviews that consider several books at once, paired reviews (in which two authors review each other's books) and regular reports on journals.

The new managing editor is Helen Smith, already well known in Western Massachusetts for her superb editing skills. Louis Prisoock and Steve Shraison, both graduate students at the University of Massachusetts, will act as assistant editors. Dan's friends are delighted that Helen, Louis and Steve have become the targets for at least some of the voluminous memos Dan has been circulating since the day he found out he was to become the new editor.

Dan's intellectual career has been marked by a sustained effort, tempered only by a remarkable methodological eclecticism, to document the persistent significance of class in American society. His first book, based on his dissertation and published as *Bureaucracy and the Labor Process* (Monthly Review Press, 1980), was part of a general revival in the 1970's of interest in the labor process. Against Weber, Dan argued that the bureaucratic organization of the industrial workplace was neither necessarily the technically most efficient solution to problems of

mass production nor inevitable. Rather, based on careful historical research on the rise and decline of inside contracting and the craft system in American industry, he argued that industrial bureaucracy emerged as an instrument of bourgeois class domination.

Since the 1980s, Dan has extended his class analysis from the workplace to the state, concentrating on the analysis of campaign financing, especially on the activities of corporate Political Action Committees (PACs). In its early stages, this work was resolutely quantitative as Dan brought the sort of labyrinthine methods only other aficionados understand to bear on longstanding disputes over the organization of business power in the United States. Although alert to variations both among corporations and from election to election, Dan was able to make conceptual sense out of the sort of empirical muddle that elsewhere often defeats theorizing. In particular, in a series of articles in the *ASR*, *AJS* and elsewhere, most co-authored with graduate students, Dan argued that in the critical election of 1980, a significant group of corporations exhibited unity around a conservative ideological agenda of a degree and sort incompatible with conventional pluralist readings of the American power structure.

Having documented the behavior of corporations, Dan's more recent work has turned to an analysis of the processes by which those corporations exert influence. In *Money Talks: Corporate PACS and Political Influence* (Basic Books, 1992, co-authored with Alan Neustadt and Denise Scott), Dan draws

on open-ended interviews with corporate PAC directors. Situating accounts from remarkably frank informants in a sophisticated conceptual framework, Dan and his co-authors show how corporate executives use contributions to gain access to key political actors and to modify specific legislation for highly particularistic purposes, all the while maintaining an extensive network of industry and interindustry connections that serve to maintain overall business unity.

Dan's political commitments are very much in evidence on the written page but they are by no means limited to it. Soon after arriving at the University of Massachusetts, Dan became active in the faculty union, later serving as chair of the bargaining committee. Beyond the University, he has organized strike support activities and, with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO, conducted a survey of women's and minorities' participation in local union leadership. He served as ward chair and later as a member of the Health Policy Advisory Committee for the mayor of Northampton (herself a former graduate student in sociology and an ironic successor to Calvin Coolidge, a mayor of Northampton before gaining fame for suppressing a police strike as Governor of Massachusetts).

Dan lives in Northampton, Massachusetts. He is married to Mary Ann Clawson, who teaches sociology at Wesleyan University and is the author of a classic study of fraternalism, *Constructing Brotherhood*. Their daughter, Laura, who is in her first year at Wesleyan, has, at least so far, avoided the social sciences. □

Congress Asked to Address NIH Social/Behavioral Research

Concerned about the lack of support for social and behavioral science research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), 20 leading social and behavioral science organizations, including ASA, asked Congress to address the status of this research at NIH. The letter, addressed to Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA) and Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA), detailed the lack of progress for social and behavioral research at NIH over the past ten years. It placed strong emphasis on the period since the creation of the Office for Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR) in May 1993.

The co-signers of the letter hope that Waxman and Kennedy, who each chair committees with jurisdiction over NIH, will influence Congress to address the status of social and behavioral research at NIH during the upcoming reauthorization process next spring. They are concerned that "without additional action by Congress, NIH will not give these sciences adequate means to realize their full potential to serve the NIH mission and the national interest."

Although Congress has expressed explicit support for expansion of social and behavioral research at NIH for many years, including a recent request by the Senate Appropriations Committee for "NIH to take immediate steps to implement the OBSSR" (S.Rpt. 103-318, p. 112), NIH has not fully implemented these mandates. The letter cited several examples of NIH resistance to fully act upon these request, including "failure to implement the requirement that its national advisory councils include representatives from these fields, to a

glacial pace in creating the Office of Behavioral Science Research, to the threatened closing of NIH intramural behavioral and social science research labs."

The co-signers of the letter had hoped to work directly in partnership with NIH officials, but their request to meet with NIH Director Harold Varmus over these concerns have been refused. Co-signers included

ASA along with nine other members of the Coalition for the Advancement of Health through Behavioral and Social Science Research as well as ten other national organizations.

Parts of this story were adapted from COSSA Washington Update, October 10, 1994. □

Clinton Names William J. Wilson to Committee on National Medal

President Clinton announced his appointment of William J. Wilson as a Member of the President's Committee for the National Medal of Science. The Committee names recipients of the nation's highest award for basic research, The National Medal of Science.

William J. Wilson is the Lucy Flower University Professor of Sociology and the Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies Professor at the University of Chicago. Wilson is also Director of the Center for the Study of Urban Inequality at the University of Chicago. He is recognized for his prolific writings on the significance of race and the life of the urban underclass. Wilson also serves on the Board of Directors of the Center for National Policy and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Upon hearing about Wilson appointment, ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine said, "I am delighted that President Clinton has chosen such a distinguished sociologist to serve on this important committee. It is yet another example of the Administration's respect for sociological

research and data." Last month sociologist Robert K. Merton was the first sociologist to receive the National Medal of Science (see October 1994 *Footnotes*).

Other members appointed to the Committee included Dudley R. Herschbach, Frank B. Baird Professor of Science at Harvard University; Cathleen S. Morawetz, Professor of Mathematics at New York University; Susan L. Graham, Professor of Computer Science at the University of California at Berkeley. Dudley R. Herschbach was named Chair of the Committee.

The National Medal of Science Committee was created by statute in 1959 to recognize outstanding contributions of up to twenty scientists and engineers annually. The Committee, comprised of twelve leading scientists and engineers, receives nominations from the National Academy of Sciences and other scientific and engineering organizations, evaluates them, and makes its recommendations to the President. □

Mea Culpa to UC-Santa Barbara

In the October issue of *Footnotes*, we incorrectly listed Mitchell Duneier's affiliation. He is on the faculty at the University of California-Santa Barbara. We apologize for the error. □

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The Executive Officer's Column

NIMH Socio-environmental Lab Under Threat

In late June, Dr. Carmi Schooler, Director of the Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies was informed by Dr. Michael Brownstein, Acting Scientific Director at the National Institute of Mental Health, that the Lab would be closed for "programmatic" reasons. This decision was conveyed even before the NIMH Board of Scientific Counselors transmitted its Report and without advice from the external reviewers. No social or behavioral scientists sit on the Board of Scientific Counselors. The external review group included sociologists James House, Richard Campbell, and Blair Whelan.

The decision to close the Lab before receiving any recommendations from social scientists involved in the external review and before submission of a report by the Board of Scientific Counselors fails to recognize the Lab's strengths and accomplishments, the need for a strong lab of this type at NIMH, and the value of a decision-making process that takes seriously expert scientific advice. The announcement of this closing followed shortly after reports received last April of the intent to close the NIMH Laboratory of Developmental Psychology in 1995 led so ably by Marian Yarrow.

The Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies was founded in 1951, with John Clausen serving as the first Director. The Lab has had an illustrious track record of social psychological research related to mental health and has been remarkably productive. In addition to Clausen, sociologists affiliated with the Lab include Erving Goffman, Melvin Kohn, Morris Rosenberg, Carmi Schooler, Len Pearlin, Bill Caudill, Elliot Liebow (see obituary in this issue), Joanne Miller, and Karen Miller. Four of these individuals have received the ASA's Section on Social Psychology's Cooley-Mean Award attesting to their contributions.

The ASA learned of the recommendation to close the Lab in July and began fact gathering about this situation. At the ASA Annual Meeting in August, the Association took steps to protest this closing. Leonard Pearlin and Jay Turner for the Sections on Social Psychology and Mental Health, respectively, drafted a resolution for the Business Meeting, which was approved by the membership and forwarded to Council. The ASA Council passed a resolution opposing this closure and urging a reversal (see box). These actions underscore our commitment to follow up aggressively on this issue. Over the past several months, the Lab has been a public affairs priority within the Executive Office. Past Laboratory Director (and 1987 ASA President) Melvin L. Kohn and other sociologists affiliated with the lab have written to object to the decision (see also this page).

Most recently the ASA, along with the Consortium of Social Science Associations, the American Psychological Association, and other social science organizations, wrote directly to Dr. Harold Varmus, Director of the NIH. So that Footnotes readers are fully briefed on the nature of our concerns, this letter is being reprinted in its entirety as part of this "Open Window" column. We continue to advocate for the importance of emphasizing the social aspects of health and disease at NIH (see cover story, page 1). The Intramural Research Program must have a strong social and behavioral science component in an R&D agency truly committed to "putting people first." The treatment of this Lab flies in the face of that priority. We will keep you posted in the pages of Footnotes. To the extent that your specialty areas and



knowledge provide a basis for similar expressions of concern, please let your views be known.—Felice J. Levine

November 3, 1994

Harold E. Varmus, M.D.
Director
National Institutes of Health
9000 Rockville Pike
Building 1 Room 114
Bethesda, MD 20892

Dear Dr. Varmus:

We are writing to express our concern regarding the process currently being used to downsize the Intramural Research Program (IRP) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). We are pleased that you support an IRP of strength and excellence. Knowing of your efforts to ensure an equitable and efficient review process for the extramural program at NIH, we are confident that you will want to guarantee the same for the intramural program. We are writing because recent events at the NIH suggest otherwise.

Specifically, we are concerned about the decision to close the National Institute of Mental Health Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies. This decision suggests little attention to the Lab's history of accomplishment and the need for a strong lab of this type at NIMH. It is our understanding that 1) the decision to close the Lab was made well before the review of the Board of Scientific Counselors was completed; 2) there were no social or behavioral scientists on the Board; 3) the review of the Lab by the ad hoc committee was completely disregarded. These actions raise serious concerns about the review and decision-making process.

Also, we are troubled that the closing of this lab signals a devaluation of social, behavioral, and environmental perspec-

Coleman Honored by Johns Hopkins

by Andrea Sherman, Staffwriter

On October 14, over 75 faculty members, students, and invited guests of the Johns Hopkins University Sociology Department gathered in the graduate seminar room of Morgenthaler Hall to dedicate the recently renovated room to James S. Coleman. Coleman, the founding chairman of the department as well as one of the pioneers in the sociology of education, was on hand to accept this honor and reflect on the history of sociology at Johns Hopkins. The seminar room was made possible by donations from past and present faculty, students, and friends.

In 1959 Dr. Coleman received a \$750,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to establish the Department of Social Relations at Johns Hopkins. Over the next 14 years Dr. Coleman was responsible for some of the most important developments in the department and in the sociology of educa-

tives on health in the IRP. This decision, along with the all but certain closing of the Laboratory of Developmental Psychology, suggest a clear disregard for the social and behavioral sciences as a significant component of intramural science at NIH.

One of the recommendations in the report issued last spring in response to the House Appropriations Committee's request for a review of the IRP, was to "improve the selection and appointment process for the boards of scientific counselors to assure expert membership; ensure that the review of the programs of intramural scientists be more explicit, and that the criteria to evaluate scientific directors be more rigorous." Although you have indicated your general agreement with the advice of the committee, in this case we do not see sufficient evidence that this recommendation has been implemented. In fact, it appears that it has been directly contradicted.

In closing, we urge the following:

- 1) that an immediate review of the decision to close the NIMH Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies be conducted and the results made public;
- 2) that a general reexamination of the processes in place for review of NIH intramural laboratories begin as soon as possible;
- 3) that a clear policy statement be issued informing ad hoc reviewers about the nature and utilization of their service and advice; and
- 4) that the Board of Scientific Counselors include an appropriate number of social and behavioral scientists—not fewer than two.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

American Sociological Association
American Psychological Association
Consortium of Social Science Associations
Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences
Gerontological Society of America
Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research
National Council on Family Relations
Society of Behavioral Medicine

cc: Dr. Michael J. Brownstein, M.D., Ph.D.

Kohn Decries NIH Lab Closing

Reprinted from *Social Psychology Section Newsletter*, November 1994

When I left NIMH in October of 1985 after 33 years in the Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies (the last 25 of them as Chief of the Lab), it was because—and only because—it had become clear that with the Reagan Administration's hostility toward social science, and with NIMH Intramural Research Program being directed by a man who had not the slightest understanding or appreciation of social science research, I could not expect support for the new research endeavors. Carmi Schooler remained in the Lab, as Acting Chief, with minuscule resources but with great determination to keep the Lab alive and to continue doing first-rate research. He did better than that: despite his anomalous situation, and despite scant support from NIMH—but recently with financial support from the National Institute of Aging—he has not only continued and further developed the core research in social structure and personality that we had done together, but also has enlarged his studies of culture, social structure, and personality in Japan, carried out experimental studies of cognitive development, and conducted both experimental and epidemiological research on schizophrenia.

Schooler and the Lab have survived two terms of Reagan Administration hostility to social science, and one term of Bush Administration indifference, as well as the parochial disinterestedness in social science of the NIMH Administration. It is an extreme irony that, with a national Administration that is avowedly sympathetic to social science, with signs that the leadership of the National Institutes of Health (admittedly, with some prodding by Congress) is at long last becoming aware of the potential importance of social science to its research mission, and with New Directors of both the NIMH and its Intramural Research Program soon to be appointed, the Laboratory should now be terminated, just when it should be expanded. Bad Schooler's position (after nine years!) at long last be changed from Acting to permanent Chief. The Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies is the only intramural social science program, not only in the National Institute of Mental Health, but in the entire National Institutes of Health. Is this the time for NIMH to abandon its only intramural social science research program?

Melvin L. Kohn, Professor of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University

ASA Council Resolution on NIMH Laboratory Closing, August 11, 1994

The American Sociological Association deplores the recent decision to close the Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies in the Intramural Research Program of the National Institute of Mental Health. This laboratory has a long and distinguished history of scientific research on the effects of the social environment on mental disorder, and is the only locus for basic sociological research in the Intramural Research Program. The scientific study of the social and economic environments in which people lead their lives is a important to an understanding of their mental health as is research on cells, hormones, and genes; and it is conducted with equal scientific vigor. This decision runs against current trends in recognition of the value of sociological research by government agencies, scientific bodies, and the general public. We urge you to reverse this decision and to restore to the laboratory the resources necessary to bring its research activities to a viable level. To be transmitted to Dr. Harold Varmus, Director, National Institutes of Health.

MFP Celebrates the Past, Anticipates the Future

MFP Celebrates Twenty Years of Accomplishments

by Ramon S. Torrecilha

More than 200 sociologists gathered during the 1994 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles, CA, to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Minority Fellowship Program and to pay tribute to those individuals whose vision, commitment, and efforts made the Program a reality.

1970 marks the year that ASA took action to address the lack of minorities who held a doctorate in sociology. At that time, only 121 African Americans and a handful of Native Americans and Latinos held PhDs in sociology.

The Minority Fellowship Program evolved from a series of resolutions introduced by Professor James Blackwell at the 1970 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. Of special importance was the resolution that called on the Association to establish a fellowship program for members of underrepresented minority groups. Support for the Minority Fellowship Program came from those who understood that the absence of persons of color in the discipline and in the profession impaired our understanding of human societies.

Under the strong leadership of ASA Past-President William Sewell, the 1970-72 ASA Council endorsed the resolution, creating the Minority Fellowship Program. President Sewell appointed Blackwell to head a committee charged with the implementation of the fellowship program. Assisting Blackwell were, among others, Jay Demerath, then ASA's Executive Officer, and Maurice Jackson. Demerath's

efforts were instrumental in securing financial support for the program and Maurice Jackson served as the first ASA Executive Specialist for minorities in December of 1971.

Funding for the Program was secured from the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, Division of Special Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The ASA Minority Fellowship Program broke new ground at the NIMH as well; never before had the NIMH provided support for a professional association to administer one of its programs. At the National Institute of Mental Health, the Minority Fellowship Program earned the support of key individuals whose commitment to training of minority researchers remains unshaken even during an era of limited federal support for research training programs. The MFP program owes a great deal of gratitude to Mary S. Harper, Assistant Chief of the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, James Goodman, Chief of the Division of Special Mental Health Programs, and Kenneth Luterman, Director of Training, Division of Epidemiological and Services Research.

The partnership between ASA and NIMH has been an invaluable one and it extends well beyond the financial support afforded by the National Institute of Mental Health. Continuous communication with NIMH staff, strategic reports, and program documents issued by the NIMH have enhanced ASA's approach for support of direct research, training, and placement of minority students. This partnership has made a tremendous impact on the discipline in general and on the subfield of mental health specifically. Complementing this partnership is the

collaboration of other sociological associations, universities, researchers, and faculty throughout the country who also have assisted the ASA in changing the color of our discipline, and in making our ambitions for the Program an attainable reality. Indeed, during the Program's first 20 years, 306 minority scholars have received funded, 159 have completed the PhD and a great many went on to become national leaders in sociology and in the subfield of mental health. This new generation of sociologists, minority or otherwise, anxiously await for the next 20 years so that we can complete the work initiated 20 years ago.

Special guests and invited speakers attending the 20th anniversary reception for the MFP Program included Dolores Perron, Associate Director for Special Populations, National Institute of Mental Health, Kenneth Luterman, Program Officer and Associate Directors, Division of Epidemiology and Service Research, National Institute of Mental Health, William "Bill" Anderson, Section Head, Division of Civil and Mechanical Systems, National Science Foundation and Former Director, Lionel Maldonado, Professor, California State University at San Marcos and former MFP Director, Robert Newby, President of Association of Black Sociologists, Mary Romero, Chair Latina/o Section, and Rose Brewer, Chair of Racial and Ethnic Minority Section.

"For a fuller account of the history of the Minority Fellowship Program, please refer to James E. Blackwell, 'Historical Development of the Minority Fellowship Program,' presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Atlanta, GA, August 1988. □

students for careers in mental health; attention to supplemental training experiences and specialized workshops; and a stronger role in identifying the best placements and the best matches between fellows' interests, graduate research programs, and mental

health priorities. This enhanced support also reflected NIMH's recognition of the potential contribution of sociologists undertaking research related to HIV/AIDS. □

NIMH Renews MFP with Substantial Growth

by Paula Trubisky, Special Assistant

The National Institute of Mental Health is continuing its support of ASA's Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) for five more years with a substantial increase in support. The total amount of the five-year renewal is \$2,458,955—41% above the last five-year award. "NIMH commitment not only to continue funding the MFP Program but also to a substantial increase in the award level during these times of ever increasing fiscal constraint, is a sign of NIMH's strong confidence in ASA's past performance of the program and its future directions," said ASA Executive Officer, Felice J. Levine.

For more than 20 years, the ASA's Minority Fellowship Program has supported the development and training of sociologists of color to pursue and excel in scientific careers in mental health and mental illness. While the MFP Program has enjoyed success, ASA is not complacent in recognizing the challenges to and the need to identify new strategies for training minority sociologists in mental health. "In our renewal request, ASA incorporated several new programmatic features to further enhance the recruitment, placement, training, mentoring, and networking of these students into mental health careers," said Ramon Torrecilha, immediate past director and current consultant to ASA's MFP Program.

New programmatic features include: an increase duration of support from a maximum of three years to up to five years; a more intensive effort through many networks to identify highly qualified minority

New MFP Fellows Announced

The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) is currently supporting 40 Fellows. The Selection Committee met in early February, 1993, and from a pool of 100 applicants, eighteen (18) students were awarded Fellowships for the 1994-95 year. Congratulations to:

Lionel Cantu, University of California, Irvine
 Chequita Collins, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
 Clarendia Phillips, University of Illinois, Urbana,
 Brent D. Terry, Howard University, Washington, DC
 Tracy F. Tolbert, University of Southern California
 Alex Trillo, SUNY Stony Brook, New York
 Liming Liu, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
 Edith W. C. Chen, UCLA
 Shondra Nash, University of Kentucky, Lexington
 Lisa Sun-Hee Park, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois
 Donna M. Peters, New School For Social Research, New York
 Sheila V. Page-Edwards, University of Oregon, Eugene
 Vinita G. Witt, University of South Carolina, Columbia
 Gordon Knowles, University of Hawaii, Manoa
 Marion A. Harris, State University of New York, Albany
 Karin A. Juan, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
 Marcia Esparza, Columbia, New York
 Xiaodan Zhang, Columbia, New York

The deadline for the 1995 competition is December 31, 1994 (see announcement on page 16). Funds for the MFP are provided by the Division of Epidemiology and Services Research at the National Institute of Mental Health, Sociological Associations and ASA member contributions. □

NIMH Information Via Fax

by Andrew Sherman, Staffwriter

The National Institute of Mental Health recently introduced an automatic FAX retrieval service called MENTAL HEALTH FAX4U to assist in disseminating information on mental health to clinicians, practitioners, researchers, and the general public.

MENTAL HEALTH FAX4U is a fully automated fax-on-demand system providing 24 hour service to any caller. It is particularly useful for sociologists seeking information on support opportunities for grants in mental health research. Behavioral Science Track Award for Rapid Transition (B/START), an award that provides seed funds for previously unfunded investigators, and Dissertation Research Grants in Child and Adolescent Development are just two examples of the many informative grants programs on line. Other online information includes general information on programs and research training as well as professional publications and reports. The MENTAL HEALTH FAX4U contents list are updated on the first Monday of each month as new documents and other information are included.

The system works when callers dial MENTAL HEALTH FAX4U from their fax machine then request a listing on any number of subjects ranging from bipolar disorders to information on obtaining grants for research. The caller enters in a six digit code and the information is automatically sent back to their fax machine. The number to call for a listing of the topics is 301-443-5158. This call must be made from a fax machine in order for it to work.

The NIMH supports research at universities and other facilities who undertake individual research project grants, collaborative and cooperative grants, research development grants, and fellowship and career development awards. Sociologists have received support across all programmatic area that relate to the sociology of mental health and disease. For more information on this and other programs sponsored by the NIMH please call Joan Abell, Chief, Information Resources and Inquiries branch at (301) 443-4513. □

NIH Raises Stipend Levels

The National Institutes of Health raised stipend levels to all individuals receiving support through institutional or individual National Research Service Awards, including Minority Access to Research Career and Career Opportunities in Research institutional research grants. The increase in stipend support comes after many years battling to make NIH stipends competitive with other federal research stipends.

This increase directly effects ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) supported through the National Institute of Mental Health. Starting with the 1994 - 1995 MFP recipients, stipends are increasing to \$10,008 per year from \$8,800. This is the first increase in the award in three years. □

Committee to Review ASA Certification Program

by John M. Kennedy, Center for Survey Research, Indiana University

The 1984 Council approved the concept of ASA involvement in certification, as per a recommendation from the Ad Hoc Committee on Certification which outlined a review procedure for PhD and MA sociologists. The certification program was launched in 1986, with specializations at the PhD level in Demography, Law and Social Control, Medical Sociology, Organizational Analysis, Social Policy and Evaluation Research, and Social Psychology. At the MA level, the specialization was designated as "Applied Social Research Specialist."

The purpose cited in the original report was to "provide an additional qualification that will assist our graduates in dealing with the pressures of a highly competitive job market, without adversely affecting academics or other sociologists

who are not certified". Those who passed the various review processes (exams, references, required hours of supervised experience, etc.) were to carry the title of "certified sociologist." Brochures were prepared and the new program received considerable coverage over the years in *Footnotes* and other association newsletters. Separate MA and PhD committees were established with a complex structure of exams and application procedures.

In 1990, the then Oversight Committee on PhD Certification undertook the Council-mandated three-year review and concluded that the program was underutilized but should continue. Only 62 individuals had successfully completed the certification process, nearly half of whom were members of some branch of the Certification Committee (including many who were "certified" as part of the start-up process). Another 64 persons had inquired about the program but had not

applied. The Oversight Committee recommended simplifying the structure, increasing visibility of ASA support for the program, increasing publicity, and reconsidering the requirements for certification.

Council in August 1991 was asked to make changes in the MA Certification Program and was told at the time that there were few applications. Instead of making changes, Council requested further review and analysis of the ASA Program, including the meaningfulness of the certification testing measures.

In 1992, the Master's Certification Program Committee was subsumed under the Oversight Committee because of continuing low demand for MA-level certification. The MA Committee had concluded that: "...certification as a sociologist is being handled by the receipt of an MA or PhD. There may be value in certification of Practical Specialties, however the

Sociological Practice Association is doing a good job of that for clinical practitioners..."

The combined committee (which included several specialization sub-committees) was then allowed to dwindle as members cycled off. With Council's approval, it was reconstituted as the Committee on Certification and Licensure (CCL).

This fall, the CCL will review both programs with the goal of having recommendations ready for the January 1995 Council meeting. ASA members who wish to submit written comments on the Certification Program should contact John Kennedy, kennedyj@sociology.soc.indiana.edu; kennedyj@indiana.edu; or Center for Survey Research, Indiana University, 1022 E. 3rd Street, Bloomington, IN 47405 by November 1, 1994. □

Honors Program Celebrates 21st Year in Los Angeles

by David Bills, University of Iowa

The Honors Program of the American Sociological Association has completed its 21st and possibly best year with an exhausting but satisfying week at the ASA convention in Los Angeles. Nearly 60 new members and several returning members participated in a range of activities sponsored by the Program while also sampling virtually all of the broader ASA programs. Honors students worked collaboratively and enthusiastically, and came away with a stronger sense of themselves as sociologists.

The Honors Program began in 1974 as a teaching demonstration for introductory sociology under the direction of John Shope. Under the subsequent leadership of Bill Brown and Burton Wright and the continuing support of the ASA, the program has matured to the point that it is now an important part of both the annual meetings and the careers of the students participating in it. The commitment is to help socialize new members into sociology by providing a rich set of experiences at the annual meeting and beyond.

The students learned about the structure and operation of the ASA from Felice Levine, who, along with Janet Billson, Carla Howery, and the ASA Membership Committee, has continued to provide important support to the program. Many people generously gave their time to the students. They included Earl Babbie (whose many contributions to the Program were acknowledged by the students with an honorary membership in the Honors Program Student Association), Duane Dukes, Richard Hessler, William Anderson, and many more. I particularly want to thank ASA President William Gamson for his open discussion with the students, and the various ASA sections who contributed generously to the program.

Honors students themselves, organized as the Honors Program Student Association, do the bulk of the planning for the meetings. The HPSA benefited this year from the very able leadership of President Tonya Smith (now of the University of North Carolina), Vice-President Liz LaFrance (University of Connecticut), and too many more to mention here. Working with these students is a privilege.

Students came to the Honors Program this year from throughout the United States, although there was less international representation than we have had in past years. Many of the students participated in paper sessions or roundtables sponsored by the Honors Program. A benefit of this, of course, is that students begin to establish a place in a network of colleagues who are at

similar points in their careers. Past students in the program have often described to me how enduring these relationships have been. Planning for the 1995 Washington, D.C. meetings began well before the 1994 meetings ended. The new officers of the Honors Program Student Association, who will organize this planning, include: President Joe Hay, McMaster University; Vice President Lisa Rashotte, University of Arizona; Treasurer Jeff Cornett, University of Georgia; Secretary Amy Blasen, Luther College.

Who should apply to the Honors Program? The Los Angeles cohort was a diverse group from a wide range of institutions. Formally, applicants are either seniors

or graduate students, but students in more nontraditional settings, such as community colleges or the private and non-profit sectors, have been important members of the Program, and are always invited to apply. I hope to select students for the 1995 meetings who will make lasting contributions to sociology and to society, in both academic and applied settings.

Students who are interested in applying or faculty who wish to nominate students can receive more information from David Bills, N491 Lindquist Center, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-5366; fax (319) 335-5386; david-bills@uiowa.edu. □

Qualitative Data Analysis Workshop Draws Full House in Los Angeles

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

Sociologist Lyn Richards of LaTrobe University, Melbourne, Australia, looked at her watch at 9 a.m., Wednesday, August 3, as she began ASA's Pre-Conference Skill-Building Workshop, Managing Mountains of Words: Qualitative Data Analysis Using the NUD*IST Computer Program. For the "mother of NUD*IST," a software program that enables the user to bring qualitative data files into some semblance of logical control, it was mid-afternoon on Thursday. For two days, in spite of jet lag and lack of sleep, Richards led 15 participants through a rigorous training session on the distinctive differences between qualitative and quantitative data, how to manage qualitative data files, and how to work with NUD*IST.

In addition to her position in the Department of Sociology at LaTrobe, Richards is also Director of Research for the university's Qualitative Solutions and Research Center. Kristen Auger, of Learning Profiles (a division of OMNI Research and Training, Littleton, CO), NUD*IST Project Director responsible for distribution of the program in North America, and Melanie Hartman, also of Learning Profiles, served as co-trainers. The training workshop was held in a new, state-of-the-art computer lab at the University of Southern California, through the generosity of the USC Department of Sociology.

NUD*IST allows the user to build cate-

gories, sub-categories, and sub-categories, ad infinitum; to search and mark data files according to categories; and to write text notes. The program simultaneously displays the architecture of one's coding structure on screen in order to help the user know where in the structure he or she is working.

An interdisciplinary group of participants included: Cynthia D. Anderson, North Carolina State University; Joel Hektner, NORC; Arnold Arluke, Northeastern University; Billie Hughes, Phoenix College; David Booth, University of Windsor; Shelley Hughes, The Fielding Institute; Lisa A. Conboy, University of Massachusetts-Amherst; Margaret Imle, Portland; Eloise Dunlap, National Development and Research Institute; Alberto Godenzi, Durham, NC; Raymond C. Maietta, State University of New York-Stony Brook; Ali Manwar, National Development and Research Institute; Shelly Potts, Arizona State University; Ann Meyer, California State University-Hayward; Helen Shoemaker, California State University-Hayward; Tri Van Nguyen, La Salle University; Blaine Stevenson, Central Michigan University; Mustafa Ozcan, Clarke College; and USC graduate student and lab assistant, Mohan V. Chankath.

The pre-conference skill-building workshop in Washington next August may focus on Conflict Resolution; watch *Footnotes* for details. □

Teaching Endowment Fund Benefits from Evening at La Golondria

by Janet Mancini Billson

Flamenco and folk dancers, spicy food, and good company made the Annual Meeting especially memorable for those who attended the Teaching Endowment Fund (TEF) fund-raiser this year. Dinner at Casa La Golondrina, the first Mexican restaurant in Los Angeles, replaced the traditional TEF cruise. Jose Calderon of Pomona College, this year's excursion planner, took the group of over 40 sociologists for a stroll through El Pueblo de Los Angeles, a well-preserved district brimming with Mexican culture, history, and music. The open market, filled with vendors and small cafes, led to a cool plaza encircled by palm trees and statues commemorating the contributions of some of the city's early founders.

Committee on Teaching Chairperson, Dona Fletcher of Sinclair Community College, helped host the festivities. The dinner honored the late Hans O. Mauksch, who launched many of ASA's teaching activities, including the TEF. His widow, Roberta, received a special tribute from the Committee.

The Teaching Endowment Fund was initiated during the 1970s as part of the ASA Projects on Teaching as a source of funding for small grants for teaching-related projects. ASA has embraced the TEF as part of its Academic and Professional Affairs Program.

In recent years, the TEF has received contributions from individual ASA members, from the Section on Undergraduate Education, and from fund raising activities of the Teaching Resources Group. TEF funds projects that are too small for major funding sources. Proposals can include demonstration projects, research, curriculum innovation, conferences and training, and development of visual and written materials. The Committee on Teaching Committee makes funding decisions; the maximum grant award for a single project is \$500. Watch *Footnotes* during early 1995 for an announcement of application guidelines and deadline (usually July 1). Donations to the TEF can be sent directly to ASA/TEF—and be sure not to miss next year's TEF night! It's guaranteed to be a highlight of the Annual Meeting in Washington. □



International News and Notes

Faculty Cite Benefits of International Student Internships

Immersion in Nicaraguan Society

Johannes P. Van Vugt, St. Mary's College (CA)

In January of this year I took 13 students with me to experience life in a developing nation—one whose society and infrastructure had been devastated by the infamous Contra war. I write this article hoping to solicit other groups that are interested in having this experience—a promise I made to our hosts. After the election of the UNO conservative coalition in 1990 and the concomitant loss of the Sandinista revolutionary vanguard, interest and investment in Nicaragua has declined. Besides being an eye-opener for my students from a predominantly upper-middle class, white, suburban background, our stay was a boon to the local economy with an infusion of

over \$5,000.

Because of my experience conducting field research in Nicaragua in 1985, initiated through the now defunct Nuevo Instituto de Centroamérica (NICA), I had the contacts to set up a thorough one month immersion program for my group. All expenses were less than \$1,500, including airfare (arranged by Travel One), Spanish classes, guest lectures, accommodation, food, ground transport, and spending money. Such a deal!

I made arrangements through the Nicaraguan community organization (*El Movimiento Comunal*), in Esteli, a town in north central Nicaragua which was often embroiled in fighting in the revolution and contra war. The community movement, the most vital national movement today, works to provide shelter, potable water, latrines, and basic health care for poor neighborhoods, at reintegrating former contras into the community,

and defending the gains of the revolution.

Each group member was placed with a working class poor family which characteristically has open fire cooking and an out house. This enabled full immersion, not only in Spanish but in the culture of our host families. Breakfast, lunch and dinner were enjoyed with our host families, as well as spare time, particularly in the evenings. In the mornings Spanish lessons were given by teachers trained in teaching Spanish to English speakers. On site placement tests divided us into beginner, intermediate and advanced classes. (The region's teachers are seeking someone experienced in teaching English as second language.)

Afternoons were spent attending lectures, on tours or doing volunteer work. All of these can be tailored to the visiting group by the community movement. We requested a broad range of lectures, from the political and reli-

gious right to the left, on agriculture, education, health care, women and history. As a professor of anthropology/sociology, I gave additional classes on participant observation and interviewing and assigned exercises in these. These assignments, together with a daily journal and a grade given by the Spanish instructors, made for the students' final grades.

We chose to spend three weeks in Esteli so that we could come to know a people and our families. The final week of our stay was split evenly between a rest in a Pacific beach town, touring Masaya, Grenada and Lake Nicaragua (including souvenir shopping), and Managua. Our ground transportation and accommodations in Managua were provided by the Center for Global Education.

The group members used their journals to write a joint article that was published in local newspapers. All reported that the greatest advantage of their stay was living with individual families. This total immersion has an enormous advantage over whirlwind tours accompanied by hotel accommodations. The price is one such advantage, but the priceless advantage was becoming a member of a "third world" family, the majority of the world's population, attending their functions, sharing in their lives. From them we learned joy amidst the struggle for daily existence; an experience which gave us perspective on our lives as we returned to the U.S. There was not a dry eye among our group, nor our host families, upon our parting.

We have much to learn from them. I invite all inquiries and will be happy to help any group which wishes to set up such a program.

Johannes P. Van Vugt is Associate Professor of Anthropology/Sociology at St. Mary's College, Moraga, CA 94575 and author of *Democratic Organization For Social Change: Latin American Christian Base Communities And Literacy Campaigns* (Westport CT: Bergin & Garvey, 1991).

Rich Collaboration in the Caribbean

Harriet Miller, Framingham State University

I have just returned from Trinidad and Tobago after a most productive and enjoyable semester as a Visiting Lecturer in the Sociology Department of the University of the West Indies in St. Augustine as a Fulbright Scholar in the Caribbean Regional Lecturing Program. After 25 years of teaching Sociology at Framingham State College, it was a challenge to adjust my teaching style to a more formal "British" style. It was my pleasure to work with Rhoda Reddock, Maureen Cain, Nasser Mustapha, Brian Alleyne, and Ramesh Deosaran. It was also a special privilege to meet and talk with Lloyd Braithwaite, professor emeritus, who comes up to his office every morning. He has a razor sharp memory for describing sociologists and anthropologists he worked with over his long career teaching and studying about the Caribbean. I gave lectures in Industrial Sociology, Principles of Sociology, Penal Practice, Modern Sociology Theory, Caribbean Anthropology, and Sociology of Education courses as well as a seminar for graduate students and for the Women and Gender Development Group.

I have returned home with an appreciation for Caribbean studies and an interdisciplinary perspective for approaching such studies. After living and learning in Trinidad, I know now in a way I never knew before that the U.S. is not the center of the world; in fact "down there" I felt more at "the crossroads" of the world rather than at the periphery—more connected to Africa, Asia, Latin America, and even Europe than was possible in Massachusetts, USA. □

Changes in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union

Academic Entrepreneurship During Transformation of the Institutions of Science in Russia

Victor Voronkov and Miles McNall

I spent six months, from June to December of 1993, conducting sociological research in St. Petersburg, Russia, as the guest of the Independent Institute of Social Research. The enormous difficulties facing my Russian colleagues in the context of a crisis in institutional science in Russia and the struggles they face in attempting to establish independent non-state research institutions made a deep impression on me. At my request, the director of the Independent Institute of Social Research, Victor Voronkov, wrote the following article as a "case study" in academic entrepreneurship—an eye-on new phenomenon in Russian academia. I translated the article from the Russian.—Miles McNall

The Crisis of Institutional Science

As is well known, the overwhelming majority of research in the social sciences was conducted in the institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. In the course of the last few decades the Academy had become a conservative, bureaucratized "ministry" of science, with a feudal structure and hierarchical subordination. It could not and did not want to adapt itself to the new conditions of a changing society.

The institutional crisis of Soviet science became apparent in the process of the disintegration of the U.S.S.R. in the context of a deepening economic crisis. The nascent market placed under doubt the budgetary support of science, thanks to which a huge surplus army of workers sat idle in Soviet scientific establishments, although on meager rations.

A sharp curtailment of budgetary financing put these same scientists and each institute in a difficult position. Those who presently work in the sciences constitute the lowest-paid part of the population. The funding of expenditures for research, communication, travel, and publication is constantly being curtailed. The Academy is practically incapable of helping scientists, who face the threat of dismissal, a reduction in pay, or long unpaid leave.

Scientific Entrepreneurship

Nearly all researchers find themselves facing a choice. Many, especially the young, have left science for other fields, predominantly business. The number of those who are seeking and finding work abroad pending an

improvement in the conditions of scientific activity in Russia continues to grow. Since the beginning of the 1990s, scientists, both in groups and as individuals, have attempted to create non-state research organizations where it would be possible to continue work on their scientific projects in more tolerable conditions. Scientific entrepreneurship and the management of science—completely new concepts for Russia—are entering into the lives of academics.

Sociologists are particularly active in scientific entrepreneurship. In their eyes, cardinal changes are occurring in society, giving birth to entirely new phenomena. Old institutions do not provide the possibility for conducting efficient research or reacting flexibly to transformational processes. A cumbersome and sluggish bureaucratic system of scientific planning together with a lack of resources for research has caused the emergence of new research organizations in the area of sociology.

Unfortunately, the traditions of Soviet sociology and market conditions have led to the appearance of a number of research centers which are occupied nearly exclusively with the study of public opinion, and work more in the political than the scientific realm. As it turns out, the internal scientific market is such that the most money is to be earned in the industry of mass surveys and marketing. Many such groups, in attempting to mitigate funding problems, have made themselves dependent on various social, party, and state organizations, and on the political situation as a whole. One result is the "party spiritedness" (*Partiinost*) of sociology, which has been customary for Russian researchers, the majority of whom have had research experience in Soviet sociology. The differences, however, are substantial: previously sociologists served one party, but now science has become "multiparty."

The Case of the Independent Institute of Social Research

The Institute of Independent Social Research in St. Petersburg (henceforth the Center) has, since its founding in 1991, set for itself the following goals: to take part in the world scientific realm and to compete or cooperate on an equal basis with western scientists. We created our institute three years ago, not even imagining what kinds of difficulties we might anticipate. We had neither capital, equipment, premises, nor international ties. The founders of the Center had no experience in the management of science, and no experience in administrative work. We had no conception of scientific entrepreneurship in general or its prospects in the context of a transitional period. We all had experience conducting

sociological research in the Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Many of us were members of the Sociology of Social Movements Sector of the Institute and had been participants in political movements during *Perestroika*.

Challenges of Academic Entrepreneurship

Concrete difficulties took many forms. First of all, support from the state or banks was out of the question. According to the law, our only possible legal status was that of a commercial organization with all the consequences. After a long process of registration, accompanied by humiliation and the indispensable bribes of an infinity of bureaucrats, we became indistinguishable for the state from all other for-profit commercial enterprises, occupied with buying and selling.

Funding agencies, which have only just begun their activity in Russia, also could not render us any support. According to Russian law, we could receive official status only as a commercial organization. In connection with this status it was profitable for the government to smother us with extortionate taxes.

On the internal market there is little demand for research if it does not deal directly with immediate political questions. In reality, there is no demand or funding available for serious research, and no serious clients, insofar as in the Russian tradition "the authorities know everything." One may find funding for research on public opinion, but this barely counts as sociology.

One of the main hindrances is the customary "socialist" style of work, characterized by unreliability and untrustworthiness. It expresses itself as much in client-executor relations as in the complications of internal business relations. Thus we have had the experience of conducting research at the order of local authorities and have received payment after several months, by which time inflation has turned it to dust. There have been instances when the client has failed to pay us anything. To seek justice given the present conditions is completely senseless. The problem of corruption is as much a problem of organized crime as of the authorities.

Researchers are plagued by problems of a purely political character. Thus, one of our young colleagues at the Center was summoned to the regional department of the Ministry of Security of Russia (MBR—descendant of the KGB) where she was offered regular payment to work as an informant on the activities of the Center. During the conversation, MBR investigators displayed enviable knowledge of the problems being studied by the Center. Parallel-

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ing this, we began to experience difficulty in receiving information necessary for a study of the process of adaptation of those discharged from the Russian Army. It is apparent that, continuing the traditions of their predecessors, coercive institutions like the MBR are attempting to control independent sociologists in the study of social problems. They oppose the objective study of ethnic conflicts, the position of social minorities, and the problems of the military-industrial complex, all of which are priorities for our Center.

The Public and the Private

The office of our Center was at first a one-room apartment where I (the Director of the Center) lived with my wife, sociologist Elena Zdravomyslova. She has for a long time consciously avoided "family entrepreneurship" (that is, giving the private life of the family over to the scientific enterprise). This way of life, which made it difficult to distinguish the personal from the public, had equally destructive effects on business as it did on private relations. Nevertheless, as our experience demonstrates, the first steps of scientific entrepreneurship demand a special, nearly family-like solidarity.

The Struggle for Recognition

Finally, we have made use of our academic contacts and affiliations for promoting the activities of the Center. The majority of the staff at the Center still remain on staff at the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. This is not accidental. For some, the Academy still represents a definite guarantee for the future; all of us use its informational base and network. Simultaneously we invest a large amount of resources in the fight for the international recognition of the Center. It is difficult to compete on the scientific market with the old monsters of institutional science and the politically engaged centers. Nevertheless, we strive to use international contacts, to publish in foreign journals, and to take part in conferences, which make for comparatively inexpensive advertising for the Center. We invite and facilitate the work of western doctoral candidates, with whom the scientific establishment is not inclined to cooperate. They do not even provide official invitations to Russia, which are necessary for receiving a visa. "From graduate students and students you don't get much, but the troubles with them are more than enough"—thus reason representatives of the administration of the sociological establishment, not, of course, without justification.

The Need for International Cooperation

We adhere to a different strategy. We must come to the sober realization that at present western scientists could scarcely conduct a single empirical investigation without the mediation of Russian sociologists. Researchers of Russia in the West (former Sovietologists) are presently also in a crisis situation. They are forced to become sociologists, and grants for research on the countries of the former socialist bloc are becoming more scarce. Research on an enemy superpower was funded much more lavishly. On account of their mutual interests, joint projects are the sole prospects both for researchers of Russia in the West and for Russian sociologists. Precisely because of such a situation, we have found colleagues in Germany who have become interested in joint work and have helped find funding for some of our projects.

Joint work presents us with a number of problems, including those of a psychological character. We try to conduct our work in such a way that Russian sociologists serve not just as informants on the realities of Russian life or as cheap scientific labor, but also as active participants in the theoretical discourse on various problems, acting on an equal rather than an apprentice basis with our western colleagues.

Having received some support from the Berhof Fund (Berlin), we were able to acquire our first computers and various other kinds of equipment. We organized an information service which prepares excerpts from 30 newspa-

per subscriptions. In part, funding from individual grants were used for the creation of the Center's infrastructure. We began to invite to work in the Center the more interesting sociology students who had no chance of finding work in institutional science under the condition of the economic crisis.

Finally, we had the intention of renting an office. It quickly became clear that we could not compete on an equal footing in the battle for premises with commercial enterprises. We simply could not afford the huge bribes for bureaucrats. We got lucky, however. An apartment broker known to one of our sociologists found an inexpensive four-room apartment as an office. By investing all of our personal resources, and the salaries of our colleagues, we gathered together half of the money required (the other half was temporarily invested by a German colleague). At present our future office is under renovation, which will cost us one-third of the purchase price of the apartment. We feel fortunate, but have no idea how we will pay our debts, or how we will be able to buy furniture.

Prospects

Our research prospects are also far from clear. At first, just to survive, we had to undertake research on the most varied topics, from the fulfillment of orders from the Ministry of Transportation to the study of the homeless. Each of our scientists has his or her own research priorities, but they all in one way or another revolve around the study of crises or the consequences of a transition in economic and political relations, as we move toward a new political economy. There is a corresponding area of sociology in the West; the study of social problems. Investigators are studying emergent social groups, some of which are paying the highest price for the process of reformation.

What is needed for effective work at the Center in the future? The most important thing that will help us is optimism. It is apparent that a bright future and stability, seemingly necessary for the development of science, including its new organizational structures, is not foreseeable. What supports us in our "faith in our hopeless affairs" (a traditional Russian joke)? It appears that this optimism is of ideological origin. It is implicated in the pathos of a battle for a new civil society, for new non-state structures, which are necessary for the irreversibility of the transformations in Russia.

Democracy and Sociology in Transition: Insight into Croatia and Culture

by Nina L. Aleksi, Program Assistant, Academic and Professional Affairs Program

ASA recently welcomed a visit from sociologist Zarko Paic of Ivancic-Grad, Croatia. Paic, a Croatian delegate to the International Freedom Foundation, came to the United States as a participant in the "Young Leaders in Transition" program sponsored by the Croatian Democracy Project. With offices based in both Washington, DC, and Zagreb, Croatia, the Project seeks to assist the Republic of Croatia in the development of a democratic and pluralistic society. The Project's "Young Leaders in Transition Program" brought young intellectuals and leaders of political parties from Eastern Europe to learn about the United States. Although Paic himself does not affiliate himself with any political party, he came as a sociologist and writer with a special interest in establishing ties to foreign sociological associations such as the ASA.

Having completed a Master's degree specializing in Post-Modern Culture, Paic now teaches adults at Open University in his hometown of Ivancic-Grad. Because no Croatian university confers doctoral degrees in sociology per se, Paic plans to complete his education by obtaining a political science doctorate focusing on the sociology of culture. He is particularly interested in the reconstruction of cultural life

and economic development of Croatia. His book, *Life at the End of the Century: The Twilight of the European Mind*, A.D. 1992 (Zagreb, Croatia, 1993), discusses the "very confusing situation in Europe" and the situation in the former Yugoslavia through a series of short essays.

Paic describes the current state of both daily life and sociology during a difficult time of war with the Serbians and of transition from communism to democracy. "War," he explains, "has had consequences for everyday life." Paic himself served in the Croatian army for six months. In September, Serbian troops attacked Paic's hometown, killing three children. He explains that many children become orphans as their parents are killed on the streets. Although Croatia has attempted to implement democratic values such as freedom of speech, a complete transition to democracy has been impossible because of the war. Paic said that "young people are desperate because they can not express everything they want." Unlike Paic, his friends and uncles had no opportunity to attend school. Due to lack of money, very few students attend Open University, which is staffed 50 percent by volunteers. Because the war has created such a poor economy, however, the Croatian government has no financial resources to solve the country's many problems, including access to education.

While emphasizing that he neither belongs to a political party nor takes a clear position on the war, Paic suggests an explanation for the conflict as a Croatian sociologist of culture. First, Paic explains the social foundations of the country. In the former Yugoslavia, "people lived together" in an ethno-cultural heterogeneity of Croats, Serbs, and Muslims. Inter-marriages were common. Paic's wife, in fact, is Serbian. According to Paic, "no cultural differences exist but national leaders say there are many." The current struggle for purity and cultural homogeneity through "ethnic cleansing" results from the political foundations of the war, that is, the struggle between communism and democracy.

Paic explains that "communism has a national face" as the former Communist political elite in Croatia did not make democratic policy a priority. Despite this fact, "the young generation is now conscious that Croatia must implement democratic values on a political and social level." Now, all the social sciences and humanities are experiencing this transition to democracy.

Despite the war, sociologists still meet in Zagreb through the Croatian Democracy Project and other organizations. They gather to discuss social and ethnic problems and public opinion. They read Social Investigations, a journal which contains translations of articles from the American Sociological Review. "IRMO" (the Institute for Development and International Relations) is a private research organization started by the University of Zagreb and the Croatian Chamber of Commerce; it seeks to formulate plans for Croatia's national development by studying its international economic and political status. IRMO also serves as the focal point for a program called Culturelink, which provides a network for receiving and disseminating research, information, and documentation of cultural development, policies, and life.

Paic shared an outline of a major study currently underway on the sociology of culture in Croatia. The outline, entitled *Cultural Capital and the Development Strategy of Croatia*, states that analytical application of cultural capital to the development of Croatian society is extremely important "because urgent and efficient mobilization of natural and human resources of our country is imperative. The overall strategy and policy of the country's renewal and modernization must be carefully considered and planned." Clearly, this study recognizes the importance of sociology in providing useful information beneficial to the long term development plan of Croatia during its transition to democracy.

Despite the turmoil he faces in Croatia, Paic states, "I will be very satisfied when you have the opportunity to visit my beautiful country."

Waiting for a Miracle: Sociologists Help Run Underground University in Former Yugoslavia

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

"People can do such destruction to each other, but they can also sometimes do miracles," says Agim Hyseni, once a professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Pristina, Kosovo province, which sits near Albania just inside the borders of what used to be Yugoslavia. Hyseni now helps run the "department" out of his home as part of an underground educational system. He and hundreds of sociologists are working a major miracle as war, occupation, and ethnic conflict disrupt the lives of their students. A medical sociologist by training, Hyseni also serves as founding president of the Union of Education, Science, and Culture of Kosovo.

Populated primarily by ethnic Albanians, since World War II Kosovo had been an autonomous province with a constitution, parliament, and veto power in the parliament of the former Yugoslavia. Now, with the province's formal educational system suspended by the Serbs, Hyseni and others have created a shadow system in private homes for over 400,000 students.

"It's a very strange way to teach," Hyseni reflects, "but we don't have another possibility for normal working conditions. The majority of students sit on the floor. We have problems with health for both students and teachers—40 to 45 students in one small living room!" In spite of the hardships and the lack of fiscal, physical, or curricular resources, the "university" still gives degrees and administers the system out of kitchens, living rooms, and basements.

On a recent visit to Washington sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers, Hyseni described the situation in Kosovo. The formal educational system, conducted in the Serbian language, employs about 2,000 Serb teachers. The shadow system, conducted in the Albanian language, thrives under the guidance of about 22,000 Albanian teachers who hold classes at all levels, from first grade through university. At the university level, 20,000 university students learn from 1,000 teachers, including over 100 sociologists in Pristina alone. Another 200 sociologists work as active teachers of sociology in all of Kosovo. The shadow system serves 300,000 students at the elementary level and 100,000 at the secondary level. Albanian-Kosovans contribute three to five per cent of their monthly income toward educating young people. Albanian workers from Kosovo who escape to other countries continue to send back a portion of their earnings. "With this money we are able only to help the teachers, not to pay them," Hyseni explains.

In stark contrast to its semi-autonomous past, today approximately ten percent of the Kosovan population—Serbs and Montenegrins—control the other 90 percent with the help of the Serbian police and para-military forces. Hyseni describes a nightmarish political situation that ultimately resulted in the Serbs banning ethnic Albanians from the public school system: "Since 1988 in Serbia you have unification of nationalists and the hard structure of communist ideology. They want to win another dictatorship of nationalists playing in the work card [guise] of nationalists." Power and conflict are inextricably mixed, Hyseni argues, because only by creating constant conflicts can dictatorial regimes stay in power.

Hyseni calls the situation a form of "cultural cleansing—you are outlawed because of your national origin." Kosovo's population of over 2,000,000 has dropped in the last two years because of the refugee flight to other countries. According to Hyseni, the majority of ethnic Albanians who lose their jobs must seek status as economic refugees, although in fact they have been dismissed for "political reasons." Males over 18 constitute a disproportionate

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percentage of refugees since they can be conscribed for front line service in Bosnia or Croatia.

"The Serbs are colonizing Kosovo," Hyseni observes, adding that Kosovans have experienced chemical poisoning similar to that used in Iraq against the Kurds: "The repression intensified in June [1994] with threats to kill teachers and their families or to put them in prison. The police have beaten people for 24 hours at a time. A principal, a teacher, and a pupil have already been killed. They are still using pupils as blackmail for the political process in Kosovo," he claims: "Recently they ordered one young girl to swallow a notebook—this is not the first time for such incidents!"

Beyond teaching students under trying pedagogical circumstances, sociologists play another unique role in this war-ravaged country. They use sociological understandings of intergroup and interpersonal relations to avoid conflict between Serbs and ethnic Albanians. "We are provoked every day" in one way or another, says Hyseni. Even minor incidents can escalate into deadly confrontations. Teachers hold an informal authority that can dissuade students from reacting to provocation, but Hyseni notes that educators across the disciplines seek the advice of sociologists resolving conflicts.

They also recognize sociologists for their organization-building experience and consider them critical allies in developing the innovative union of educators, scientists, and cultural workers, not to mention organizing teaching protests at all levels. Sociologists in Kosovo try to improve solidarity levels, cooperate with national and international institutions in foreign countries, and solicit financial support for curriculum materials and books. Over a thousand teachers have fled for Paris and other European cities, including a few sociologists who continue to raise funds for the shadow educational system.

On the basis of reports from educators like Hyseni, UNESCO (a branch of the United Nations) has suspended Yugoslavia from its membership and has invited Hyseni to speak at the organization's headquarters on behalf of the teachers. UNESCO has agreed to place high priority on helping solve the educational, scientific, and cultural problems in Kosovo. It has also agreed to work closely with Education International (EI), an international professional association with offices in Brussels and Washington. EI's President, Mary Futrell, Professor of Education at George Washington University in Washington, DC, and former president of the National Education Association, reportedly is cooperating with UNESCO.

Hyseni asks that other American organizations play an active role with UNESCO on this issue. His goal is to de-politicize the educational process by "finding modern solutions that will allow ethnic Albanians to go back to the school premises, and all other issues to be solved by dialogue." He adds that because "Serbia also has large difficulties," the cause might be successful in the not-too-distant future.

Humanitarian organizations such as Mother Theresa, Caritas, and the International Red Cross donate some food and clothing, but not educational supplies or books. Unions and other organizations in Germany have raised 120,000 deutschmarks for the shadow system, and the Austrian Ministry of Education and Arts gave school materials and 50,000 deutschmarks. Educational associations in Israel, Norway, Holland, France, and the United States—including the National Education Association (NEA) and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT)—have also rallied to the cause. Sociologists in the U.S. can contact NEA (Joanne Eide, 202-833-4000) or AFT (Helen Toth, 202-879-4448) for further information. The AFT is trying to set up training programs in conflict resolution and teaching, but gaining access to the country or bringing teachers out for training have proved difficult, according to Helen Toth.

Funds send students during the summer

months to universities in Albania, Macedonia, or Germany. German professors visit Kosovo for two months to give students a boost in German-language courses. Hyseni welcomes similar possibilities for student enrichment in other countries and would like to arrange exchanges, cooperative research projects, international seminars, or "any project that will support our department and the university in general." Can he make such arrangements under the circumstances? Says Toth, who has worked with these educators for over two years, "Hyseni and his colleagues are extraordinary. With so few resources they are able to do so many things. He has contacts all over the world. I'm sure that if someone on this end wants to arrange something and can fund it, Hyseni will find a way to do it."

Sociologists who wish to donate books to the Kosovans can contact Agim Hyseni, President of the Union of Education, Science, and Culture of Kosovo, Bistrica 19, 38000 Pristina, Kosovo, Yugoslavia; telephone/fax: 011-(381-38) 26-960. Donations of single copies will be kept in the "department" of sociology, to which other sociologists have easy access. (Multiple copies may be confiscated, so contact Hyseni prior to sending books.)

Hyseni believes that sociologists understand more closely the problems that cause ethnic conflict and therefore have greater responsibility to find solutions. He and his colleagues are "trying to organize self-determination according to United Nations principles." Because of "systematic state persecution and oppression of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo," Hyseni hopes for independence within a revised political scenario carved out of the old Yugoslavia: "Only with independence can we build democratic institutions. We would stay in Yugoslavia as a semi-autonomous province as in the past, but it won't exist probably. Other provinces want to do the same except for Vojvodina." Self-determination may be the only realistic solution for Kosovo. Let's hope for a miracle!

Cultural Divergence and Sociological Fissure: A Tale of Two Countries, or, The Local in the Global

by Philip McMichael, *Pacific-Australia Liaison, ASA Committee on International Sociology*

Perhaps an early sign of the fissures that characterize the contemporary world was the breakup of the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand (SAANZ), which had been in existence since the early 1960s, when sociology first began to blossom in the two nations. In 1988, two new organizations were formed: the Sociological Association of Aotearoa (Maori name for New Zealand), and the Australian Sociological Association (TASA), both belonging to the International Sociological Association. Much ink has been spilled over the wisdom of the split. For North American readers, the comments of current SAA president, Charles Crothers, offer familiar perspective: The NZ/Australia relationship is a bit like that between Canada and the USA, with strong cultural similarities, a limited structural linkage, but very considerable (adolescent?) awkwardness about the relationship.¹

Most commentators I have consulted agree on one thing: that the impulse for the split came mainly from New Zealanders.² There were three main threads driving the secession. First, the two countries diverge significantly in their ethnic composition. Unlike Australia, whose migrants arrive from a variety of countries (Northern, Southern and Eastern Europe, Asia), New Zealand not only draws heavily on British stock and increasingly from the Pacific Island (Western Samoa, Tonga, Cook Island, Fiji, etc.), but also includes a politically consequential

indigenous population.³ The Maori comprise 14 percent of New Zealand's population, and recent re-affirmation of the 1980 Treaty of Waitangi made with the British, emphasizes the political salience of a genuinely bicultural society.⁴ In an increasingly indigenous intellectual context in both New Zealand and Australia, the divergence of interest between bi-culturalism and multi-culturalism, respectively, informed the divergence in sociologies. This was particularly the case in so far as younger NZ sociologists, led by Paul Spooney, believed it was time for NZ sociology to shed its peripheral, or dependent, characteristics. As Spooney said in an address to a SAANZ conference in 1987: "The issues of bi-culturalism, of our South Pacific location, and of the need for sociology to play a role in these developments in New Zealand are, I would argue, one of the most important reasons for a local sociological organization." This was perceived as a base from which to establish links with other national sociological organizations, such as those in Australia. Second, underlining this divergence, the Australian sociological membership is highly academic, while a significant proportion of New Zealand sociologists hold non-academic positions in a society with a long history of social welfare arrangements (until recently). And third, by the mid-1980s some felt there was a critical mass of NZ sociologists to sustain regular conferences, and a good portion of these feel that belonging to a joint organization with expensive conference travel to Australia was a drain of resources and energy.⁵

Despite these considerable differences, there was (and is) still a NZ group that wanted to retain the combined organization. The principal reasons were the universalist concerns of sociology, and the lack of significant critical mass of NZ sociologists. Leader of opposition to the split, Nick Perry, a previous SAANZ president, argues that dismemberment deprived NZ academic sociology of "its one institutionalized route to an international set of standards."⁶ As Perry characterized the dilemma in 1987: "the discipline's criteria of competence are located in social networks which transcend national boundaries whereas its criteria of relevance are given by local concerns. What this means is that for the local practice to be any good its practitioners must participate in both arenas."⁷ His argument is that the inability to successfully integrate these two arenas, precisely because of small scale NZ sociological practice, condemns NZ sociology to dilution as academics publish in inter-disciplinary and non-sociological journals, and a "self-fulfilling prophecy and self justifying presumption that it is the New Zealand subject matter which constitutes the decisive barrier to acceptance" of academic writings in international sociological journals. In this sense, he considers Australian sociology the most feasible gateway to international participation.⁸ Perry's review of Paul Spooney, David Pearson, and Ian Shirley, eds., *New Zealand Society: A Sociological Introduction* (Dunmore Press, 1990) elaborates this perspective. Noting a contradiction between the book's stated aim of offering a local variant of normal (European/North American) sociology, he considers this text not only as inadequate to provide "an orderly definition of New Zealand society," but also mirroring the social context within which it was produced, namely, a small number of university centers providing the contributors whose sociology courses constitute the bulk of the market.⁹

Since this was a NZ secession, it seems appropriate to have focused on the local differences of opinion about the viability of the secession. Australian sociologists have taken a neutral position,¹⁰ including making the "separation as conflict-free as possible,"¹¹ meanwhile becoming increasingly aware of their need to acknowledge and institutionalize relationships with the Asian region. This

is likely to decrease Australian contact with New Zealanders, even though NZ sociologists still attend the Australian conference. While current SAA president, Charles Crothers, claims "little has changed" since the split, he acknowledges that "the critical mass of NZ sociologists apparently still remains too small for intellectual take-off."¹² Paul Spooney claims that "the break-up (autonomy?) has had nothing but a beneficial impact for New Zealand sociology. The establishment of a New Zealand-focused organization has helped provide an important forum for local issues including: a code of ethics, what biculturalism means to sociology and sociologists, relations between university-based sociologists and others (school teachers, independent researchers, government-employed researchers, poly-technic teachers) and the practice and teaching of sociology."¹³

It is easy to make the analogy between what Perry calls the "cultural nationalism" of the Kiwi secessionists, and the global spread of cultural nationalism. "Globalization" is a process of increased differentiation (or, more historically precisely, disintegration). As Robert Cox has written of the current crisis of global politics: "Sovereignty has gained meaning as an affirmation of cultural identity and lost meaning as power over the economy. It means different things to different people."¹⁴ That is, movements of cultural nationalism, however well intentioned, may well be a reflex of the decline of the nation-state (as politically autonomous site of social regulation). The point is, then, that while local research and practice is essential, it needs to be informed by, and in turn to inform, the transnational context. The infamous pace of de-regulation in New Zealand suggests that a NZ sociology faces a monumental task.

Footnotes

¹Personal correspondence, January 12, 1994

²Both Bob Connell, the last president of SAANZ, and Bob Lingard, the SAANZ president who negotiated the split from the Australian end, confirm this in private correspondence. Lingard notes that the nature of the formal organization was such that while New Zealand had appropriate representation, "it might be correct to assume the NZ connection worked more through the larger centres in NZ, such as Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch" and then via senior academics from those centres (correspondence, January 30, 1994).

³Paul Spooney, "The Development of Sociology in New Zealand," *Footnotes*, January 1990:7.

⁴Cora Vellekoop Baldock, "Sociology in Australia and New Zealand." In *Handbook of Contemporary Developments in World Sociology*, 2nd revised edition. 1991.

⁵Personal correspondence from Bob Connell, December 15, 1991.

⁶Personal correspondence from Nick Perry, February 17, 1994.

⁷Nick Perry, "Comments: SAANZ and NZSA?" *New Zealand Sociological Association. Newsletter* 11 (1987): 23-4.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Nick Perry, "Review of New Zealand Society: A Sociological Introduction," in *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Sociology* 27, 3 (1991): 397-8.

¹⁰Bob Lingard, personal correspondence, January 30, 1994.

¹¹Bob Connell, personal correspondence, December 15, 1991.

¹²Personal correspondence, January 24, 1994.

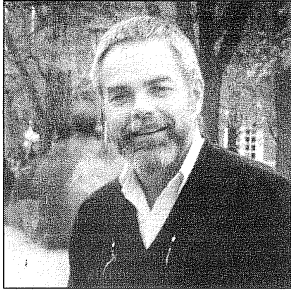
¹³Personal correspondence, March 11, 1994.

¹⁴Robert Cox, "Global Perestroika." Pp. 26-43 in *Socialist Register* 1992, eds., Ralph Miliband and Leo Panitch (Merlin, 1992). □

ASA Sections Bestow Awards in Los Angeles

Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Outstanding Book Award



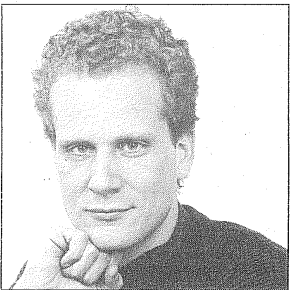
Clark McPhail

Clark McPhail's *The Myth of the Madding Crowd*, an erudite and well-reasoned contribution to collective behavior literature, is insistent in its call for systematic and rigorous scientific observation of people in temporary gatherings. It faults much of the field's past work as lacking in these areas. It advances a novel sociocybernetic model of the synchronized behaviors of collectivities in such situations that builds on the earlier ideas of George Herbert Mead and William T. Powers. *The Myth of the Madding Crowd* presents a perceptive review and critical assessment of the work of LeBon, Park, Blumer, Allport, Miller and Dollard, Sherif, Turner and Killian, Couch, Berk, Tilly, and Lofland. McPhail's interpretation of the history and substance of theory in collective behavior and his own conceptualization of collective action and extensive field work will be a point of departure for further work in the field. The book reinvigorates the study of collective behavior. McPhail is currently an Associate Professor at the University of Illinois-Urbana.

The Section also wishes to recognize the outstanding contributions of two books that deserve Honorable Mention: Susan Olzak's *The Dynamics of Ethnic Competition and Conflict*, Stanford University Press, and John Walton's *Western Times and Water Wars*, University of California Press.

Comparative and Historical Sociology

Paper Prize



Philip Gorski

The winner of this year's Comparative Historical Section Paper Prize is: "The Protestant Ethic Revisited: Disciplinary Revolution and State Formation in Hol-

land and Prussia," by Philip S. Gorski, *American Journal of Sociology*, 1993. Gorski's paper is a creative analysis of state formation in early modern Europe that looks beyond political and administrative developments to consider "disciplinary revolutions." These were driven primarily by ascetic religious movements, particularly Calvinism, and promoted discipline at the individual, institutional, and social levels. By comparing several cases Gorski shows the important contribution made by disciplinary revolutions to state formation. In economically advanced regions, successful disciplinary revolutions were necessary for constitutional republican government while in backward regions, they were necessary for the formation of strong, centralized monarchical states.

The Committee also awarded an honorable mention to Margaret Somers for "Citizenship and Political Culture in the Transition to Democracy," published in the *American Sociological Review*, 1993. She uses regional comparisons within England to draw out the importance of law, community, and political culture for the development of citizenship rights. Her theoretically sophisticated argument goes beyond traditional emphasis on capitalism and citizenship to illuminate citizenship as a process rather than a status.

Sociology of Education

Willard Waller Award



Valerie E. Lee and Anthony S. Bryk

The Sociology of Education's 1994 Willard Waller Award recognizes an outstanding book published between 1991 and 1993. The award was presented to Anthony S. Bryk, University of Chicago, Valerie E. Lee, University of Michigan, and Peter B. Holland, Belmont School District, Massachusetts, for their book *Catholic Schools and the Common Good*, published in 1993 by Harvard University Press.

The publication of this book was the culmination of more than a decade's worth of sustained study on how American Catholic high schools work. Relying both on field research and rigorous quantitative analyses, the authors analyzed how the social and religious underpinnings of Catholic schools have shaped the curricular and social organization of such schools, and in turn how the academic organization and normative environments of Catholic schools promote the academic achievement of those students who attend them. Perhaps more importantly, the book extends the understanding of the relationship between school organization and achievement, and the ways in which communal organization and ideology can combine with academic organization and governance practices to shape educational outcomes. The book also successfully

bridges the worlds of theory, policy and practice, offering a set of possibilities that everyone concerned with the future of American schools needs to consider.

Graduate Student Paper Award



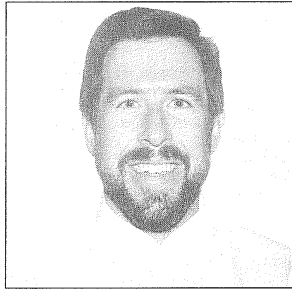
Kim M. Lloyd

The Award Committee has recognized Kim M. Lloyd as the winner of the 1994 Graduate Student Paper Award. Her paper is entitled "Family Size and Educational Attainment: Differences by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity." Lloyd, a doctoral student at the State University of New York at Albany, locates family size and educational attainment issues within a classic status attainment framework. She embeds her study in a solid theoretical framework which focuses on the dilution model—whereby parents with more children have fewer resources and less time to devote to their children's education.

Her study, which uses longitudinal data on about 8,000 adults from the National Survey of Families and Households, represents an important expansion of existing research on this topic by comparing the complexity of sibship size effects in White, Black, and Hispanic families. Although she finds sibship to have an equally powerful influence on educational attainment for all racial/ethnic groups, the typically larger size of minority families means that the disadvantage is greater for these individuals. The study uses the right analytic methods with appropriate data and draws together sociological and educational literature. It is a useful expansion upon existing research.

Sociology of Emotions

Graduate Student Paper Award



Donald E. Gibson

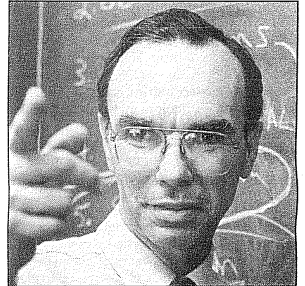
Donald E. Gibson, a doctoral student in the Anderson Graduate School of Management at University of California Los Angeles, is the recipient of the Graduate Student Award for "The Struggle for Reason: The Sociology of Emotion in Organizations."

"The Struggle for Reason" reviews and synthesizes research on emotion in organizations and then reaches beyond that achievement toward reconceptualization and new theory. Drawing on then diverse contributions of Kemper, Hochschild, and Plutchik, Gibson proposes a structural model of emotional response in the organizational context explicated by means of seven propositions which link together the various elements of the model. The Committee was impressed by the paper's display of intellectual passion, breadth of learning, and analytic sophistication.

This year, for the first time in the history of the award, Honorable Mention is presented to Judy Perry, University of South Florida, for "Embodying Stigma: Introspection and Interaction With Others." The Committee judged the paper to be richly textured, beautifully written, and representing an experimental genre (first-person narrative), and providing the reader with a deeper understanding of what it feels like to possess a physical "stigma."

Medical Sociology

Leo G. Reeder Award



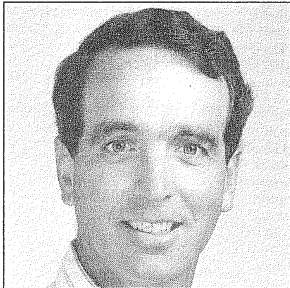
Ronald M. Andersen

The Medical Sociology Section presented three awards at its business meeting in Los Angeles. The 1994 Leo G. Reeder Award was presented to Ronald M. Andersen for a career of distinguished scholarship in Medical Sociology. Dr. Andersen is Professor of Health Services at the School of Public Health, University of California at Los Angeles. Dr. Andersen has made defining conceptual and methodological contributions to the study of health care utilization behavior and access. His Behavioral Model of Families' Use of Health Services, based on analyses of a 1963 national survey of health care utilization and expenditures, continues to dominate explanatory research on health care utilization behavior. The model organizes and integrates an array of correlates, reported in the disparate literatures in sociology, psychology, economics, and medicine, into predisposing, enabling and need predictors of families' use of services. In a 1968 research monograph, presenting his new and innovative framework, Anderson argued for an explicit consideration of the role of social contexts in influencing health care decision-making. His model and his colleagues' successive adaptations of it, directs the design and conduct of many large-scale national, international, and local surveys and program evaluations. In this regard, the formulation, analysis, and interpretation of findings emanating from his research frame many of the important

Section Awards, continued

theoretical and policy-driven questions relevant to the delivery and equitable distribution of health care in the United States and other countries. His creative and careful approach to measuring key study concepts and hypothesizing their probable relationship has provided a theoretical and empirical compass to guide successive generations of utilization researchers. He is one of the foremost scholars nationally and internationally in this area and has made substantial original contributions to the fields of both health services research and medical sociology.

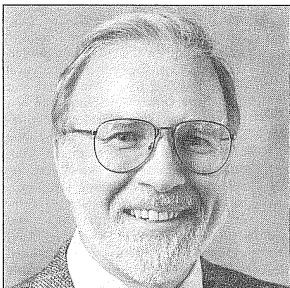
Roberta G. Simmons Outstanding Dissertation Award



Donald Barr

The Roberta G. Simmons Outstanding Dissertation in Medical Sociology Award was presented to Donald Barr for his dissertation on "Medical Work in Estonia: The Intersection of Professional and Bureaucratic Systems for Authority in Determining Professional Status and Rewards." Dr. Barr completed his doctoral work in 1993 at Stanford University. The Award Committee selected Donna M. Cox for Honorable Mention for her dissertation on "Expanding Federal Health Care Programs in an Age of Fiscal Austerity."

Eliot Freidson Outstanding Publication Award



Gary L. Albrecht

The 1994 Eliot Freidson Outstanding Publication in Medical Sociology Award was presented to Gary L. Albrecht for his book, *The Disability Business: Rehabilitation in America*. The book is an overarching, historical, theoretical, and policy analysis of a huge industry in the shadow of the profession of medicine—one that has been overshadowed by researchers because of their preoccupation with medicine, the professional claims and dominance of medicine, and medicine's own preoccupation with hi-tech, intensive acute care. Albrecht's analysis combines theoretical

principles of political economy with the social constructions perspective to explore the social construction of disability and impairment. The book examines the social response and construction of disability through the development of the rehabilitation industry by government, businesses and industries, occupations and professions, and consumers. The perspective reveals how the rehabilitation industry consists of goods and services and disabilities as commodities and sources of profit, in a growing and bewildering market system. Albrecht's analysis brings a fresh perspective to a substantive area replete with therapeutical, cost/benefit, and social psychological studies by focusing the discussion on the structural and institutional level. Albrecht is currently at the University of Illinois School of Public Health.

In addition to the three awards described above, Ray Elling and E. Gartyl Jaco were honored with Certificates of Appreciation for a Career of Extraordinary Service to the Medical Sociology Section.

Political Sociology

Outstanding Article Award



Margaret Somers

The Award Committee has selected the article by Margaret Somers, "Law, Community, and Political Culture in the Transition to Democracy" (*American Sociological Review* 58, October 1993), as the 1992-1993 Outstanding Article in Political Sociology. Honorable mention goes to Alexander Hicks and Joya Misra's "Political Resources and the Growth of Welfare in Affluent Capitalist Democracies, 1960-1982" (*American Journal of Sociology*, 1993) and Ann S. Orloff's "Gender and the Social Rights of Citizenship" (*American Sociological Review*, 1993).

Margaret Somers' paper offers a persuasive comparative historical analysis and at the same time deals with important theoretical issues that were classically treated by Marshall in *Citizenship and Social Class*. Somers explores regional differences in 18th century England linking contrasts in rural production, family patterns, and authority relations to community networks, the chances of collective organization and demands for equal political treatment. By showing that the different elements of citizenship stand in a more complex and more simultaneous relationship to each other and the emerging forms of capitalist production, she challenges Marshall's model of the development of citizenship, moving in this important area of political sociology, too, from a stylized picture of the past to real history, albeit history theoretically interpreted. Somers is currently at the University of Michigan.

Distinguished Graduate Student Paper Award



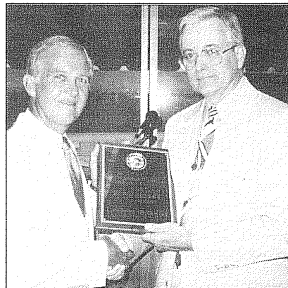
Denise Benoit Scott

The Distinguished Graduate Student Paper Award was presented to Denise Benoit Scott, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, for her paper "The Power of Connections in Corporate-Government Affairs: A Gendered Perspective." One of Scott's major contributions is in transcending the instrumental/ expressive dichotomy in work ties, a dichotomy that has traditionally suggested that the "instrumental" is the way business is most effectively transacted. She argues that there is a paradox in characterizing women's ties as expressive because these ties often played out instrumental implications. Moreover, a recent shift to pragmatism in corporate-government relations makes women's work ties more empowering. Scott argues that it is due to the increased salience of technical issues and wording in legislative work by staffs that are increasingly made up of and interact more with women.

Scott supports her arguments by combining qualitative and quantitative methods. She conducted 50 in-depth interviews and administered 232 mail questionnaires to corporate-government relations managers. The former methodology provides convincing anecdotal evidence while the analyzed questionnaire data, using OLS regression technique, offers statistical support.

Undergraduate Education

Mauksch Award



J. Michael Brooks (right) receives the Mauksch Award from Henry Olsen.

The Undergraduate Education Section awards the 1994 Hans O. Mauksch Award for significant contributions to teaching undergraduate Sociology to Dr. J. Michael Brooks, Washington State University. Prior to working at Washington State, Dr. Brooks served as Director of the Center for Academic Services, Texas Christian University; Professor and Director of Undergraduate Studies in Sociology, University

of Kentucky; Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; and Graduate Research Associate, The Disaster Research Center, Ohio State University.

As Director of Texas Christian University's Center for Academic Services, Dr. Brooks had administrative responsibility for campus-wide advising of entering and undecided students and Study Abroad Programs.

At the University of Kentucky, Brooks' Directorship of Undergraduate Studies in Sociology combined administrative and teaching responsibilities. His duties included scheduling, curriculum development, advising, liaison work with other programs, and evaluation for teaching development. Dr. Brooks served on numerous committees including the Undergraduate Council, the Faculty Senate, and the Department of Sociology Policy Committee.

Dr. Brooks has been extremely active in ASA, Teaching Resources Group, Undergraduate Section and Council, Associate Editor of Teaching Sociology, Membership Committee, and a Field Coordinator of ASA. As part of the Department of Sociology at the University of Kentucky, he also won the ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award in 1985.

More Section Awards will appear in December Footnotes. □

1995 Regional Association Meetings

■ **Southwestern Sociological Association:** March 22-25, 1995, Dallas, TX. Contact: Norma Williams, Department of Sociology and Social Work, P.O. Box 13675, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203, (817) 565-2230.

■ **Midwest Sociological Society:** April 6-9, 1995, TBA. Contact: Richard Schaefer, College of Arts and Sciences Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455, (309) 298-1828.

■ **Mid-South Sociological Association:** October 26-29, 1994, Lafayette, LA. Contact: Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Humanities Building 34, Mobile, AL 36688, (205) 460-6347.

■ **Eastern Sociological Society:** March 30-April 2, 1995, Philadelphia, PA. Contact: Charles Damen, Department of Sociology, U68 Manchester Hall, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-2068, (203) 486-4422.

■ **North Central Sociological Association:** April 19-22, 1995, Pittsburgh, PA. Contact: Mary French, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435, (513) 873-4541.

■ **Pacific Sociological Association:** April 6-9, 1995, San Francisco, CA. Contact: Dean Dorn, Department of Sociology, California State University, 6000 Jay Street, Sacramento, CA 95819, (916) 278-5254.

■ **Southern Sociological Society:** April 6-9, 1995, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Martin Levin Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, 200 Bowen Hall, Mississippi State, MI 39762, (601) 325-2495.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Eastern Sociological Society will hold its 65th Annual Meeting on March 30-April 2, 1995, in Philadelphia, PA. Theme: For the Children. Contact Davita Silfen Glasberg, Department of Sociology, Box U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, 06269-2068 (203) 486-4423.

Georgetown Linguistics Society will hold its GLS 1995 conference on February 17-19, 1995, at Georgetown University, Washington, DC. Theme: Developments in Discourse Analysis. Deadline for submissions is November 18, 1994. Contact Georgetown Linguistics Society, Georgetown University, Department of Linguistics, 479 Intercultural Center, Washington, DC 20057-1068, (202) 687-6166, internet: gls@guvax.georgetown.edu, bitnet: gls@guvax.bitnet.

The Image of Violence in Literature, the Media, and Society. Conference on March 9-11, 1994, in Colorado Springs. Call (719) 549-2538. Deadline is December 7.

The Law and Society Association will hold its Annual Meeting on June 1-4, 1995, at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Canada. Theme: Being, Doing, Remembering: The Practices and Promises of Socio-legal Research at the Close of the Twentieth Century. Deadline for submissions is December 15, 1994. Contact Executive Offices, Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (413) 545-4617, Fax: (413) 545-1640, e-mail: ISA@LE.GAL.UMASS.EDU.

New England Sociological Association will hold its Spring Conference on Saturday, April 29, 1995, in Manchester, New Hampshire. Theme: Inequality. Deadline for submissions is March 9, 1995. Contact Gregg Carter, Social Science Department, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI 02917, (401) 232-6186, Fax: (401) 232-6319, e-mail: gcarter@research1.bryant.edu.

The Rural Sociological Society will hold its Annual Meeting on August 17-20, 1995, in Washington, DC. Theme: Restructuring Rural Society and Rural Sociology. Deadline for submissions is January 31, 1995. Contact Nina Glasgow (607) 255-1986, e-mail: ng14@cornell.edu, or Max J. Pfeffer (607) 255-1676, e-mail: mjp5@cornell.edu, Department of Rural Sociology, Warren Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Rutgers University will hold its first Rutgers Symposium on Self and Social Identity on April 21 & 22, 1995, in New Brunswick, NJ. Theme: Self and Identity: Fundamental Issues. Contact Richard Ashmore, Department of Psychology, (908) 923-2635, e-mail ashmore@zodiac.rutgers.edu.

The Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics will hold its Seventh International Conference on Socio-Economics on April 7-9, 1995, in Washington, D.C. Theme: Economics, Ethics, and Ethnicity: Social Identity and Conflict. Deadline for submissions is February 8, 1995. Contact The Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics, University of New Mexico, 2808 Central Avenue SE, Albuquerque, NM 87106, (505) 277-5081, Fax: (505) 277-4215, e-mail: SASE@bootes.unm.edu.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) will hold its Annual Meeting in August 1995, in Washington, DC. The Division of Health, Health Policy, and Health Services' sessions revolve around these themes: Problems and Prospects for Health Care Delivery, and Experiencing Health and Illness. Deadline for abstracts is February 1, 1995, full papers by July. Contact Jeanne Calabro, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110, (617) 736-

2630, e-mail: IN%calabro@binah.c-c.edu.

Università di Pisa will hold its International Conference on May 25-27, 1995, in Italy. Theme: Local and Global in the Social, Political and Cultural Experiences of the USA and Italy. Deadline for submissions is February 15, 1995. Contact Mario Toscano, Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche, Università di Pisa, Via Serafini, 3, 56100 Pisa, Italy, Fax: (39) (50) 561605.

Wayne State University will hold a conference on October 19-21, 1995, in Detroit, MI. Theme: Culture and Community in Working Class History. Contact Elizabeth Faue, Coordinator, NALHC, Department of History, 3094, Faculty/Administration Bldg., Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202, (313) 577-2525.

Western Social Science Association will hold its 37th Annual Conference on April 26-29, 1995, in Oakland, CA. Deadline for submissions is November 20, 1994. Contact Timothy P. Rouse/Jackie Eller, WSSA Sociology Section Coordinators, Box 10, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132, (615) 898-2697, Fax: (615) 898-5907, e-mail: TROUSE@MTSU.EDU.

The Women's Caucus, an affiliate of the Southwestern Social Science Association will hold meetings on March 22-25, 1995, in Dallas, Texas. Contact Ray Darville, Department of Sociology, Stephen F. Austin State University, P.O. Box 13047, Nacogdoches, TX, 75962-3047, (409)468-4405, Fax: (409) 468-2190, e-mail: F.DARVILLE@TITAN.SFASU.EDU.

PUBLICATIONS

The Coming Age of Scarcity: Preventing Mass Death and Genocide in the 21st Century, is a volume to be published by Syracuse University Press. Contact Michael N. Dobkowski, Religious Studies, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456, Fax: (315) 781-3348, or Isidor Wallimann, School of Social Work, Thiersteinerallee 57, CH-4053, Basel, Switzerland, Fax: 41-61-331-0866.

Environment and Planning, an international journal dealing with social spatial issues, invites submissions for a series of articles on social diversity in rural areas. Articles should stress the place-based or contextual aspects of peripheral areas and how they illuminate relationships of gender, race and ethnicity, and/or sexual orientation. Such topics might deal with: restructuring of peripheral economies and gendered outcomes; place-based social movements of indigenous people; eco-feminism; environmental racism; socio-cultural life of gays and lesbians in rural America. Manuscripts should be approximately 20-30 pages. Send one copy to Linda Lobao, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, (614) 292-6394, Fax: (614) 292-0078.

Family Perspective will publish a special issue on "Divorce, Separation, and Remarriage." Topics relevant to the special issue include, but are not limited to: why divorce occurs; the process of separation and divorce; consequences of separation and divorce for adults; consequences of separation and divorce for children; the process of remarriage; legal aspects of marriage, divorce, and remarriage; cross-cultural examinations of divorce, separation, and remarriage. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1995. Send four copies to: Stephen J. Bahr, Department of Sociology, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602, (801) 378-6710, Fax: (801) 378-5978, e-mail: Bahrs@yvax.byu.edu.

Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy, Volume 8 is soliciting articles which provide analysis of the effects of public policies in the United States on the Lat-

ino community. Articles which provide insight into the practice of developing and implementing useful and effective public policies are especially encouraged. Articles that present the results of original research and analysis, as well as propose innovative policy recommendations, will be given high priority. Papers should be 15-25 double spaced pages. Send three copies of previously unpublished papers, a cover letter with title, author's name, address and daytime phone number. If accepted we will request your article on a 3 1/2 inch floppy, formatted for Macintosh Microsoft Word. Deadline for submissions is January 20, 1995. Contact Claudia Jasin, Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, 79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 495-1311, Fax: (617) 496-9027.

Historical Methods, a journal of quantitative and interdisciplinary history will publish a special issue featuring research in historical sociology in 1996. The journal invites research based empirical contributions that demonstrate the theoretical and methodological diversity, novelty, utility, and aesthetic that historical sociologists have brought to a wide variety of substantive areas. The only criteria of appropriateness is that analysis should be grounded theoretically in an inferential logic that is systematic, while taking seriously historical process and temporality. Research approaches employing formal and/or non-formal analytic methods are welcome. Deadline is August 1, 1995. Papers should be no longer than 40 pages. Send papers or proposals to: Larry Isaac, Guest Editor, Department of Sociology, 536 Bellamy Building, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2011, (904) 644-3067, (904) 644-6416, Fax: (904) 644-6208, e-mail: lisaac@garnet.acns.fsue.edu.

The Leadership Quarterly is planning a special issue on "Leadership and Diversity: Gender, Race, and Ethnicity." *The Leadership Quarterly* is an international journal of political, social, and behavioral science, dedicated to advancing theory, research, and applications concerning leadership. The purpose of the special issue is to explore the issues and implications of growing demographic diversity among leaders, within the labor force, and across borders in work organizations. Abstracts of 1-2 pages describing proposed papers should be sent no later than January 16, 1995. Final versions of papers must be completed by September 1, 1995. Contact both: Ellen Van Velsor, Center for Creative Leadership, P.O. Box 26300, Greensboro, North Carolina 27410, (910) 288-7210, Fax: (910) 288-3999, Nancy DiTomaso, Rutgers Faculty of Management, 180 University Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07102-1895, (201) 648-5984, Fax: (201) 648-1664.

Science and Engineering Ethics is a new quarterly journal which will commence publication in January 1995. The journal welcomes research papers, reviews and comments on all aspects of ethical issues of importance to the scientific community. Contact Oupland Publications, P.O. Box 54, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 2YE, United Kingdom, Tel/Fax: +44 (0)483 60074.

Sociological Inquiry, a journal of the international sociology honor society, Alpha Kappa Delta, is seeking papers and paper proposals for a special issue on world system theory for 1996. Deadline for initial drafts is March 1, 1995. Papers should be double spaced and less than 30 pages, including notes. Contact Thomas D. Hall, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, DePaul University, Greencastle, IN 46135-0037, (317) 658-4519, e-mail: THALL@DEPAUW.EDU.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care, Volume 13 is seeking papers on the following theme. Health Care

Delivery System Changes: New Roles for Providers, Insurers and Patients. Within this theme, papers dealing with both macro-level system issues involving health care practitioners and health professions, hospitals and other health care organizations would be welcome as well as papers dealing with patients and patient care issues such as increased self and alternative care, greater use of family as caregivers, impact of changing diseases and treatment options, and the influence of gender, race and class. Send completed manuscripts of 20-40 pages or abstracts and outlines by February 15, 1995 to: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, School of Health Administration and Policy, Box 874506, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4506, (602) 965-7099, Fax: (602) 965-6654, bitnet: ATJNK@ASUACAD, internet: ATJNK@asuvm.inre.asu.edu.

Violence Against Women, an international and interdisciplinary journal is seeking articles that are empirically based, using quantitative or qualitative methods, and may include historical and cross-cultural analyses. The journal also welcomes theoretical papers, research notes, book reviews and review essays, and articles/poetry from survivors. Manuscripts are sought on such topics as: sexual assault and coercion; incest; female infanticide; dowry deaths; domestic violence; sexual harassment; female circumcision; female sexual slavery. Manuscripts should not exceed 25 double spaced pages. Include 100 word abstract with figures, tables and references on separate pages. Send three copies to Claire M. Renzetti, Editor, Department of Sociology, St. Joseph's University, Philadelphia, PA 19131.

Meetings

1994-1995. Boston Colloquium for Philosophy of Science, Thirty-fifth Annual Program occurring Fall 1994 through May 1995. Boston University Center for Philosophy and History of Science. For a calendar of events, contact Boston Colloquium for Philosophy and History of Science, Center for Philosophy and History of Science, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215.

November 30-December 1, 1994. Managing Chaos, a conference on the roles of non-governmental organizations, governments, and international organizations in coping with international conflict into the 21st century. Washington, DC. Call (202) 429-3832, Fax: (202) 429-6063, e-mail: managing_chaos@usip.org.

March 2-3, 1995. Kentucky Undergraduate Sociological Conference, Murray State University. Contact Frank Elwell, Department of Sociology, Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071, (502) 762-2506.

March 29-April 2, 1995. Society for Applied Anthropology 1995 Annual Meetings on Environment, Development, and Health in Albuquerque, NM. Contact SFAA'95, Society for Applied Anthropology, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124.

March 30- April 1, 1995. Conference, cosponsored by the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD), the National Institute for Dispute Resolution (NIDR), and the American Bar Association's Dispute Resolution Section, Commission on Mental and Physical Disability Law, and Commission on Legal Problems of the Elderly will be held on Disability, Aging, and Dispute Resolution in Washington, DC. Contact Collaborative Approaches, AARP Consumer Affairs, 601 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20049, (202) 434-6030.

April 1, 1995. Conference on The Care of Patients with Alzheimer's and Other Dementias, Baltimore, MD. Contact

Conference Coordinator, Office of Continuing Medical Education, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Turner 20, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205-2195, (410) 955-2959.

May 19-21, 1995. Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction 1995 Gregory Stone Symposium, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. Theme: Talking at the Borders: Marking and Blurring Interactionist Boundaries. Contact Andrew Herman, (515) 271-2936, e-mail: ah7301r@acad.drake.edu.

June 22-23, 1995. International Symposium on Dyspnea, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Contact University of Amsterdam, Simon Rietveld, Room 820, Roetersstraat 15, 1018 WB Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Fax: 20-639 1369.

August 30-September 8, 1995. Beijing '95, NGO Forum on Women, in Beijing, China. Contact NGO Forum on Women, 211 East 43 Street, Suite 1500, New York, NY 10017, (212) 922-9267/8, Fax: (212) 922-9269.

Funding

Brown University Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies has post-doctoral fellowships in alcohol abuse treatment and intervention research. The program is to provide post-doctoral training for behavioral, social, and health care scientists seeking a career in alcohol abuse research. Research focus is early intervention and treatment of alcohol abuse. The program emphasizes the need to develop and test more sophisticated theories of treatment and intervention, the importance of the biological, social, and cultural environments in which intervention occurs, and the need to refine methods for measuring person, intervention, and impact variables. Stipends range from \$19,608 to \$32,200 per year, depending on prior years of post-doctoral experience, and are expected to last two years. The training program is funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Contact Richard Longabaugh, Director, Brown University Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Box G-BH, Providence, RI 02912.

The Center for Population and Development Studies at Harvard University invites applications for its fellowship program. The fellowships have been created for research scholars, managers and policy-makers in academic, public, or non-governmental institutions to help strengthen their technical understanding, enhance their analytical skills, increase their managerial and decision-making competence, and further develop their ethical sensitivities and leadership capabilities in the field of population and development. Candidates selected will possess a strong record of academic training and practical experience, a demonstrated commitment to population and development problem-solving, and promise for scholarly or operational leadership. Applications must include a curriculum vitae, a three to five page workplan, two letters of recommendation, and a writing sample. Deadline for submissions is January 15, 1995. Contact Winifred Fitzgerald, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, 9 Bow Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The Charles Phelps Taft Postdoctoral Fellowships at the University of Cincinnati welcomes applications and nominations. The award carries an annual stipend of \$25,000 (September-August). Additional funds to defer moving and research-related expenses are available and single coverage health insurance is included. Deadline is January 15. The application must include a plan of research, a vita, and

Continued on next page

Meetings, continued

three letters of reference. Send the above information to Taft Postdoctoral Fellowships, University of Cincinnati, PO Box 210627, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0627.

The Fabs-Beck Fund for Research and Experimentation has grants of up to \$2,000 available to help support doctoral dissertation expenses of students in the United States or Canada. Proposals must have clear relevance either to a major core treatment issue or to the development or testing of innovative applications of individual, joint, family, or group counseling, therapy, or family life education or literacy education to widespread and critical social problems with major impact on families. Fund is a Donor-Advised Fund established with the New York Community Trust. Application deadlines are May 15th and November 1st, yearly. Contact The Fabs-Beck Fund for Research and Experimentation, c/o Precision Business Services, 210 Birch Street, Kennett Square, PA 19348.

Five College Fellowship Program for minority scholars is located in Western Massachusetts. The Five College Consortium is comprised of Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith colleges and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. The purposes of the Five College Fellowship Program are to enable Fellows to complete their dissertation, to encourage their interest in college teaching, and to acquaint them with the five colleges. The Fellowship includes a stipend of \$25,000, office space, housing assistance, and library privileges at the five colleges. Emphasis is on completion of the dissertation. Application deadline is January 16, 1995. Contact Carol Angus, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges, Incorporated, 97 Spring Street, Amherst, MA 01002-2324, (413) 256-8316.

The Institute for Research on Poverty (IRP) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, together with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the U.S. Department of Labor and the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will sponsor a competition for postdoctoral, sabbatical, and small grants for research on poverty related topics. The competition is subject to the availability of funds. The IRP-ASPE component offers twelve to twenty four month postdoctoral research positions. Successful candidates are required to be in residence first at IRP and then at ASPE to work on the applicant's own research and on topics indicated by ASPE, under guidance of an IRP mentor. The BLS component offers small grants for two months of salary support for labor market studies using the National Longitudinal Surveys. The FNS component offers postdoctoral grants, sabbatical grants, and small grants for studies focusing on the Food Stamp or other food assistance programs and/or hunger issues. All applicants must hold a PhD. The application deadline is January 23, 1995. Contact Postdoctoral, Sabbatical, and Small Grants Program, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706, (608) 262-6356, Fax: (608) 265-3119.

IREX announces the following programs: Special projects in library and information science. Opportunities for support of librarians, archivists, and information specialists pursuing projects relating to Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Regions: Baltic States, Central & Eastern Europe, Newly Independent States. Application Deadline is January 15, 1995. Special Projects. Financial support for collaborative projects in the study of

Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Proposals from all disciplines in the humanities and social sciences are welcome. All projects must involve American and non-American participants from one or more of the eligible countries. Regions: Baltic States, Central and Eastern Europe, Newly Independent States. Application deadline is March 1, 1995. Short-Term Travel Grants. IREX offers travel grants for scholarly projects focusing on Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, and Mongolia. Support is available for brief visits (1-2 weeks) for individuals who do not require administrative assistance from IREX. Regions: Baltic States, Central and Eastern Europe, Mongolia, Newly Independent States. Application deadlines are October 1, 1994, February 1, 1995 and June 1, 1995. Eligibility requirements vary by program. Contact International Research & Exchanges Board, 1616 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 628-8188, Fax: (202) 628-8189, e-mail: irex@irex-main@rex.org.

The Methodology, Measurement, and Statistics Program (MMS) of the National Science Foundation is an interdisciplinary program in the Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research. The MMS Program seeks proposals that are interdisciplinary in nature, methodologically innovative, and grounded in theory. Deadlines for submissions are January 15 and August 15, 1995. All proposals must conform to the guidelines in the NSF Grant Proposal Guide (NSF 94-2) which is available from most university grant offices or from the MMS program office. Contact Cheryl Eavey at (703) 306-1729, Internet: ceavey@nsf.gov, or MMS Program, NSF, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230, Fax: (703) 306-0485.

The National Science Foundation is offering Science and Engineering Fellowships in Japan. These programs are conducted in cooperation with the Center for Global Partnership and other Japanese organizations. Awards are available for graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and senior investigators for the following types of visits: long and medium term research; short term visits for cooperative research; bilateral seminars; dissertation enhancement; summer institute for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Contact Publication Unit, Room P15, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230, (703) 306-1130, TDD: (703) 306-0090, Internet: Pubs@nsf.gov, Bitnet: Pubs@nsf.

RAND is accepting applications for three post-doctoral fellowships, two in population studies and one in the study of aging, funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the National Institute on Aging. This program aims to sharpen the research skills of recent PhDs in sociology, economics, or related disciplines who have substantive interest in population and aging research. Each fellowship, for one year with possible renewal for a second year, carries a stipend of \$30,000 to \$45,000 depending on qualifications. Application deadline is February 1, 1995. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Contact Lynn A. Karoly, RAND, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90407-2138, (310) 393-0411, Ext. 6192.

The Religion Program of the Pew Charitable Trusts invites proposals for large-scale projects that will enhance team research and publication in studies of Christian Mission and non-Western Christianity. Grants for two to three year collaborative projects with costs ranging from \$50,000-\$100,000 per year will be made on a competitive basis for work that will significantly advance understanding of cross-cultural mis-

sion or the development of Christianity in the non-Western world. Projects should be directed by one or more established scholars, have access to appropriate research facilities, involve scholars from non-western cultures and contribute to the intellectual and cross-cultural vitality of the world Christian movement. Projects that are international and interdisciplinary and that elicit significant contributions from the Two-Thirds World are particularly welcome. Two or three grants will be awarded at the end of 1995, subject to the quality of proposals received and the availability of funds. Send letters of inquiry (three page maximum) outlining the main purpose, components and cost of the intended project by May 15, 1995 to Geoffrey A. Little, Coordinator, Research Advancement Grants, Overseas Ministries Study Center, 490 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511-2196, (203) 865-1827, Fax: (203) 865-2857.

The Researcher-in-Residence Program at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies is the largest residential research program in the United States dealing with Mexico-related subjects. The Center invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships and for Guest Scholar affiliations for the 1995-1996 academic year. Research Fellows and Guest Scholars at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels will be selected. Special fellowships are available for advanced graduate students, recent PhD recipients, and younger faculty from any campus of the University of California system. In addition, the Center has available unrestricted fellowship funds to support a very limited number of fellowships for scholars not affiliated with the University of California. All awards are to support the write-up stage of research on an aspect of contemporary Mexico (excluding literature and the arts), Mexican history and U.S.-Mexican relations. Comparative studies that have a substantial Mexico component will also be considered. Graduate student applicants must have completed general qualifying examinations at their respective home institution and most data collection for their dissertation before their fellowship begins. The deadline for applications is January 10, 1995. Contact Graciela Platero, Program Officer, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093-0510, (619) 534-4503, Fax: (619) 534-6557, e-mail: gplatero@weber.ucsd.edu.

The Social Science Research Council has fellowships and grants for research and training on the Near and Middle East. The Social Science Research Council, with support from the US information agency Near and Middle East Research and Training Act, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the National Endowment of the Humanities, is able to provide support for research and training on the Near and Middle East in the social sciences and humanities through programs for graduate students and professionals. Contact The Near and Middle East Program, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, (212) 661-0280, Fax: (212) 370-7896.

SSRC-MacArthur Foundation has fellowships in international peace and security. The Council announces two-year dissertation and postdoctoral fellowships for training and research on peace and security in a changing world, under the direction of the Committee on International Peace and Security. This program is funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The Council expects to award approximately seven dissertation and seven postdoctoral fellowships in 1995. Application deadline is December 1, 1994. Contact Social Science Research Council, Program on International Peace and Security, 605

Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, (212) 661-0280, Fax: (212) 370-7896.

University of California-Los Angeles. The Department of Sociology has received a substantial grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to support doctoral training in Latin American sociology. This grant is intended to attract superior students into research and teaching careers in the sociology of Latin America to enhance the training that they receive. Mellon Fellows in Latin American sociology will do doctoral dissertations related to a broad range of issues in contemporary Latin America. Fellows will be accepted on a competitive basis, after completing their first two years of graduate training in the Department of Sociology. Mellon Fellows will receive stipends of \$14,500 for three years of study in their third, fourth and fifth years. Fellows will also receive support for field research and other research expenses, as well as partial or full payment of fees. This program is reserved for outstanding sociology doctoral students who are genuinely devoted to developing expertise in Latin America and who intend to devote a substantial portion of their professional lives to research and teaching about Latin America. Contact Graduate Advisor, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1551.

Competitions

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) requests proposals for the 1995 Wayne F. Placek Awards. The Placek Award is intended to encourage scientific research to increase the general public's understanding of homosexuality and to alleviate the stress that gay men and lesbians experience in this and future civilizations. Proposals are invited for empirical research from all fields of the behavioral and social sciences. It is anticipated that up to two awards will be made in 1995, each for a maximum amount of \$15,000. A base amount of \$12,000 may be requested directly; up to \$3,000 in additional funds may be requested contingent on

matching funds or the equivalent from the applicant's institution. Funds may be requested for any expenses legitimately associated with conducting an empirical research project, including salary, equipment, supplies, travel, photocopying, payments to participants, and postage. It is expected that applicants will propose a study that can be completed within approximately one year and solely with the level of funding provided by this award. The award does not pay institutional indirect costs. Applicants must have a doctoral degree or the equivalent and must be affiliated with a college, university, or research institute that meets federal requirements for administering research awards. Applications are especially encouraged from junior faculty, individuals who have recently completed their doctorates, and more senior researchers who are beginning a new program of research that is consistent with the Award's goals. Deadline for receipt of completed applications is April 15, 1995. Awards will be announced in August of 1995. Prospective applicants are requested to submit a brief letter of intent summarizing their proposal topic by March 1, 1995. Contact the Wayne F. Placek Award, American Psychological Foundation, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242.

ASA Sex and Gender Section Award for distinguished contribution to the study of sex and gender invites nominations. This award honors those whose careers have made significant contributions to the field of sex and gender, as demonstrated by a body of work on the "cutting edge" of sociological inquiry. Criteria are sustained scientific research, a major book or groundbreaking papers on sex and gender, professional presentations, and impact on other scholars and teachers in the field as evidenced by citations and use of work in courses. Self-nominations and resubmissions of previous nominees that meet these criteria are welcome. Deadline for submissions is April 1, 1995. Please send only a cover letter summarizing the nominee's sig-

Continued on next page

THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE of The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health

The Department of Mental Hygiene, of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, invites applications for masters level, doctoral and postdoctoral studies for the 1995/96 academic year. The Department engages in population-based research on the etiology, occurrence, prevention, and control of mental, alcohol and drug dependence disorders (ADM). Its mission is to advance understanding of causes and consequences of ADM disorders in populations; to study the impact of alternative organization and financing arrangements on outcomes; and to study and apply public health methods of promoting mental health and preventing ADM disorders. The Department of Mental Hygiene has been designated by the World Health Organization as a collaborating research and training center and collaborates closely with a number of departments in the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

The Department has government-supported training programs in Psychiatric Epidemiology, Prevention Research, Child Mental Health Services and Service Systems Research, and Epidemiology of Drug Dependence. Support for doctoral and postdoctoral studies, including tuition, fees, travel funds, and stipends for living expenses is available from these and other sources. Stipends are \$10,000 for doctoral studies and from \$19,608 to \$32,300 for postdoctoral fellows. Research is particularly active in the areas of: adult psychiatric epidemiology, including the study of natural history of psychopathology, and gerontology; hazards of psychoactive drug use; neurocognitive measures of brain function in mental disorders; prevention of risk behaviors through school-based interventions in elementary school children; and family, community, and clinical interventions for children with severe emotional disturbances. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
MaryLou Blalock, Academic Program Coordinator
Department of Mental Hygiene
The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health
624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland 21205-1999.
Tel. 410 955-1906, Fax 410 955-9088

Competitions, continued

nificant contributions and a curriculum vita to Judith Lorber, Chair, Award Committee, Department of Sociology, CUNY Graduate School, 33 West 42 Street, New York, NY 10036.

The Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association invites nominations for the John Porter Prize. This prize is awarded annually to recognize the outstanding quality of a work in the field of sociology, of direct relevance to the understanding of Canadian society, and bearing a publication date between January 1, 1990 and December 31, 1993 inclusive. Edited collections and books intended primarily as student texts will not normally be considered by the committee. A copy of each nominated book should be sent to the address below. Deadline is November 30th. The winner of the John Porter Prize will be announced during the annual meeting of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, to be held in Montreal in June, 1995. Contact Bruce Curtis, Chair, Porter Prize Committee, Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, (613) 788-2600 Ext. 2596, Fax: (613) 788-4062, e-mail: bcurtis@ccs.carleton.ca.

The Crime and Delinquency Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems is soliciting nominations for its 1995 award for outstanding scholarship in the areas of crime and delinquency. Scholarly treatises with publication dates of 1993 or 1994 can be considered. You do not need to be a member of the SSSP or the division to submit a nomination. Your nomination should include the name of the work, the author's name, the publisher's name, the publication date, and a brief rationale for your selection. Send your nomination by February 1, 1994 to Kitty Calavita, Social Ecology Program, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

The Health, Health Policy, and Health Services Division of SSSP is sponsoring two awards for student papers. The first award is for a graduate student paper related to broad Division interests (including health and illness, health policy, health services). The recipient will be awarded \$100, student membership in SSSP, and meeting registration, and will participate in the Division's programming at the 1995

SSSP annual meeting in August in Washington, DC. The second award is for an undergraduate student paper related to the broad interests of the Division (health and illness, health policy, health services). The awardee will receive student membership in SSSP and meeting registration. The deadline for submissions is May 1, 1995. Contact Larry Greil, Division of Social Sciences, Alfred University, Box 545, Alfred, NY 14802, (607) 871-2215, e-mail: IN%fgreil@bigvax.alfred.edu.

The Martin P. Levine Memorial Dissertation Fellowship Award welcomes applications and nominations. This annual award of about \$3,000 is open to advanced graduate students currently writing dissertations in the fields of human sexuality, AIDS, and the sociology of homosexuality. The award is administered through the Sex and Gender section of the American Sociological Association. Applicants must be advanced to candidacy and actively working on their dissertations at the time of the award. Applicants should send a letter confirming their academic progress and the way their work fulfills the mandate of the fellowship; five copies of their dissertation proposal; and a letter of recommendation from the chair of the dissertation committee. Application deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact Michael S. Kimmel, Levine Fellowship Award, Department of Sociology, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

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

The Organizational Behavior Division of the Academy of Management

announces its annual call for nominations for its Outstanding Publication in Organizational Behavior Award. The award will be presented to the authors of a publication appearing during the 1994 calendar year. This award is given for the most significant contribution to the advancement of the field of Organizational Behavior. Recipients of the award need not belong to the Academy of Management. Each Academy of Management member may nominate one publication for the award; but, no member may nominate more than one publication. Nominations should be made in writing and must include: a rationale justifying receipt of the award by the nominee, and a full bibliographic citation of the nominated work. Self-nominations will not be accepted. Deadline for submissions is March 30, 1995. The recipient of the award will be announced at the August 1995 Academy meeting during the OB Division's business meeting, where a certificate of recognition will be presented. Contact Marilyn E. Gist, OB Program Chair-Elect, School of Business Administration, DJ-10, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

The Promotion of Human Welfare Award in sociology invites nominations that are geographically and demographically diverse. The Award recognizes innovative sociological work with a high potential for enhancing human welfare. Work in all sub-fields of the discipline, including general theory and methods, is eligible and must have been introduced to the public through publication or presentation at professional meetings during the years 1992, 1993, or 1994. The awardee receives a cash prize of \$5,000 at the time of selection. The awardee may receive up to \$10,000 in additional funds to aid in the dissemination or implementation of his/her work, subject to approval. The Award will be given to a U.S. sociologist whose work is capable of concretely enhancing human conditions or values such as freedom, security, equity, opportunity, health, happiness and/or well-being. Nominees and their proposals will be judged in terms of the potential of their work for enhancing human welfare and the extent to which receipt of the award will facilitate realization of that potential. Nominees must prepare a 2-3 page statement that explains how their work can be used to enhance human welfare and how, if selected, they would disseminate or implement their work. Deadline for nominations is March 31, 1995. Deadline for proposals is May 31, 1995. Nominees will be asked to submit a curriculum vita and sign a form indicating willingness to comply with the terms of the Award. Self-nominations and nominations of multiple authors are acceptable. Do not send manuscripts or other documents unless asked to do so. Send nomination letters to Patricia Yancey Martin, Chair, Promotion of Human Welfare Award Committee, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee FL 32306-2011, Fax: (904) 644-6208 and email: pmartin@cross.fsu.edu. For information contact Pat Martin, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee FL 32306-2011, Fax: (904) 644 6208, e-mail: pmartin@cross.fsu.edu.

The Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities Division of the SSSP announces its 1995 Student Paper Competition. Papers may be empirical and/or theoretical, and they may be on any aspect of sexuality including sexual behavior, identity, politics, law, or communities. The winner will receive a \$100 stipend, payment of 1995 SSSP conference registration and membership fees, and an opportunity to present the paper at the 1995 SSSP meeting. To be eligible, a paper must have been written between January, 1994 and February 1995, and it may not be published, accepted for publication, or under review for publication. Papers

must be student-authored. They may not be co-authored with a faculty member or other non-student. Twenty five page limit, including notes, references, and tables. Papers must be accompanied by a letter from a faculty member at the student's college or university nominating the paper for the Competition. Entries must be postmarked by January 31, 1995. Students should send five copies of their paper, accompanied by the letter of nomination, to: Paula C. Rust, Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities Division Student Paper Competition, Department of Sociology, Hamilton College, 198 College Hill Road, Clinton, NY 13323.

Sociologists In The News

Marina Adler, University of Maryland Baltimore County, was interviewed, quoted, and her research on the situation of women in the old and new states of unified Germany was featured in the *Frankfurter Rundschau* (Frankfurt, Germany) on August 29, 1994.

James H. Frey, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, was interviewed by the *Las Vegas Review Journal* on the interpretation of recent election results and on the place of athletes as heroes in the context of the OJ Simpson case.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, was quoted in a *Madison Capital Times* story about the lessons of the Summitville, Colorado Gold mining disaster for proposed mining in northern Wisconsin.

Philip Kasinitz, Hunter College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, was quoted in an editorial in *The New York Times* on the political mobilization of Caribbean immigrants in New York City on September 7, 1994.

Mary L. Landrieu, Louisiana's Treasurer, has a sociology degree from Louisiana State University. She was mentioned in an article on politics and municipal bonds in *The New York Times* on July 6, 1994.

William Martin, Rice University, has written a new book, *My Prostate and Me: Dealing with Prostate Cancer*, published by Cadell and Davies. Martin has been on dozens of radio and television programs as part of the national media tour for the book.

R.K. Merton was included in a half page pictorial in the *Washington Citizen* on September 24 which identified the National Medal of Science Winners at the Press Club. They had a paragraph on Merton which identified him as a sociologist.

Lawrence Ouellet, University of Illinois-Chicago, School of Public Health, was interviewed about his book, *Pedal to the Metal: The Work Lives of Truckers* (Temple University Press 1994), July 27, on Talk of the Nation, National Public Radio. On July 31, he appeared on a WBBM television newscast about heroin trends in Chicago. On September 4, he was quoted in a *Chicago Tribune Magazine* article that featured the HIV/AIDS outreach intervention project of which he is a member.

Mark Robert Rank, Washington University, had his research and current book on welfare recipients featured on a front page story in the *Kansas City Star*, February 7, a story in the *Chicago Tribune* on February 20 which was reprinted in newspapers across the country, a *Madison Capital Times* story on March 1, a *Washington Post* story on April 24 that was reprinted across the country and included in the National Weekly edition of the *Washington Post*, a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* front page story on April 28, and a *Los Angeles Times* front page story on rural poverty on May 9. He also had an op-ed appear on welfare and illegitimacy in *New York Newsday* on April 5, which was reprinted in various newspa-

pers. In addition, he was featured on a variety of public radio stations across the country during the months of February, March, and April, and appeared on the Voice of America Russian Service.

David Rubinstein, University of Illinois-Chicago, wrote an article on the relationship (or lack of it) between the economy and crime rates (which appeared originally in a *Washington Times* magazine section) and was the subject of Raymond Coffey's column in the September 27 *Chicago Sun Times*.

David Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in an article on military entrance standards in *The Orange County Register* on August 29, 1994.

Christian Smith, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, was interviewed about the crisis in Haiti on the news radio talk show programs of WCHL-AM of Chapel Hill on September 16 and WBRC of Fayetteville on September 20. Smith was also interviewed for a six-o'clock news special report on Haiti for the Raleigh-Durham CBS affiliate, WRAL-TV on September 16.

People

James A. Beckford, University of Warwick, UK, has been elected Vice-President of the International Sociological Association, with special responsibility for publications.

Monica Boyd, the Mildred and Claude Pepper Professor of Sociology, Florida State University, was appointed the 1994 Queen's University (Canada) Visiting Women's Scholar-in-Residence, sponsored by the Department of Sociology and Queen's Gerontology Project in February. She was also appointed to a 3-year term as an adjunct professor at the University of Alberta, Canada, in April.

Jack Harkins, College of DuPage, is the president-elect of the Illinois Sociological Association.

William B. Lacy moved from Penn State University to Cornell University where he is now Director of Cornell Cooperative Extension and Professor of Rural Sociology.

F. Carson Mencken and **Melissa Latimer** have become Assistant Professors of Sociology at West Virginia University's Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

John Myles, Professor and Director of the Center on Aging, Florida State University, was a senior lecturer at the German American Summer Institute on Globalization and the Welfare State, Center for European Studies, Harvard University, August, 1994.

James D. Orcutt, Chair of the Department of Sociology, Florida State University, was appointed to a 4-year term on the Epidemiology and Prevention Subcommittee of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in August. He also assumed the Presidency of the Society for the Study of Social Problems in August.

Jan Trost, Uppsala University, has been appointed Honorary President of the Committee on Family Research. Jan was President of the CFR for two four-year periods. Barbara Settles, Newark, Delaware followed as President.

Awards

Elizabeth Armstrong, a graduate student at University of California at Berkeley, was the winner of the first Martin P. Levine Memorial Dissertation Fellowship award for her thesis on the social organization of the gay and lesbian community in San Francisco. Armstrong's thesis involves archival and interview data about the organization and administration of the Gay and

"The best tool I've ever seen for quickly extracting, organizing, and analyzing numbers grabbed from databases is **Data Muncher.**"

Windows Sources Magazine, December 1993

Name	State	Age	% of Total	Count	Age	% of Total	Count
Andrew	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
Barbara	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
John	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
William	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
James	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
Robert	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
Mark	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
Philip	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
Al	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
James H.	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
Philip K.	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
William B.	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
James D.	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
John M.	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
James A.	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
Monica	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
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David S.	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	1
Christian	Ill	21	100%	1	21	100%	

Awards, continued

Lesbian Pride Parade in that city, and its role in the creation of community. Christopher Carrington, a graduate student at University of Massachusetts, was selected for Honorable Mention. His dissertation concerns the effects of gender socialization on the allocation of domestic responsibilities in lesbian and gay male couples.

James E. Conyers, Professor of Sociology, Indiana State University, received the 1994 Distinguished Scholar Award given by The Association of Black Sociologists at its annual meeting in Los Angeles, August 1994.

Gil Eyal, University of California, Los Angeles, and Martijn Van Beek, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, were selected for the 1994-1995 Peace Scholar award in the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. Eyal, for his topic, the breakdown of Czechoslovakia, Van Beek for the topic, social identification and ethnic mobilization in Ladakh.

James Fendrich's book, *Ideal Citizens*, was selected as one of the Outstanding Academic Books for 1994 by the American Library Association's Choice magazine.

Cornelia Butler Flora, professor of sociology at Iowa State University, received the 1994 Outstanding Alumni Award from Cornell University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

The Great Plains Sociological Association met on October 6-7 in Fargo for the annual meeting and gave out two awards. The teaching excellence award went to Diane Kayongo-Male, South Dakota State University and the service award was awarded to Gary Goreham, North Dakota State University.

Alicia Hare has been selected by the Rice Sociology Department as its outstanding student for the 1993-1994 academic year. Ms. Hare is now attending the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Leslie Inniss, Florida State University, was awarded the Sociology Department's annual Best Teacher Award in April.

Larry Christiansen and Mohammad Namadi were awarded the Best Graduate Student Teacher Award by the Sociology Department, Florida State University, in April. Christiansen was also awarded a Teaching Associate Position with the FSU Program for Instructional Excellence in August.

Donald W. Light, University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey, was named by the University of Texas-Houston Health Science Center as its first Roger Bulger Visiting Professor in Health Sciences. Dr. Light will deliver a series of six lectures, "Reforming America's Health System: Origins and Dilemmas," which looks at the past, present and future of the relationship between health care practices and funding.

Marika Lindholm received the Sally Hacker Dissertation Paper Award for her paper, "Feminist Politics and Unequal Gender Relations in the Rise of the Swedish Welfare State, 1921-1976." Her advisor was Michael Kimmel, SUNY, Stony Brook.

Brian Uzzi, Northwestern University, was awarded the Academy of Management's Louis PONDY Best Dissertation Prize for his dissertation entitled, "The Dynamics of Organizational Networks: Structural Embeddedness and Economic Behavior." Brian completed his dissertation at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Ted Wagenaar, Miami University, was selected as one of two faculty to be recognized for their contributions to teaching excellence. He was honored for his work as chair of the Committee on the Improvement of Instruction,

mentorship in the Alumni Teaching Scholars Program, presentations at the Lilly Conferences on Teaching, and many other contributions to teaching excellence.

Ronald C. Wimberley, North Carolina State University, received the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture's Honor Award, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's highest honor. It was presented to Wimberley by Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy on September 12, in Washington. Espy cited Wimberley for his leadership in establishing the Public Use Farm Census. The census, first used in 1992, provides improved understanding of farmers' needs and the programs serving them. In addition to the new concept, Wimberley developed and recommended techniques that guarantee confidentiality and anonymity for each farm in the samples.

Congratulations to all the 1994 ASA Honors Program Participants: Sherrie Aeschliman, Washington State University; Judith Ashby, St. Josephs College; Alicia Barwinkel, Western Kentucky University; Adam T. Blankenship, Humboldt State University; Amy Blasen, Luther College; Lisa Bonchek, Rutgers University; Angela M. Burkhardt, John Carroll University; Devonne Byndloss, Harvard University; Jose Luis Camacho, SUNY at Albany; Keesha Carrington, Lincoln University; Donna M. Christen, Western Kentucky University; Jeanette W. Chung, Stanford University; Michele Companion, University of Arizona; Minerva Correa, University of North Texas; Jennifer Cutler, University of North Texas; Dana Laurie Eagle, Rutgers University; Alicia Fothergill, University of Colorado-Boulder; Teri Fritsma, Northern Illinois University; Christa Fye, Longwood College; Jennifer Gaudin, Trinity University; Jen Ghazal, Midwestern State University; Laura Gipe, Western Kentucky University; Laura Harriman, Eckerd College; Milmon Harrison, University of California-Davis; Shawna Hudson, Rutgers University; Lynette Anne Judd, Southwest Texas State University; Barbara Kim, Pomona College; Julie Kmeck, Indiana University; Jung Hwa Lee, University of California-Los Angeles; Amy MacLaughlin, Luther College; Carole Mauro, Caldwell College; Katherine Michaud, UCLA; Barbara Michaud, University of Maine; Terry L. Mills, University of Southern California; Phillip D. Moshoyannis, Teachers College-Columbia University; Jennifer Myhre, University of California-San Francisco; Don Naylor, Humboldt State University; Madeline F. Ocola, University of Tennessee-Knoxville; Anne Onyekwuluje, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Jennifer Owen, University of Colorado-Boulder; Daniel Peck, Indiana University; Christine R. Peterson, Indiana University-South Bend; Henry Powell, Ann Arundel Community College; Todd Robbins, University of Massachusetts-Amherst; Carmel Rosal, California State University-Northridge; Katina S. Simmons, Bennett College; Amy N. Thornton, Virginia Commonwealth University; Harry Vogel, Western Kentucky University; Terrell Walker, University of North Texas; Jennifer Wassum, Trinity University; Jennifer Wilson, University of North Texas; Dwain Wilson, University of North Texas; Yikun Zhang, Northeastern Illinois University; Dana Henrickson, University of Central Florida; Sharlene Martinez, Salt Lake Community College; Vanessa Piriano, University of North Texas; Shannon Ritter, Chapman University; Karri Williams, Utah University.

New Books

Susan Eckstein, Boston University, *Back from the Future: Cuba under Castro*. (Princeton University Press, 1994).

Gary Alan Fine, University of Georgia,

Manufacturing Tales, Sex and Money in Contemporary Legends. (The University of Tennessee Press, 1994).

David Goode, College of Staten Island, *A World Without Words: The Social Construction of Children Born Deaf and Blind* (Temple University Press, 1994).

J. Barry Gurdin, *Amitio/Friendship: An Investigation into Cross-Cultural Styles in Canada and the United States*. (Austin & Winfield, 1994).

Shirley A. Hill, University of Kansas, *Managing Sickle Cell Disease in Low-Income Families* (Temple University Press, 1994).

A. Douglas Kincaid, Florida International University, and Alejandro Portes, Johns Hopkins University, eds., *Comparative National Development: Society and Economy in the New Global Order*. (The University of North Carolina Press, 1994).

Enrique Laraza, University of Madrid, Hank Johnston, San Diego State University, Joseph R. Gusfield, University of California, San Diego, (co-eds.), *New Social Movements: From Ideology to Identity* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Paul Lyons, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, *Class of '66: Living in Suburban Middle America* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Murray Milner, Jr., University of Virginia, Status and Sacredness: *A General Theory of Status Relations and an Analysis of Indian Culture*. (Oxford University Press)

Paul Ong, University of California, Los Angeles, Edna Bonacich, University of California, Riverside, Lucie Cheng, University of California, Los Angeles, (editors), *The New Asian Immigration in Los Angeles. Restructuring the Global Economy* (Temple University Press, 1994).

Martha Hahn Sugar, Human Development and Counseling Associates, Inc. *When Mothers Work, Who Pays?* (Bergin & Garvey, 1994).

Susan Tiano, University of New Mexico, *Patriarchy on the Line: Labor, Gender, and Ideology in the Mexican Maquila Industry* (Temple University Press, 1994).

New Publications

Evaluation: The International Journal of Theory, Research, and Practice is being launched in July 1995. The journal will publish original evaluation research, both theoretical and empirical, as well as reviews of relevant literature and overviews of developments in evaluation policy and practice. There will be two issues in 1995. From 1996 the journal will be quarterly. Contact Jane Makoff, Sage Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London, EC2A 4PU, UK, +44(0) 171 374 0645, Fax: +44(0) 171 374 8741, e-mail: <makoff@sagepub.com>.

Southern Mountaineers Filmography on the Appalachian State University Gopher. An annotated listing of every fictional, and some nonfiction, movie that portrays southern mountaineers in chronological order from 1904 to the present. A title index is contained in a separate file. The filmography and the index are WAIS searchable. To access the filmography, choose the University Library option from the first screen of the ASU gopher (appstate.edu), followed by the Appalachian collection option on the second screen. Contact the W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection Librarian, Fred J. Hay, W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection, Center for Appalachian Studies, University Hall, Boone, North Carolina 28608, (704)262-4089, Fax: (704) 262-2553, e-mail: hayfj@appstate.edu.

Summer Programs

NEH Summer Institute for College and University Teachers. Stanford University, July 11-August 18, 1995. Theme: Institutions of Enlightenment: The Invention of the Public Sphere. This is designed for two and four year college faculty at all ranks who teach any aspect of the Enlightenment. Contact Margaret Tompkins, Institute Coordinator, Seminar on Enlightenment & Revolution, c/o Department of French & Italian, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-2010, (415) 723-1356, Fax: (415) 723-0482, e-mail: tompkins@leland.stanford.edu.

Contact

Sociologists who were active in the 1960s southern civil rights movement. Activities are being planned to recognize these activists at the 1995 Meeting of the Southern Sociological Society. A directory will be compiled and made part of the organizational archives. Please do not hesitate to identify yourself or others! Contact Wilma A. Dunaway, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0490, (615) 573-2921.

ROCKLIST is a net discussion group dedicated to the academic examination of popular music in all its various forms. The list welcomes discussion from a cultural, historical, sociological, political, feminist, philosophical or theoretical perspective, although it is not limited to these forms of discourse. ROCKLIST is unmoderated, allowing for the free exchange of ideas in an open and diverse environment. Because of the unmoderated nature of the list, respect for other's opinions and differences is expected. Anyone with an academic or scholarly interest in popular music which transcends, but does not negate fandom, is welcome to join ROCKLIST. To subscribe, send this message to: LISTSERV@KENTVM.KENT.EDU, sub rocklist yourfirstname yourlastname. To post message to ROCKLIST send e-mail to ROCKLIST@KENTVM.KENT.EDU. Direct questions to: JEPSTEIN@KENTVM.KENT.EDU.

Adolescent pregnancy research (published and unpublished) performed in the United States from 1964 - 1993 will be analyzed for Psychosocial Factors.

The influence of Psychosocial Factors on adolescent pregnancy and the impact of demographic and study attributes on those factors will be determined. Determination of influence will be accomplished through meta-analysis and the comparison of effect size. The results will then be used in a concluding discussion of the implications for theory application and development in the area of adolescent pregnancy. I am conducting the above study as partial completion of my doctoral program at Texas Women's University and would like your input. If you know of a study or group of studies, published or unpublished, that might fit into the above research synthesis/meta-analysis please send the reference or the article to Stephen Gilliam, 910 Tusing, Grand Prairie, TX 75050, e-mail: g.gilliam@twu.edu.

Other Organizations


The Great Plains Sociological Association met on October 6-7 in Fargo for its annual meeting. The new officers are: President: Don Peterson, Black Hills State University, Vice President/President Elect: Marv Mutzenberger, Bismarck State College, Secretary/Treasurer: Don Arwood, South Dakota State University.

The Rural Sociological Society Publications Committee seeks a new editor for *Rural Sociology*. The new editor would serve a three year term beginning with the 1996 volume. Transfer of editorial responsibilities, including receiving manuscripts and soliciting reviews, from the current editor to the new editor would occur in early summer 1995. The Committee seeks applicants who have a distinguished record of scholarship in both rural sociology and 'sociology,' who have demonstrated editorial experience and expertise, and who can document institutional support from the applicant's department, and/or university, agency, or organization. This support might include release time for the editor and provision of secretarial assistance. Deadline for application is December 15. Contact Cynthia Duncan, Department of Sociology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824, (603) 862-1993, e-mail: cmduncan@christa.unh.edu.

Continued on next page

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Organizations, continued

The Armenian Behavioral Science Association (ABSA) met during the recent ASA meetings to present to Joanne Nagel of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, the Outstanding Achievement Award for her contributions to the study of American minorities. Previous ASA members who received this award were: Levon Chorbadian (University of Massachusetts, Lowell), Berch Berberoglu (University of Nevada), Edward A. Tiryanian (Duke University), Charles G. Chakerian (University of California, Berkeley), and Harold Takooshian (Fordham University). ABSA is an independent, non-profit society formed by and for North Americans of Armenian ancestry working in the social and behavioral sciences. Since its formation in 1987, several regional meetings have been hosted in conjunction with the annual conventions of various national social science associations. At present, this society links over 500 behavioral scientists of Armenian descent and those who work on Armenian subjects and issues. Numerous ABSA members have, since the earthquake in Armenia (1988), offered their expertise to the victims. Others are in contact with the newly formed sociological association in this ex-Soviet republic. A directory of sociologists in Armenia has been published recently. It is hoped that further collaboration, teaching exchanges, and research opportunities, will multiply in the not too distant future.

Obituaries

Rose Laub Coser (1916-1994)

Rose Laub Coser died August 21, 1994, at her summer home in Wellfleet, MA, ending 78 years of intense and passionate commitment to her family, the institutions of which she was a part, sociological analysis, and the causes of social justice. Facing down the challenges of severe health problems over the past few years, which culminated in kidney failure, Rose Coser was at work on a new book, *World Of Our Mothers*. She sought to identify the qualities and endeavors of immigrant mothers and the social structures in which they lived that led to differential achievement among a generation of Jews and Italians in America.

Her parents, ardent socialists who formed part of the group around Rosa Luxemburg, were important sources for Rose Coser's own striving and ideological connections. Born in Berlin in 1916, she moved with them in 1924 to Antwerp, Belgium, where she lived and worked (as a printer, like her father) until the family emigrated to the United States in 1939 to escape Jewish persecution and the war looming in Europe. Working with an organization that helped other refugees settle in the U.S., in 1941 Rose Laub met Lewis Coser, another German socialist refugee who had been imprisoned in a French concentration camp. Married a year later, they formed an extraordinary intellectual and intimate partnership that is immortalized in their collective work and the acknowledgments to each other in their books and papers. With Irving Howe, they were founders of the journal *Dissent* (and continued to be active members of the editorial board) and of the Democratic Socialists of America (DSA).

Rose Laub Coser studied philosophy in France and at the New School for Social Research before deciding to take a PhD in sociology at Columbia University, which she completed in 1957. In the late 1940s she had worked as research assistant to child psychoanalyst Rene Spitz and later for David Riesman on projects that were to become *The Lonely Crowd* and *Faces In The Crowd*. Like many women in those

years, Rose Coser did not follow a traditional career line. She progressed from instructor to assistant professor at Wellesley College (1951-1959), then became a research associate at the Department of Psychiatry at Harvard University. Her work there resulted in an number of insightful papers, including "Laughter Among Colleagues," a study of the social functions of humor in a mental hospital, and "Evasiveness as a Response to Structural Ambivalence," and a book, *Training In Ambiguity: Social Structure and Professional Socialization In A Mental Hospital*. Three years after becoming an associate professor at Northeastern University, the Cosers joined the sociology faculty at the State University of New York-Stony Brook, becoming one of the few academic couples in the country to serve in the same department. Until their retirement, the Cosers worked both independently and together on several studies ("greedy institutions" and legitimacy, for example). Through monthly soirees, their home became a center of intellectual and collegial sociability (and, at times of activist ferment on issues of social justice).

On retirement in 1987, the Cosers moved to Cambridge, MA, with appointments at Boston College, to be near their daughter Ellen Perrin, a physician, and their son, Steven, a computer expert, and the friends and resources of that community.

Rose Coser's life could hardly be said to parallel that of her Godmother Rosa Luxemburg, but there were elements of commitment to theorizing and personal attachments that she shared with her. An ardent feminist, she instituted a class action suit at Stony Brook and engaged of women faculty and staff, and behaved in a sit-in at a male-only bar at the hotel hosting the 1972 ASA meetings in New Orleans. Her penetrating analyses of the mechanisms of society showed which factors contribute to the enhancement of the human spirit, indeed, to the forces which produce intelligence itself, and the social factors which stultify and compress free expression. Her calls to arms were not so much from the soapbox but from her many written works exploring the costs of ambiguity, the dynamics of subordination, the competition between institutional realms, and the emancipating and inhibiting socialization practices that stem from group culture. In her last book, *In Defense of Modernity: Complexity of Social Roles and Individual Autonomy* (1991), she wrote of the redemptive aspects of modern society as a supportive environment for individualism against the constraints (1991), she wrote of the redemptive aspects of modern society as a supportive environment for individuals against the constraints of traditionalism, superstition, and repression.

Rose Coser was an intellectual who expanded and reconceptualized theoretical frameworks. While other theorists dismissed functional theory, role theory, and modernism, she pushed these paradigms forward in the exploration of social problems and complex processes, particularly those that maintain hierarchy and subordination in the professions, the family, and in social life.

Her work on role theory, building on the work of her mentor, Robert K. Merton, utilizes concepts of status and role-sets in showing how in modern society—unlike the homogeneous communities nostalgically evoked by many social critics of urban society—people may take on multiple statuses and related roles, thus creating a social repertoire that not only provides flexibility, but also multiple bases for connection. She has shown how women have historically been restricted from the acquisition of multiple and diverse roles, suffering more physical confinement than men as well as political and occupational restrictions. She has shown, in a classic paper written with Lewis Coser, how the "greedy institution" of the family has restricted women's participation in public life, and also (in "Stay Home Lit-

tle Sheba: On Placement, Displacement, and Social Change [1975]) how public policies that deny women access to institutionalized child care have multiple consequences for women's subordination in public life.

Rose Coser typified the melding of the personal, political, and intellectual found in many creative people. During the many times I have been a beneficiary of Coser's hospitality, I have exclaimed at her ability to pay attention to the details of friendship and intellectual exchange. Once, watching her cook an intricate meal, a masterpiece of taste and design, I jokingly asked her what Rosa Luxemburg would say if she had seen Rose Coser stuffing cherry tomatoes. She replied that Rose would probably have pitched in. The lesson of women as social activist, intellectual, teacher, scholar—and wife, mother, host—interested her. She did not focus only on the overload aspects of multiple statuses. Indeed, she reconceptualized Merton's and William J. Goode's theoretical views on role strain, which explored the mechanisms for reduction of it. Goode had pointed out how role strain was endemic in society; everyone was overloaded. Rose Coser noted how women (or men) benefited from role complexity. Here structural accumulation, although important, was not the whole picture: Complexity could be straining or emancipating.

Rose Coser tends to be primarily recognized for her work in medical sociology, on the family, and on gender issues, not for her contributions to sociological theory. Yet, her work was theoretically drive. She pushed theory forward, building and refining institutional analysis, providing conceptual tools for the dissection of social problems. Her work on role-sets informs the study of new nationalisms and the politics of identity, even as she and Lewis Coser analyzed the infamous Jonestown massacre (1979).

Rose Coser served as President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (1973), President of the Eastern Sociological Society (1985), Vice-President of the American Sociological Association, and was on the ASA Council (1970-73).

We will remember Rose Coser for her outstanding intellect; her outstanding capacity for friendship; the way she made marriage and motherhood into partnerships for growth and love; her aesthetic tastes; and her zest for fighting for good causes and for the good life, not only for herself, but for all people.

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Graduate Center, City University of New York

Note: An award for work in the Sociology of Gender is being established in Rose Laub Coser's name. Those who wish to contribute may send a check to The Eastern Sociological Society, Box U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269.

Carl J. Couch (1925-1994)

Carl J. Couch died September 15, 1994 following complications associated with a medical procedure. He had retired this summer and was planning to travel and complete several writing projects at the time of his death.

Professor Couch was born June 9, 1925 in Blencoe, Iowa. He received his degrees from the University of Iowa: BA in 1951, MA in 1954, and PhD in 1955. He served in the U.S. Air Corps during WW II and returned to military duty during the Korean Conflict as a Captain in the US Air Force. He taught at Montana State University in Bozeman (1955-1957), Central Michigan University in Mt. Pleasant (1957-1962), Michigan State University (1962-1965), and the University of Iowa (1965-1994). He was a founder and past president of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction and just recently president of the Midwest Sociological Society.

Professor Couch worked consistently within the symbolic interactionist tradition throughout his career. He

combined a firmness in retaining S.I.'s essential principles with a never-disingenuous impatience with efforts of hagiography of past successes and distant representatives within the tradition. His own body of work shows his persistent and express desire to expand the implications of symbolic interaction to sociology generally and to perplexing social issues. These novel expansions included work on the family, collective behavior, a productive alignment of George Herbert Mead and Georg-Gimmel, an inventive use of video recordings and laboratory settings to study interactionist principles, aligning Mead with Innes and McLuhan to study social change, and his recent studies of the place of information technologies within civilizations and nation-states. In addition to providing the research and theoretical articles and books that mark these substantive turns and provocative integrations, fortuitously as well he wrote two books describing his general theoretical orientation and methodological commitments, (*Researching Social Processes in the Laboratory*, 1987, and *Social Processes and Relationships: A Formal Approach*, 1989), and produced a very useful instructional video on his laboratory work.

Professor Couch's personal and professional style was to entice and incorporate those whom he taught and worked with into the sociological venture he eagerly pursued. Doggedly independent in his views, he worked prodigiously to involve others. Undergraduates designed and conducted research projects in his classes; he advised many, many graduate students and co-authored numerous papers with them; he sought funding for and organized symposia of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction in Iowa City and facilitated these often intellectually-electric fora at other sites; and he organized dozens of special topic sessions at Midwest Sociological Society meetings and American Sociological Association meetings.

Carl treated sociological work with passion and utter seriousness. If interlocutors were not persuaded to his positions, they were duty-bound to rethink and clarify their own with commensurate intensity and proflity. Carl taught often and well and was infinitely patient, in his way, with all students. He was hardly indifferent to whether someone comprehended what he taught. He may have been incredulous and eventually bemusedly growl if the positions taught were contested. But he was unrequitedly dismayed and discouraged if a student would not define some sociological position and commit heart and vigorous argument to its defense.

Professor Couch is survived by his wife, four children, one brother and one sister, three grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.

Daniel J. Levinson (1920-1994)

On April 12, 1994, Daniel J. Levinson, Emeritus Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychology, died suddenly in New Haven, CT. With his passing the social-science world lost a creative and distinguished psychologist, and one who showed a rare talent for interdisciplinary inquiry. Levinson's intellectual career fell roughly into three phases. The first, carried out at Berkeley in the late 1940s and during his first faculty years at Western Reserve and Harvard's Department of Social Relations in the early 1950s, witnessed his important contribution to *The Authoritarian Personality* (1950), as well as several articles derived from that line of research.

The second phase developed at Harvard during his years on the Social Relations (1950-55) and Harvard Medical School (1955-66) faculties. Evidently influenced by the interdisciplinary aura of the Harvard scene at the time, he departed from the rather self-contained personality approach that informed the authoritarianism studies.

His work began to manifest a subtle appreciation of the simultaneous interaction among person, role, and social structure, especially in the mental hospital setting. His remarkable book, *The Executive Role Constellation* (1965) co-authored with R.L. Hodgson and Abraham Zalesnik, still stands, in my estimation, as one of the best scholarly works in the personality-and-society tradition. In this phase he also wrote, with Alex Inkeles, the academically impeccable and authoritative chapter, "National Character: The Study of Modal Personality and Socio-cultural Systems," in Gardner Lindzey's *Handbook Of Social Psychology* (1954).

The third phase, studies in the life cycle, developed some years after Levinson moved to Yale (1966). Most of his publications after 1975 were in this area. The capstone works are two: *The Seasons Of A Man's Life* (1978) and *The Seasons Of A Woman's Life* (forthcoming). This work, based on significant numbers of in-depth, biographical interviews, develops Levinson's distinctive approach to the issues, crises, and resolutions of human life at various phases of its unfolding. Criticized by some as too mechanical in linking personal development and chronological age, Levinson's formulations nevertheless constitute a major contribution, which will endure as an imaginative and insightful interpretation of the life-course.

Dan and I were close, lifelong friends. I first met him at Harvard in 1950 when he was a 30-year-old new assistant professor and I was a 20-year-old undergraduate. He taught me and four or five others in his group tutorial in clinical psychology. Even at that young age I was struck by his sensitivity and empathy, as well as his patient and painstaking pursuit of intellectual issues—qualities that pervade his scholarship and writing. His interest in me was simultaneously intellectual and personal from the beginning.

It seems amazing to me that we were able to maintain such a close friendship for more than four decades, situated as we were on different coasts of the continent during most of that time. I attribute the qualities of that friendship mainly to Dan's human openness. He was a little disorganized personally, and was chronically late in showing up, like the proverbial statistician who explained his tardiness by noting that he was born ten minutes late. Yet he always arrived, and the arrival was always worth the wait. His passing was a great personal loss for me, and to all others who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship.

Neil J. Smelser, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, CA

Elliot Liebow (1925-1994)

After ten years of struggling with prostate cancer, Elliot Liebow died on September 4 in Silver Spring, MD. Funeral services were attended not only by family and colleagues, but also by men and women he had befriended in the course of his exemplary participant-observation research.

Liebow was the noted author of *Tally's Corner*, the 1966 landmark study of black streetcorner society in Washington, DC, a book that transformed our understanding of how unemployed and casually employed young black men view the occupational world, their wives, girlfriends, children, and themselves. Seldom has a book been so instrumental in redefining an important social problem, for social scientists and for policy makers alike. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY), said the book "is nothing short of brilliant—a work of importance." In 1993, Liebow again won critical acclaim, this time for his study of homeless women in the Washington, DC area, *Tell Them Who I Am: The Lives Of Homeless Women*. Jonathan Kozol, author of *Rachel's Children*, called the book one of the best things ever written about homeless people in the nation." *Continued on next page*

Obituaries, continued

In an op-ed column in the *Washington Post* published shortly after Liebow's death, Colman McCarthy described him as "sociologist, writer, and friend of poor people," concluding that his death "gave the nation a chance to remember him as the author of two indispensable and passionate books about society's vulnerable." In a subsequent letter to the editor, his friend and colleague, Gretchen Schafft, added, "It was Elliot's genius...that transformed his research into books that spoke the voices of people who are seldom heard...The kind of cultural bridges that Elliot Liebow built are as rare as they are desperately needed."

Elliot was born and raised in Washington, DC, the son of Jewish immigrants from Latvia and Russia. The family lived in rooms behind their grocery store. Elliot dropped out of high school in the tenth grade after the death of his father and joined the Marine Corps several years later in 1942, serving in the South Pacific. After the war he went to school on the GI Bill, graduating from George Washington University in 1949 with a bachelor's degree in English Literature. After completing his bachelor's degree, Elliot worked as a pot-washer and as a trade writer, sold cemetery plots, and wrote books and poetry for children.

In 1953, Elliot met Harriet Hirsch and married her the following year. As he often recounted, "If you marry a Jewish girl from Brooklyn, you have to go to graduate school." He pursued graduate studies in ancient history at the University of Maryland. Then he entered the doctoral program in anthropology at the Catholic University of America, receiving his PhD from that institution in 1966. During 1958, while Elliot was a graduate student at the Catholic University, Elliot and Harriet Liebow studied acculturation among the Cree Indians in a remote village on the coast of Hudson's Bay.

For 20 years Liebow worked at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), first at the Mental Health Study Center, later as Chief of the Center for the Study of Work and Mental Health. While Chief of that Center, he sponsored and supported much of the best research on work and personality then being done anywhere in the world. He was not only wise in his evaluation of submitted research proposals, he was extraordinarily effective in helping people improve their original proposals.

When NIMH began abandoning social science research in the early Reagan years, dooming Liebow's Center, he sought temporary refuge by joining the Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies, also a part of NIMH but not yet directly affected by the Administration's hostility to social science. Soon afterwards, in 1984, he learned that he again had cancer, this being the second time that he faced a grim prognosis, having been diagnosed with, and having survived, melanoma in the early 1970s. He was told that he had not long to live. He retired from the federal government. Before long, he began working as a volunteer in a soup kitchen and then in shelters for homeless women in the Washington, DC area. Gradually, he decided to incorporate his observations and interviews into a book about the homeless women, a book about "how women remain human in inhuman conditions." Analyzing such a body of data and writing a book on such a subject would have been difficult under any circumstances, but were made all the more difficult by his declining health and fears of not living long enough to finish his work. Fortunately, Carmi Schooler invited him to rejoin the Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies as a Guest Researcher, which provided him both a place to work and the professional and emotional sustenance of the Lab's members—without which it is hardly likely that Elliot could have brought the work to fruition.

Throughout his career, Elliot Liebow was proud to have been a recipient of the benefits bestowed upon him and his generation by the federal government and he was proud to be a civil servant.

From 1990 until his death, Liebow held the Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle Professorship at the National Catholic School for Social Service at the Catholic University of America, a largely honorific position. He was the recipient of numerous awards including the C. Wright Mills Award (1967) from the Society for the Study of Social Problems for *Tally's Corner*; the Gunnar Myrdal Award for Government (1980); the Lee-Founder's Award (1984), also from the Society for the Study of Social Problems, for his "distinguished career combining excellence in scholarship, social activism, and commitment to interpersonal and social justice"; the President's Medal from the Catholic University of America (1990); and the John W. Macy Award (1994) from the National Alliance to End Homelessness. He was co-Awarder (with Matilda White Riley—which pleased him greatly) of the American Sociological Association's Award for a Distinguished Career in Sociological Practice. Shortly before he died, he gathered his remaining strength to fly to Los Angeles to participate in an Author-Meets-Critics session of the ASA Convention, where his book on homeless women was highly praised. At the end of the session, the audience gave him an enthusiastic standing ovation—an appropriate finale to a distinguished career.

Elisabeth Liebow and Melvin L. Kohn, Johns Hopkins University

Calvin F. Schmid
(1902-1994)

Calvin F. Schmid, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, and former Director of the Center for Studies in Demography and Human Ecology at the University of Washington, died October 1, 1994. He was 92 years of age.

Schmid retired from the University of Washington in 1972, after a distinguished academic career in the area of sociology and demography. In addition to the UW, he had been a member of the faculties of the University of Minnesota and of the University of Pittsburgh. During his over 50 years of teaching, Schmid has had several thousand undergraduate and graduate students in his classes. He was particularly proud of the role he played in the professional training of advanced students in sociology and demography.

Along with his professorship at the University of Washington, Schmid was administrator as well as technical director of the Washington State Census Board for more than 20 years. The procedures and techniques which Schmid developed as head of the Census Board, turned out to be a valuable and practical legacy which was left to the State of Washington.

Schmid is the author or co-author of more than 100 books and professional journal articles, mainly in the fields of demography, urban ecology, criminology and statistics. He was president of the Population Association of America, the Sociological Research Association, and the Pacific Sociological Association. During different time periods, Schmid was consultant, advisor, committee member of numerous professional and governmental organizations and agencies including the U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Office of Education, Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East, American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), American Sociological Association, Social Science Research Council, American Statistical Association (fellow), Phi Beta Kappa, King County Housing Authority, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Population Association of America, Washington State Planning and Community Affairs Agency, International Union for the

Scientific Study of Population, Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, Educational Testing Service, and Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center.

Schmid is survived by his wife of 62 years, Helen of Panorama City; a daughter Barbara (Mrs. L. David Linn) of Honolulu; and a son Stanton of Seattle. Schmid is also survived by two grandchildren—Robert David Linn of Honolulu, and Teri Ann Linn of Los Angeles.

Memorials may be made to the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology at the University of Washington in care of the UW Foundation, Seattle, WA 98195. No services are scheduled, at Schmid's request.

Gerald W. Simmons
(1924-1994)

Gerald W. Simmons, sociologist and master teacher died August 17, 1994 in Springfield, Missouri at the age of 70. Simmons came to sociology after a life of experiences that prepared him well for a career of distinguished teaching. He gained a cross-cultural perspective on the world from his combat experiences during World War II where he earned good conduct and Victory medals. After the war he pursued a degree in history and journalism from the University of Missouri, graduating in 1951. His insistence on contextualizing the social world in historical perspective and his demand for clear prose from his students obviously sprang from these undergraduate studies. While still pursuing his bachelor's degree he helped his parents start a successful business that gave him further perspective for his future teaching on stratification and the limited social mobility options in American society. During the next seven years he taught English and social studies in southern Missouri in the midst of the McCarthy era. It was in Bradleyville, Missouri that he met his wife, Mary Frances Saye. A kindred spirit and wonderful teacher, Gerald and Mary Frances entered into a productive and happy life partnership. A dedicated civil libertarian, Simmons resisted all calls for censorship in his classroom and more importantly, in his students' quest for knowledge. Here he

gained his sociological research interest in collective behavior and the "radical right." After his parents retired he began his formal career as a sociologist at the University of Arkansas. Gerald Simmons' career as a sociologist was neither linear, nor the norm. He earned his MA at the University of Arkansas and did further graduate work at Drury College, the University of Colorado, and the University of Kansas. At Kansas, he completed all the course work for the PhD but never wrote a thesis. While he never published a scholarly article, his influence in sociology, anthropology, and the other social sciences and helping professions goes far beyond many who have published now dusty tomes and un-read articles. You see, Gerald Simmons committed his life to teaching; teaching in its most engaging and demanding of contexts. In 1964 he began a 23 year career teaching sociology and anthropology at William Penn College in Oskaloosa, Iowa. Simmons was drawn to Penn College because of its Quaker commitment to social justice and academic freedom. In so doing he became the sociology and anthropology program. He taught a full range of sociology courses for the major—intro, methods, criminology, race and ethnicity, stratification, urban, theory, and collective behavior—as well as the curriculum for the anthropology minor. That he did every course with the seemingly same ease and mastery of material, amazes me more each year. His courses gained the reputation as the most intellectually rigorous and challenging courses in the college. The best of the college's student body was drawn to sociology. His students, particularly during the turbulent era of the sixties, were the campus leaders, the social conscience of the community, and the school's leading scholars. Through his example of sociology as a rigorous enterprise from which to understand the world and to change it, many of his students went on to become sociologists. From a school of less than a thousand students, Gerald Simmons encouraged and shepherded through PhD programs dozens of students. His mentorship never ended at graduation. He corresponded with students, gave them encouragement, listened to them during their dark

moments of despair, and reveled with them in their accomplishments and victories. Upon his retirement, William Penn College awarded its first honorary Doctorate to a faculty member to Gerald Simmons. The festivities testified to the impact that he had upon his students. A former student was asked to give the commencement address. A dinner featuring humorous and serious toasts was given and attended by a number of students from his over two decades of teaching. As one of his former students, not a day goes by in which my mind does not reflect upon his wonderful teaching style and the way his love for humanity glowed in his care and concern for the world. He was able, in his command of the art of teaching and caring, to reach students from all backgrounds: students from literally the rural backwoods; those from small towns; black students from the slums of inner city neighborhoods; and international students. At that dinner it was clear that those of us who had gone into teaching, try in their everyday role as teachers and mentors to follow his lead. In so doing we pay tribute to his influence on us by keeping him alive not only in our lives, but our students as well. As he was fond of quoting: "A teacher never knows where his influence stops." We give our love and support to his wife Mary Frances whom we all came to love and respect during the times in which the Simmons invited "soc" majors to their home. He will be missed in the hearts of many, but his influence continues in the daily lives of the many he touched. We, his sociological progeny, pay tribute to one of sociology's master teachers.

Melvin L. Oliver, University of California, Los Angeles

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Advance Notice: New Emphasis on Policy Sciences Research

The Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences of the National Science Foundation is preparing an announcement that describes a new emphasis on policy sciences research under the Human Dimensions of Global Change (HDGC) component of the NSF Global Change Program. In general, HDGC research focuses on the interactions between human and natural systems, with an emphasis on the social and behavioral processes that shape and influence those interactions. Although the focus is on global change, proposals for research on regional or local phenomena are welcome provided the implications for global effects are clearly specified in the proposal. Proposals should be well grounded in relevant social science theory and they should clearly outline and justify the research methods to be used. Proposals to build or synthesize databases should include detailed research plans for use of the data.

For FY 1995, HDGC will emphasize research in policy sciences. This focused area was established to further basic research on topics relevant to the formation and execution of environmental policies. The objective of policy sciences research for HDGC is to advance basic research on the processes, methodological tools, and formal models fundamental to the creation, implementation, and evaluation of environmental policies. NSF welcomes proposals that incorporate interdisciplinary approaches and/or interdisciplinary collaborations on research issues relevant to environmental policies.

The policy sciences focused area encourages research on methodological and statistical issues relevant for the requirements of policy analysis and for understandings of the policy process. Potential topics for further investigation include models of the policy process, including the extraction of general relationships from case studies, applied and methodological research on forecasting and simulation and research on the valuation of environmental resources, including theoretical approaches from a variety of disciplines.

Research is also encouraged on the policy process as related to global environmental change; that is, NSF seeks research on the role of institutions, cultural norms, values, and human actions on the formation, implementation, and evaluation of environmental policies. All substantive areas in global environmental change are appropriate avenues for policy science research. Among the topics that have been identified as particularly pertinent for policy sciences research are: 1) human adaptation to global environmental change; 2) societal values and environmental justice; 3) technological innovation and diffusion; and 4) the international/transnational environment.

In addition to research proposals, NSF encourages proposals for workshops, conferences, or other activities that foster communication and dissemination of policy relevant basic research to interested parties beyond the academic research community.

Proposals for the policy sciences focused area should be prepared in accordance with specifications given in a new HDGC announcement (which should be available by early November 1994). It is anticipated that 15 February 1995 will be the deadline for submission of proposals. For more information, contact the appropriate program officer in SBER: William Bainbridge, Program Director, Sociology Program, (703) 306-1756; wbainbri@nsf.gov; or Cheryl Eavey, Program Director, Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program, (703) 306-1729, ceavey@nsf.gov.



ASA Minority Affairs Program: Last Call for 1995 Competition!

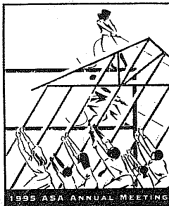
The ASA Minority Affairs Program announces its competition for a predoctoral fellowship training program for 1995-96. The predoctoral fellowship competition offer two types of awards to support doctoral work in sociology. One is for students interested in the Sociology of Mental Health/Illness and is supported by funds from the National Institute of Mental Health. The other is for applicants whose research interests and training are outside the Sociology of Mental Health. These fellowships do not stipulate a specific area of focus and are fewer in number than those supported by funds from NIMH; their support is from ASA members' contributions and contributions from other sociological associations.

For predoctoral awards, beginning and continuing students in PhD-granting sociology departments are eligible. Application deadline: December 31, 1994. Stipend: \$10,008 annually; arrangements for tuition/fec payments made by ASA with departments. Approximately 10-15 new awards each year.

Both competitions are open to U.S. citizens and permanent residents, including African Americans, Latinos (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians or Alaskan Natives, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asian) or Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipino). Write or call for applications: Minority Affairs Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202)833-3410 ext. 322.

Funds Provided by the Division of Epidemiology and Services Research Branch, NIMH; Sociological Associations; and ASA Members

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IIS 1995 Congress in Trieste

by William V. D'Antonio

The International Institute of Sociology will hold its XXXII Congress in Trieste, Italy, July 3-7, 1995. The Congress Coordinator, Alberto Gasparini of the University of Trieste, announced that the universities of Udine, Venezia, Padova, Verona and Trento are collaborating with the University of Trieste in planning the Congress.

The theme for the Congress, "Dialogue Between Cultures and Changes in Europe and the World," is designed to reflect the location of the Congress in Trieste, which Gasparini described as a city founded by and for such dialogue. As a part of the Austrian Empire, Trieste absorbed a complex mix of cultures, from Central Europe, the Balkans and Italy. Thus, the Germans, the Swiss, the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Orthodox Serbs, the Orthodox Greeks, the Armenians, the Jews and the Italians all brought here their cultures and their ways of life, which merged to form a cosmopolitan culture that makes Trieste today a pivotal city between East and West, and between Central and Southern Europe.

Individuals or groups of colleagues who wish to organize a session or present a paper should write at once to: Alberto Gasparini, Dipartimento di Scienze dell'uomo, Università di Trieste, Piazzale Europa, 1, 34127-Trieste, I-Italy.

For further information about the Congress, you may call Emanuela Fabretti, Tuesday or Thursday, between 10:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., local time: 1-40-6763283, or 1-481-533632. You may send a FAX to 1-40-569441, or 1-481-532094.

The registration fee for the Congress is as follows: IIS members US \$125.00, Lire 200,000 (before April 30, 1995); Non-members US \$175.00, Lire 220,000 (after May 1, 1995).

Special hotel accommodations will be announced shortly.

Deadline: January 1, 1995

NSF Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowships

The National Science Foundation (NSF) Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences offers support for Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowships and related supporting activities, such as research-related travel. The term "minority" refers to those ethnic groups that are significantly underrepresented at advanced levels of science and engineering. This program is an effort by the NSF to increase the number of research scientists from underrepresented minority groups, thereby contributing to the future vitality of the Nation's scientific enterprise.

Approximately 12 fellowship are awarded each year. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens and members of one of the ethnic minority groups (Native Americans, Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Pacific Islanders). Applicants must have an earned doctorate, not more than 4 years before the deadline. Applicants cannot have completed more than 2 years of postdoctoral support.

The program also offers travel grants to help graduate students plan their postdoctoral work and meet prospective sponsoring scientists. The "Starter Research Grant" aims to help the fellow pursue an independent research project after the postdoctoral period.

For information, and application forms, write for NSF 94-133 from NSF, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230.

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