Major ASA Awards Given at Annual Meeting

by Lloyd A. Maldonado

Eight sociologists were honored at this year’s Awards Ceremony for their contributions to sociology: George Homans (Career of Distinguished Scholarship), Paul Glick (Career of Distinguished Contributions to the Practice of Sociology), Sharon McPherson and Charles A. Goldsmith (Distinguished Contributions to Teaching), Michael Bess (Distinguished Scholarly Publication), and Doris Y. Wilkinson (Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award). William Sewell, Sr., and the late Maurice Jackson received special awards from the Minority Fellowship Program.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship
George C. Homans, Professor Emeritus at Harvard, received the Association’s highest honor, the Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship. This annual award honors a scholar who has shown outstanding commitment to the profession and whose cumulative work has contributed significantly to the advancement of the discipline. Joan A. Dalldorf, University of Notre Dame, made the presentation on behalf of the committee; the following summary borrows liberally from her statement. In her comments, Dalldorf noted that Homans represented the purest of sociologists whose influence extended beyond his chosen discipline. Historians and social psychologists, both those sociologically and those psychologically oriented, have benefitted from his scholarship.

Aldous went on to point out that homans’s first book, Introduction to Pareto’s Life Sociology, with C.P. Curtis, Jr. (1934), ventured beyond the boundaries of the sociology of the time. The work of Homans, according to sociology, produces social welfare and welfare work, and those with intellectual origins in civil engineering, had not been available to English-speaking sociologists. Homans’s work, therefore, was responsible for presenting Pareto’s ideas to a wide audience of sociologists.

That first book, moreover, has been credited with Homans’s second nomination for membership in Harvard University’s Society of Fellows, now as a sociologist. The initial nomination, a year earlier in 1933, had been as a poet. In his autobiography, Coming to my Sense (1966), Homans noted he was “blind luck” and the Great Depression that made it possible for sociology to claim him. Membership in the Society of Fellows enabled Homans to escape the ranks of the unpaid and gain recognition as a sociologist.

Over the following years, Homans engaged in research on the relationships among aspects of medieval society. In a series of articles in English Villagers of the Twentieth Century. This book, along with other contemporary work on social history, brought Homans to the greater attention of historians. It was this research, furthermore, that fulfilled the expectations of the Society of Fellows that junior fellows engage in research.

Dues Renewal Underway
The 1989 dues renewal forms are in the mail. Please fill out and return your renewal right away. Check to make sure that your choices for journals and sections are up to date. A new section on Microcomputing is in formation. If 200 members sign up, it will hold sessions at the 1989 Annual Meeting. The renewal form asks for contributions for journal subscriptions to soft currency countries. The ASA is trying to ensure that foreign countries with soft currencies still receive at least one of the ASA journals. Please help us support our international colleagues.

Editors Sought for Three Journals
The ASA Publications Committee is in the process of selecting new editors for two of the Association’s existing journals, Teaching Sociology and Sociological Practice Review. The new editors of Teaching Sociology will assume the position of Editor-Designate in the fall of 1989 and will take over the editorial offices in summer of fall of 1990. The new Editor-Designate will be responsible for journal issues appearing in 1991.

For Sociological Practice Review, the new editor will become Editor-Designate in early 1989 and will take over the editorial offices in summer or fall of 1989. The new Editor-Designate will be responsible for journal issues appearing in 1990.


The term of office for an ASA editor is three years, with a two-year extension possible in some cases. Members are invited to submit nominations for the editorships of TS, ST and SP. Self-nominations are encouraged. Candidates should send a curriculum vitae and a letter indicating their vision of the journal, possible institutional support, and relevant experience. Nominations should be sent no later than December 1, 1988, to: William V. D’Antoni, Executive Officers, ASA, 1725 N. Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.
President's Report

The 1988 ASA Presidency: A Personal Account

by Herbert J. Gans

Once upon a time, the president of the ASA was responsible, together with the program committee, for the annual meeting program, but otherwise, the office was largely honorary; the real work being done by the Council, the Secretary and a tiny staff. Over the years, an ASA has grown and its activities have multiplied, much has changed. The Council remains the major decision-making body but the Secretary and staff have become a central figure, since he/she is responsible for drafting the budget and, as an ex-officio member of what seems like virtually every committee making sure that it is "obeyed." The Washington staff now numbers 18, with the Executive Officer being the principal informant for and advisor to Council and many committees.

Nonetheless, there is more and more for the president to do on his own, for he must chair the Select Committee and listen appointments, as well as minor policy decisions between Council meetings. In addition, the presidency is the place where the buck stops, although when that buck is of controversial coinage, the president, past president and council members are likely to be seen as "hot." There are also endless letters to write or to answer, while some days the phone seems to ring constantly with inquiries, requests, or suggestions from members.

I begin with this company of job descriptions to indicate that a full president's report to the membership would take up several footnotes pages. Besides, much of what my colleagues and I have done during the past year has been reported in previous issues, especially in the unfortunate much too cryptic minutes of our meetings. Consequently, my report will be limited mainly to reporting on one other role of the president: to support new areas of policy or policy/study to Council and others which may end later in specific actions by Council. I will describe some major initiatives that took—with the advice and consent of Council, and will also discuss some problems which I hope future presidents and Councils will deal with.

Probably my first initiating effort, after I became president-elect, was to persuade Bill D'Atonio, who needed no persuading, that ASA should be doing some practical sociological research about itself. The first study, now being completed, seeks to learn about membership data—and the signed envelopes in which voting members enclose their ballot envelopes—some characteristics of members who have voted in recent ASA elections. The only purpose of the study is to shed light on the characteristics of the two-thirds of the membership which did not vote and to use the resulting findings and guesses to try to increase voter participation.

I was interested in another matter which was recognized at the August 1988 council meetings and on the recommendation of the new Vice President, Claire Gledhill, Council set up an Ad Hoc committee to develop a research capacity for ASA.

My strong personal interest in ASA governance led to two other innovations. As a result of some meetings at the 1987 Business Meeting, I asked Council to establish an Ad Hoc committee to look into whether and how practi
cioners, members of racial minorities and others now poorly represented in elec
tive offices could be represented more adequately in the future. Past vice president Richard J. Hill accepted the difficult assignment of determining how the representation problem can be solved democratically while avoiding the danger that ASA's governance, as well as its by-laws, have to be altered every new set of members required greater representation.

Since being active in ASA is one step in the de facto process of becoming eligible for elective office, I also asked Council to form an Ad Hoc committee on "Work Distribution." It was chaired by Judith R. Blau and has now been turned into a Task Force (so that it can include participants from outside the Association) which is chaired by Richard H. Hall. The Task
Force's aim is to find ways of "spreading" ASA's work and to encourage more practitioners and members from two and four year colleges to become active.

Spreading ASA's work is a task, partly because we are not yet very good at reaching out to people who want, or can be persuaded, to work for ASA. Although those members now active in ASA know a lot of other members, they tend, network theory applying even to sociologists, to know people not of the same age, status, types of sociology departments etc. Collectively, we therefore miss a lot of potential par
ticipants, just like any other voluntary association. In addition, some of them may feel that ASA is still run by an "old boys' club" which may not appeal to them. Having myself first joined ASA when that network was alive and well, I know how they feel. Any network of not quite so open as it is, although it is more open than it looks from "below." Nevertheless, there is still some opposition to spreading ASA's work among colleagues from the colleges, especially the two-year ones, but Council is not thought not to be doing research.

Whether they are or not is an empirical question, but while not everyone has research-related ASA activities is carried out by researchers, ASA is today neither a research organization nor even a purely scientific one, it represents a large and

See Report, page 8
Joan Huber: Sociological Theory and Common Sense

by Mary Ann Lamanu, University of Nebraska, Omaha

Two images of Joan Huber come persistently to mind. One scene is an elderly woman’s carousing meeting. Joan spoke, along with others, as SSW was organized to pursue the full inclusion of women in the profession and the wider world of work and public life. That scene was vividly captured by her unapologetic incisiveness, carried out of the meeting and into a social world which did not yet share gender equality for granted. I also felt welcomed, although I knew only Joan, by the clear rejection of elitism expressed in that meeting, the concern for women less established in the field, for those far removed from the professions, and for women in their other roles.

My other image is a slightly earlier one: Joan commuting through the snows of Michigan and northern Indiana to her first faculty position at Notre Dame. How did she arrive from Grand Haven, Michigan, the complete scholar? Joan’s biography is more about that life and how she re-educated the way for what appeared from the outside to be an instant achievement.

Joan produced three books within half a dozen years of taking her first full-time position: Income and Mobility: An Analysis of the American Political Formula (Huber and William Form, 1973), Marxist Theory and Indian Communism (Charles Loomis and Huber, and 1970), and The Sociology of American Poverty: A Text-Reader (Huber and Paul Chaillout, 1973). She also offered one of the first American university courses on poverty, still taught at Notre Dame almost twenty years later.

In scholarship, as in the real world, Joan has paid keen attention to disadvantage; her primary interests have been stratification and political sociology. Her characteristic approach to stratification is to cast empirical data into a broad historical and theoretical framework. "I fell in love with history in the sixth grade," Income and Mobility uses national sample data to reveal the containment of working class discontent through ideologically justifications of inequality based on American individualism.

As the women’s movement developed, Joan’s sociological attention turned to gender stratification. She edited a special issue of AJLS which became Changing Women in a Changing Society, one of the earliest sociological contributions to the Second Wave of feminism. In addition to articles on the women’s movement and the IWWS, we join in multiple qualitative and quantitative studies and reports on research on women and sex stratification, and she and Jenna Spitzer undertook a major theoretical and empirical study of Sex Stratification (1982). In 1985 Joan received the ASA Jessie Bernard Award, given biennially "in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged or modified the boundaries of sociology to encompass the full role of the women in society."

In Great Straiter Huber and Spitzer use survey data to test a metatheory of gender stratification. Grounded in an evolutionary theory of stratification which gives primary to technological development, it proposes a macro theory of change in women's labor force participation through change in the economy, the labor market needs for service and clerical workers and reduced demand for the kinds of labor in which the women are concentrated. In turn this variation in sex role attitudes and behavior at the micro level, may be a result of the historical shift from status to contract relations and to the economy. The division of labor as household labor, a new variable in gender stratification after 1950, is analogous to the division of labor since late medieval times in the stratification theory.

The women’s movement, a search for equity arising out of the women’s massive entry into the workforce, parallels the earlier labor movement, or "men’s movement," which developed in response to the Industrial Revolution. Joan’s women’s movement is grounded in the material world, as are her explanations of other social phenomena such as depression. She has always looked at the structure rather than at psychological factors as the essential social fact.

Yet, Joan is such the experiencing person as she is the structural sociologist, or rather, she is both at once. Much of her work reflects that citizenship, at home in the real world as well as that finite province of meaning, the sociological perspective. In "From Sugar and Spice to Professor," written for Recli and Ronald M. Wright’s Women on the Men (1979), Joan reflected on her socialization, education, and early adult roles. Unmindful to enrich a collection of mostly quantitative data, this piece tells three stories: first, her life history; second, an explanation of sex stratification invented mid-century; and third, the story of how Joan works. In her sociological research, concrete life experience stimulates sociological analysis (praxis, thy name is Huber) while sociology and history offer a context for biography:

"I liked being a girl . . . Boys led a dull and featureless life, in my case dandies, knockers and grey sweaters, always hitting things . . . But most impressive aspect of socialization was the capacity to sweep unpleasant facts about a girl’s future under the rug. Girls are socialized with one task because they ever demonstrated the relationship of doing well in social domestic service. Since housewives’ activities are not inherently interesting, a lot of fast talking is required to convince little girls that they face a great future . . . The fact is that a married woman has little control over her own future because in industrial societies so much depends on her husband’s occupational performance, whereas housewives, despite a semi-skilled blue collar occupation, "the" consequence income and status imbalance precludes an egalitarian marriage."

Joan’s biography reveals that she, like so many American women at mid-century, experienced the contradiction between women’s school achievement and their adult roles which generated the women’s movement. Joan was born in Bluffton, Ohio in 1925. Her father was a PhD etnologist with the Agricultural Experiment Station. When Joan’s mother had gone back to Bluffton to be with her father for the birth of twins, four female cousins, one from Scotia, the others from two Swiss immigrants, had grown up on farms in the area.

"My mother’s upward mobility was..."
Joan Huber, from page 3

It is this fusion of everyday life and scientific perspective which characterizes Joan. In turn, she is critical of those who "find it hard to apply their abstract reasoning to everyday life,..." leading them to overlook "the altering effect of an endless stream of dirty diapers." Joan has always sided to "broaden out this analysis with an account of real people.

As she moved from graduate student to professor in 1967, Joan's talent was already apparent. Bill Form described her then as "the brightest student I ever had. Her professional competence was inspiring, so also was the motivation which enabled her to complete one hundred miles a week in winter and thirteen miles a day in spring, and this after 100,000 miles of driving." As one faculty member put it to "Western Michigan for a Master's degree" and Michigan State for a PhD in 1967. It was certainly a statement about the worth of sociological work. Joan had considered other options, including law school, but "the lure of sociology" was too strong. She arrived at Penn State as an undergraduate student, the history department relieved to let her take her time to consider placement in this field ("You might blink; the department chair assured me in kind words; the German department was more accommodating.", "I majored in German, thinking that it might lead me to become a novelist and the Nazis behaved as they did."). Nevertheless, her future as a sociologist was fore- shadowed when she took courses in the introductory sociology from George Simpson, but baby-sat for the family.

Joan completed her undergraduate education in two years, graduating in 1945. With evident academic talent, she was admitted to graduate school in the fall of 1944, but the man I loved was in the service, so..."

"But the man I was engaged to persuaded me not to marry, but the man I was engaged to persuaded me not to marry.

J. Michael Brooks

Brooks Leads Teaching Services Program

1988 is a year of transition for Mike Brooks. After serving as Director of Undergraduate Studies in the Department of Sociology at the University of Kentucky, he headed south to become the Director of Academic Services at Texas Christian University. His new job will coincide with a new professional role as Field Coordinator for the ASA Teaching Services Program. Brooks is the second Field Coordinator, succeeding William Evans, Michigan State University, who has completed his three-year term.

Brooks has been an active volunteer in the ASA Teaching Services Program for over a decade. He was the first incum- bent in an exciting position established at the University of Kentucky in 1976. The Department of Sociology wanted to improve its advising and instruction to undergraduates. To institutionalize and support such efforts, they created a "special title" faculty position as Director of Undergraduate Studies, with a separate budget, contract of expectations and evaluation.

Brooks developed that position, was granted tenure, and left the position as a full professor. In 1985, the depart- ment of sociology at the University of Kentucky won the ASA Award for Outstanding Contributions to Teaching for this innovative and successful program. (See the October 1987 issue of Teaching Sociology for a complete description of their program.)

The Academic Services Center at Texas Christian University serves the entire campus, including advising all entering freshmen, transfer students, and students who have not decided on a major. Another major component is the advising center, which helps students and faculty improve these skills. Brooks hopes to add additional programs, possi- bly a research skills center patterned after the writing center, and a teaching enhancement component.

Brooks has personal appeal for Mike and his family. He grew up and attended high school there and his par- ents still live in that community. You can spot Mike wearing cowboy boots and always tempered by her considerable common sense. "Direct evaluation of the situation," "very, "natural" and "free to me" are terms I heard as I talked with colleagues and friends. Joan has always seemed unusual to me in the pronounced way in which her personality inhibits her professional work and relations- hips, yet in no way threatens accomplishment or professional judgment as they are often presumed to do. Another way of stating this dual approach is "passion and reasonableness between two poles"—it was in the beginning of the ASA Teaching Services Program. Joan's work was filled with "feminist" and "egalitarian" ideas and "pioneers of our discipline" were terms I heard. Joan's engagement with others can be very personal, but she remains a person of reasoned judgment and high standards.

The quality of saying what she thinks, and quite wittily, her directness and common sense inchoate Joan's academic writing, organizational leadership, conver- sation, and her personal life. Friends find her to have "the rare quality of being a good talker and a good listener." This phrase might also serve as an adverb-to- noun phrase for Joan's personality. She is always quick to ask for advice, and the ASA will be much enriched by Joan Hub- er's special brand of intellectual insight and common sense.

Brooks talking in a slow cadence with a southern accent.

As Field Coordinator, Brooks plans to continue some of the more popular programs in the program, such as computer assisted instruction. He stresses that he is open to ideas for new programs that have not been tried but strike a chord for a group of sociology teachers. The Field Coordinator's position will allow him to keep in touch with sociology even as he moves into general advising. He hopes to continue his writing in curricu- lum development and advising.

In addition to the workshops, Brooks will coordinate the Teaching Resources Group (TRG), a network of consultants. He hopes that the visitation program will grow stronger. "Many departments cannot send someone to a workshop, but could bring a workshop to them. I intend to have a very active program of pro- gram evaluation and visitation. I want to make sure the TRG is well utilized.

Every ASA member will receive a copy of the 1988-90 workshop schedule and informational material for the program, after sending in his/her 1989 dues. Other information will appear in Footnotes. But for a direct way to the workshops and to contact the new Field Coordinator directly: J. Michael Brooks, Academic Services Center, Evans Chapman University, Fort Worth, TX 76129.
Awards, from page 1

not was, however, a doctoral thesis and Homans is one of only two ASA presi-
dents since World War II to enjoy the enviable status of having had such an
honour in this United States. During the war, he spent his academic career there, first in the Department of Social Rela-
tions, and then after the war in the newly
created Department of Sociology.

By the 1950s, Homans increasingly
was regarded as one of the foremost
theorists, beginning with his celebrated The Human (1956), then Social Behavior: Its Ele-
mentary Forms (1961) and The Nature of Social Science (1967), and continuing with works such as Mathematical Models in Sociology: Espousal of Social Science (1966); Certainties and Doubts: Collected Papers, 1967-1985.

Aldous noted that Homans explicitly
defined social theory in The Nature of
Social Science and drew from behavioral
psychology for propositions in his
system of explanation. Moreover, Homans insisted that the theoretical
thesis is the basis of scientific methodology. He has remained
vital in showing how social structures grow out of and are transformed by the individual. He has applied his general propositions to small groups and has developed a theory of
differential behavior of people in
different positions, "status systems, confo-
mity to norms and distributive justice... or the lack of it" (Homans, 1984:333).

Homans has been a great innovator in recog-
nizing other theorists and researchers, from Aristotle to the present, whose
concepts, findings, and laws he has bor-
rowed. This is not to deny that he has
written his own original text; it is simply
that his work has been cited in light of
his theory. And the fidelity of his own writ-
ing does cast a ladder on them not
always present in their original form.

Aldous noted that the Homans
contribution in George C. Homans in his own words: "Our field ought to be exploratory,
contracting, and it should be open, as
any great science must be, to all kinds of
ideas and all kinds of people, and
therefore defying anything to add to knowledge, not only of our own field but of the behavior of all human beings." (1986:xxxiv).

Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology

Paul C. Glick, Adjunct Professor at Arizona State University, received the 1988 award for a distinguished career for the practice of sociology. This honor rec-
ognizes (1) a sociologist whose work has contributed to a general understanding of sociological concepts and practices, as well as to the discipline; (2) individuals who have been models in bridging the practical need of a concerned public and the sociological expertise that has stimulated research by others while helping to advance general human welfare. The Committee noted that the person who has contributed to the craft of teaching. Beginning in the 1970s, both individuals helped organize countless task groups, conferences, workshops and special working commit-
tees on their own and anticipated when they were initiated by Task Group 3 under Charles Golden's tutel-
ge, there has been a frequent contributor to the ASA's Teaching Resources Center and co-authored (with Everett Wilson) the most important
text yet written on the craft of teaching on the discipline, "Passing On Sociology.

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship

This year's award went to Michael Mann, University of California-Los
Angeles, for his book, The Source of Social Power: Charles T. Little, Washington State University, in making the award for the committee, noted that the recipient may offer a lectureship known as the Sevick Lecture. regional and state sociological associations and societies may apply to ASA to receive the lecture, at ASA expense.

In making the award, Title summar-
ized the book as "an authoritative and
breath-taking overview of the history of public power, particularly in Europe and the Middle East. Although, although only the first of three volumes, this book stands on its own, suggesting at least that we engage in analyzing patterns of power rather than societies per se, as a proposition amply dem-
strated throughout this analy-
ing ideological, economic, and politi-
cal systems, Mann shows how and why power is multi-stranded, by providing a foundational challenge to the very idea of society. Title continued that since Sevick, by whose name the award was known for a decade until changed by action of Council in 1979, has a sociolo-
gist been so audacious in scope as to ambiti-

ous in objective, and so provocative in challenge. The committee was merits in applauding Mann's effort and achieve-
ment, believing that this work must be considered by the sociological community.

In the committee, Title observed that an expert on twenty and twenty publications, mostly books, were considered. This number was nar-
rowed to a final candidate. Mann's book, the committee wished to single out for special recognition Karen Fields (Brands) for her Breaking
and Believing in Central Africa. The committee felt this work deserved recognition because it is a specialized case study of unusual merit which might escape the attention of the sociological community because of its title. The committee acknowledged the book's significance for the study of religion, political sociology, and colonialism.

Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award

Doris Y. Wilkinson, University of Ken-
tucky and 1967-88 president of the Soci-
ety for the Study of Social Problems, was
the recipient of the Dubois-Johnson-
Frazier Award. This biennial award, created in 1971, honours the intellectual tradition and contributions of W.E.B. DuBois, Charles J. Johnson (ASA vice-
president in 1957) and E. Franklin Frazier (ASA president in 1952). The award is given to a sociologist for a lifetime of influential teaching, and service to the community and to an institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in this tradition.

In presenting this year's award to
Wilkinson, committee chairwoman Sally D. Church, University of Connecticut, noted her extraordinary accomplishments in schol-
ara, teaching, and professional serv-
vice. The following tribute is from Tay-
lor's comments at the awards ceremony.

true to the scholarly tradition of the
three Black scholars for whom the award
was established, Wilkinson's work has focused consistently on the experi-
ence of American society in all its insti-
tutional spheres. Her efforts have sought to unravel the dynamics of intergroup behavior, conflict resolution, and various mechanisms of prejudice and discrimi-
nation. From her examination of the poli-
ts of race relations, social move-
ments, and the sociological study of Black children, including such articles as "Sta-
tus Differences and the Black Race State" (1969), "Tactics of Black Protesters in the Case of the Black Revolution" (1971); "Racial Socialization Through Children's Toys" (1970), to her research on family and health in the Afro-
American experience, including "Trans-
forming National Health Policy; The
Aging

The Section on Aging awarded its 1988 Distinguished Scholar Award to Mildred White Riley, Associate Director for Behavioral and Social Research of the National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health. The citation for the award read:

"Mildred White Riley's contribution to the study of age and aging has spanned almost fifty years. Her monomalous three-volume Aging and Society is a landmark in the field of aging and in modern sociology. Even before these influential works were published, she was pursuing topics related to the life course: the impact of mass media on young children, socialization of adolescents, adolescent values, and contraceptive behavior. The publication of Aging and Society her publications includes papers on the treatment of cancer in the elderly, the postmenopausal changes, health status of old people, the impact of changes in life expectancy on the family. In 1993 she has authored out eight publications including her two-volume Social Change and the Life Cycle.

"Her work has been cumulative, each new essay building on some aspect of earlier ones. It has brought together several lines of sociological theory and research, at the same time it has given new meaning to established ideas and contributed to theory and research in sociology as a whole.

"In focusing on the interaction of the aging of individuals over the life course and the historical course of society, she has gone far toward demolishing the pervasive belief that human aging is an immutable process and that it is biologically determined. She has shown rather, that successive cohorts of individuals do not age in the same way and that aging is a complex lifelong process from birth to death composed of interdependent social, psychological and biological processes."

Mildred White Riley has contributed to scholarship on aging in other ways in encouraging collaborative work. In using her influence to provide women with opportunities equal to those enjoyed by men, and at NIA is encouraging a broad approach to basic social and behavioural research.

"She has won many awards and has filled many important leadership positions in the American Sociological Association, regional sociological societies, and other social science organizations and scientific societies. The Section on Aging is proud to honor her for her many contributions as a scholar, teacher, and colleague with the section's Distinguished Scholar Award."

Anne Foster, Rutgers University

Collective Behavior and Social Movement

The Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements presented its Award for Outstanding Scholarship to John Lofland, University of California-Davis. Steven Barkan, University of Maine received an honorable mention.

John Lofland

John Lofland's Pretest Studies of Collective Behavior and Social Movement draws together and extends the results of two decades of his research on a diverse array of substantive and theoretical issues. Lofland's work is a classic account of personal identity transformation to thick descriptions of "social action" in a variety of circumstances. Lofland's efforts have both shaped and intersected with some of the most lively debates about how to best understand collective action. How larger social contexts shape the formation of collective grievances, personal conversion to activism, the empirical range of organized forms of contention and the strategy and tactics of social conflict are the broad categories which define Lofland's intensive research agenda. The vision, diversity and successfully persuasive drive to integrate the empirical and theoretical, mark John Lofland's scholarship as notable and unique.

In pretest on Steven Barkan illustrates an aspect of social movements too often neglected—interaction with the opposition, particularly the authorities. In unusually hard struggle he presents a wealth of data, enriched at points by accounts of his own experiences as a participant and defendant. The work constitutes a significant contribution to theory of social movements, showing the relationship of the political climate, the legal system and the class structure to social control and the careers of social movements.

John D. McCarthy, Catholic University

Community and Urban Sociology

The Robert E. Park Award of the Section on Community and Urban Sociology of the American Sociological Association recognizes a distinguished book-length research effort, published in the last two years, that reports the results of a single scholarly effort in community or urban sociology. The Award Committee selected two volumes to receive the 1987-88 Robert E. Park Award: Fischer Folk, Two Communities on Chequamegon Bay by Carolyn Ellis (University of California-Santa Barbara), published by University of California Press in 1986, and Urban Fortunes, The Political Economy of Place, by John Logan (SUNY-Albany) and Harvey Molotch (University of California-Santa Barbara), published by University of California Press in 1987.

Carolyn Ellis

Fischer Folk by Carolyn Ellis is an outstanding ethnography that skillfully blends interpretative accounts with detailed and well documented observations of two relatively isolated coastal communities. Ellis provides the reader with an up-close view of the family-centered individualists in Fishercreek and contrasts their social organization with that of the church-dominated, upwardly striving Crabreeks. Fischer Folk poses one of the most significant problems in our field, the degree to which environment, mode of production, social history, and human will interact to produce outcomes. However, Ellis does not let her observations of modern changes in technology and their impact on the two communities blind her to how social relationships and processes modify the ways in which communities respond to such changes. She has selected the two communities with care. They illustrate how communities can be organized in terms of both kinship/authority and institutional membership. The volume makes subtle use of what we know about human behavior in communities, but takes us a step further by reminding us how complex reality is.

Fischer Folk is directly within the Chicago School of community ethnography, founded by Robert Park. It takes sociological theory seriously by using, rather than evoking, theoretical insights. The comparative and historical dimensions of the work enlarge our understanding of community structure and process. Ellis succeeds in providing an impressive analysis of social change patterns and how these interact with the meanings of community. It is the kind of book about community that really gives you the flavor of it.

The Section on Community and Urban Sociology of the American Sociological Association therefore presents the 1987-88 Robert E. Park Co-Recipients Award to Carolyn Ellis, for her book, Fischer Folk, Two Communities on Chequamegon Bay, an outstanding research monograph in community or urban sociology.

Urban Fortunes, by John Logan and Harvey Molotch, provides a unifying perspective for interest within urban sociology focusing on urban land-use and development. It consolidates the virtues of academic innovation pursued in studies over recent decades to right and left, but without accepting their baggage. The book represents extensive conceptual development, yet is grounded in the actual problems and patterns of cities in the United States. Usually books come and go, but it is likely that Urban Fortunes will be remembered as one of the seminal books of the 1980s for the field of urban sociology.

Carolyn Ellis

Robert E. Park did not send his students out to locate an urban growth machine. Nor could all his or our contemporary colleagues questions and explanations find a place in Logan and Molotch's scheme. But the kind of theoretical cohesion which Park sought to capture is found in its most sophisticated form yet in Urban Fortunes.

The Section on Community and Urban Sociology of the American Sociological Association therefore presents the 1987-88 Robert E. Park Co-Recipients Award to John Logan and Harvey Molotch for their book, Urban Fortunes, The Political Economy of Space, an outstanding research monograph in community or urban sociology.

Erikson Grundberg, Chair, Loyola University, Chicago; Janet Abu-Lughod, New School for Social Research, William Mickelson, University of Toronto, Malvina Oliva, ICAS, Christian Brandt, BDO, NY

Comparative-Historical Section

At the recent ASA meeting, Pamela Bainbarne Wolans and Philip J. O'Connell received the section's "Best Recent Article" Award. The Award Committee felt that their paper, "The Family Economy, Work, and Educational Participation in the United States, 1980-1989," published last year in American Journal of Sociology, exhibited outstanding scholarship, insightfully addressing important theoretical issues with sophisticated methods, making an enduring and far-reaching contribution to the field and providing a splendid example of one mode of comparative and historical research.

Honorable Mention awards were presented to Carlos A. Fornell for "Political Practice and the Formation of an Ethnic Enclave: The Cuban American Case, 1956-1977"; Michelle Lattner for "How to Become a Dominant French Philosopher: The Case of Jacques Derrida," Philip McMichael for "Reformulating Comparative, Postmodernism: Toward a New Comparative Historical-Perspective; Fourth A

Continued on next page
Section Awards, continued


The competition included many excellent articles, confirming that comparative and historical sociology is indeed vital and vigorous. The Award Committee was Jon Miller, Sonia Rose, William Roy (Chair), and William J. Goode.

William G. Roy, University of California-Los Angeles

Crime, Law, and Deviance

The Distinguished Scholarship Award was presented to David Farrington, Lloyd Ohlin, and James Q. Wilson for the book Understanding and Controlling Crime (Springer-Verlag, 1986). The volume was selected because of its penetrating review of the state-of-the-art in longitudinal research and its agenda-setting proposals for future research.

The Lilli Marleen Award has gone to Dr. Lola Antaya de Castro, a Venezuelan researcher and teacher with a distinguished record of accomplishments in third world criminology, using the perspective of modern Critical Sociology.

Malcolm W. Klein, University of Southern California

Environment and Technology

Adeline Levine, Professor of Sociology of the State University of New York at Buffalo, received the 1988 Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Sociology of Environment and Technology in Atlanta on August 26. The annual business meeting of the Section on Environment and Technology also featured the announcement that Danton Morrison, Professor of Sociology at Michigan State University, had been selected as the recipient of the 1989 Award for Distinguished Contributions. Dr. Morrison will formally receive his award at the Section business meeting next year in San Francisco.

Adeline Levine

Adeline Levine was cited for her influential book, Late Casual Science: Politics and People, which has been widely acclaimed. In addition to the recognition from Dr. Levine's colleague in the Section on Environment and Technology, the book has received attention in fields as diverse as Community Studies, the Sociology of Science, and the Sociology of Medicine—no to mention other disciplines, such as law, public policy, and even epidemiology. Late Casual quickly became an extremely important book in the area of technological risk and the social consequences of technological change, both of which have become major issues of the Section on Environment and Technology over the past several years.

Levine has also been a stalwart contributor to the organizational life of the field. She has served as chair of the Division on the Environment and Technology for the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), is currently a member of the council of the ASA Section on Environment and Technology, and has organized numerous sessions on the Sociology of the Environment and Technology both in the ASA and SSSP.

William Foudeneau, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Family

The William Goode Book Award was established in the mid-1980s to honor distinguished contributions to research and scholarship on the family. This year the Family Section is privileged to announce co-winners of the Goode Award: Adolescent Mothers in Late Life (Cambridge University Press, 1987), authored by Frank Furstenberg, J. Brooks-Gunn, and S. Philip Morgan; and The Divorce Revolution (The Free Press, 1985), authored by Leonore Witztman. At a time when social scientists are prodded into making their work more relevant to human concerns and society, these two books exemplify a much deserved spotlight for their achievements in helping us understand the human consequences and policy implications of two problematic family events—births out of wedlock in adolescence and divorce. It is also very fitting to note that at this time that William Goode conducted pioneering studies of these events in the 1960s and 1970s.

Frank Furstenberg, Jr.

Rarely do social scientists return to the scenes of their past studies. But Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr., and his co-authors J. Brooks-Gunn and S. Philip Morgan have done just that, with surprising results. In 1984, they reinterviewed 300 women in Baltimore who had been the subjects, seventeen years earlier, of Furstenberg's study of teenage mothers, Unplanned Fertility. Their new research shows substantial diversity in the lives of these adolescent mothers in later life. Two-thirds were employed and two-thirds had not received public assistance in the previous five years. The authors identify the paths that most successfully brought these women out of poverty, among them, staying in school, restricting further childbearing, and becoming and remaining married. Their balanced account demonstrates that early childbearing diminishes the chances of an economically secure later life but does not doom all teenage mothers to lives of dependency. Their findings on constancy and change in the lives of adolescent mothers have important implications for the sociology of the life course. And their tracing of routes out of poverty has important implications for social welfare policy.

J. Brooks-Gunn

S. Philip Morgan

Lenore Witztman

In The Divorce Revolution, also honored by ASA as a "Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship" in 1986, Witztman has assembled the knowledge and wisdom of nearly ten years of research which examines the effect of no-fault divorce laws on the process of divorce and on the legal and social norms surrounding marriage. More than any other study, The Divorce Revolution documents the unintended consequences of no-fault divorce legislation—the economic impoverishment of divorces and their children. Witztman skilfully brings together basic sociological theory and a diverse range of empirical evidence, including, legislative proceedings, economic data, court records, and interviews with lawyers, judges, and divorced men and women. The resulting volume shows an astute balance between theoretical and policy implications. Few books in our time have equaled The Divorce Revolution's influence on the legislative process at the national and state level.

Medical Sociology

Virginia Olesen, of the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, School of Nursing, University of California-San Francisco is the 1988 winner of the Leo G. Reeder Award of the Medical Sociology Section. She gave an address at the Medical Sociology Section's Annual Business Meeting in Atlanta and received her Award at that time. The Leo G. Reeder Award is given annually to a section member in honor of their distinguished career and contributions to the sociology of health.

Virginia Olesen

In Dr. Olesen's contributions are legion. She has made major research contributions to the study of health care worker socialization, qualitative methods, and the socio-cultural aspects of women's health. Her book, The Silent Dialogue with Patient, gives deep insight into the professional socialization of health workers. Her most recent book, edited with Nancy Fugate Woods, Cultural Aspects in Mental Health, is an example of her deep interest in women's health.

Dr. Olesen is known particularly for her interdisciplinary research. She has been active in the Society of Applied Anthropology and has been a major liaison person between Medical Sociologists and Medical Anthropologists. Dr. Olesen, Chair of the Medical Sociology Section in 1978, has contributed outstanding service to the American Sociological Association and to the University California at San Francisco where she is Chair of her Department from 1972-1975. The members of the section are delighted to confer this Award on Dr. Olesen for her distinguished career. She serves as a model colleague and scholar. We applaud her work and vision.

Gary Albrecht, University of Illinois-Chicago

Note: The Section on Theoretical Sociology did not present an award this year.

Index Now on Disk

The ASA now has the Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals, 1971-85, available on disk. The Index is on a set of ten 5½" floppy disks, 360K ASCII format, DOS 2.0. Both author and subject indexes are included. The set of disks is available for $70 to ASA members, $100 to non-members; prepayment is required. Upon request, the ASA will send one disk for readability. (The disk must be returned after examination.)

To order or request a sample disk, contact Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager, 1772 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 833-3410.

Correction

The authors of the obituary of Maurice Jackson (August 1988) should have been listed as James L. Wood, Will C. Kennedy, and Thomas L. Gillette, all of San Diego State University. Professor Jackson's name was listed incorrectly. Professor Kennedy and Gillette were inadvertently omitted.
increasingly diverse discipline and its members are becoming more inter-
ested in sociology. Moreover, all of us academics teach for a living and a major
role for ASA is to represent our needs to our employers at our
year colleges. As a result, there is much room for active participation in non-research
activities, and the task force should be able to put its fingers on the processes
by which we can spread the organization’s work farther into the field, creating a
larger and wider network of researchers, activists, teachers, and others to get
the job done.

One of Council’s own governance problems is that it is so busy dealing
with issues of the moment, petty and large, that it never has time for long-
term policy-making. Then Vice Presi-
dent Mayer Zald suggested that the idea we set aside one or two evenings of
Council meetings during the year which would be limited solely to concerns about
the future. Two such meetings have now been held (a third giving way
to resolving a budget crisis) and, pending Task Force report, should be
scheduled a second. The third, held in January
1988, produced an extremely fruitful discussion of the issues that are
long-term roles both in ASA and in the discipline.
Some of what I said and learned at that meeting is germane to a presiden-
tial address. Therefore, I would like to report to this council on precedent
address. Furthermore, the task force approved of the establishment of yet
another Ad hoc Committee which is chaired by Randall Collins. I have asked
Collins and his colleagues to look at relevant data from sociology and other
social sciences to develop some scenario about what the increasing number of
sections, and this growth of membership in sections, will mean for ASA and sociology
in the coming decade. The reports that this group should include
one of my successors and Council to decide what if anything should be done to
ensure the vitality of ASA AND THE sections—and to prevent the emergence of a
discipline that is so balkanized into separate specialties that ASA could be in
danger of splitting apart, a fate currently
being faced by the American Psychologi-
cal Association.

The same committee will examine a closely related issue: the inter-
sectional relations of a still predominantly academic organization and discipline to the growing
numbers of professionals who want to
stay inside the organization and to continue to identify as sociologists. So do
I. I am not a practicing sociologist/social planner, I know that academics and practitioners need each
other. Practice is the mirror of society from a very different angle than academics, which means they have
much to teach us academics both with
respect to research and theory. Conver-
sely, practitioners depend on the
less hurried and more detached research and theorizing of academics to obtain new ideas, perspectives and findings for their
own work. The two types of sociologists
have different interests, but we are all held together by common
sympathetic concerns and we must find
ways of living together productively.

This means that we must have a better understanding of the interests, to which I devoted much of the
personal presidents address, in sociology’s rela-
tions with the public and other segments of society that
inform our work. I was fortunate to become President of the Public
Information committee, chaired by Ronald Milov, was already
working on this project, and I am very much a supporter and kibitzer. The committee is now iden-
tifying and making contact with journalists
from all over the country who report
on sociology regularly or intermittently. In addition, the committee has suggested Media
Clearing House which, with the help of ASA Assistant Executive Officer
Stephen Reif, is recruiting and training
ASA members to transform academic journals into non-technical
plates for use by the news media. About
dozen ASA members are already at work and trust them and others who will join
them in the future will be able to increase the amount of media coverage of
our research. As I have said repeti-
tively, we can all help in the dissemina-
tion effort by cooperating with journalists
when they call for sociological advice about and input for stories on which they are working.

Another strong personal concern of mine is increasing the respect—and
funding—for ethnographic and other kinds of “qualitative” research. Thanks
to the interest of Phyllis Moynihan, the new Director of NSF’s Sociology Program, there is now some hope that NSF will be able to fund more qualitative projects in the future. Given NSF’s prestige, any changes in its
practice should inspire other funding agencies, public and pri-

1. One of the steps of being an ASA oficer is that he or she is to go to annual meeting

events and make presentations to sections. Generally, I have been to many annual meetings over the past four
decades, have attended many of these meetings, and the program format could consist of more than

2. (otters than our regular underclassmen in the program and my presidential

3. I was unable to attend any sessions from beginning to end, other than the
welcoming speech by Mayer and the Graeme Young who I chaired, and my own personal

4. I was not sure how many people would do to hot and humid Atlas.

5. My own presentation at the annual meeting, more fees than not many people

6. I was unable to attend any sessions from beginning to end, other than the
welcoming speech by Mayer and the Graeme Young who I chaired, and my own personal

7. I was not sure how many people would do to hot and humid}
Awards, from page 5

Significance of the "Stratification System" (1972). She is co-author of "Race, Class, and Women: Alternatives in Health Maintenance and Heating Systems for Families." (Harvest Press, 1987). Wil-kinson also is a frequent lecturer on social psychological and experiential dimensions of power and change in social structures. Her work has had a wide influence on these issues and her encouragement of graduate students in social structure. Given her dedication to research and in social psychology and social science, Wilkinson has not avoided sensi-
tive or unpopular topics, as revealed in such publications as "Coming of Age in A Racial Society" (1972, 1984). Black Male/White Female The Sociology of Interna-
tional Dating and Marriage (Scherrnan, 1975), and Social Structure and Assimilation: The Sociology of Political Murder (Scherman, 1976). In her work at ASA as Executive Associate for Careers, Ministries, and Women, from 1977 to 1980, she blended analyses of the profes-
sion with her interests in race and gender, and evidenced in a series of arti-
cles in Footnotes: "Minorities in Sociology and the Other Behavioral Sciences" (1972), "Women in Sociology, 1934-1977" (1979); and "Women, Racial and Ethnic Minority Sociologists" (1981). She has been a committed member of the profession to the profession as a whole and to Blacks and women in particular with her dedication to enhancing these groups by developing research skills Institutes at Morgan State University and UCLA. These were developed specifically for minorities and women. Funded by the National Institute of Education, these research skills institutes are reported to have been one of the most successful ASA programs that addressed career, employment, and professional advancement. As a scholar and teacher, Wilkinson always has combined activism with scholarly pursuits. Her abiding concern for the welfare of Black people and commitment to equal opportunities for all minorities generated long before she became a sociologist. Along with a rela-
tion, Wilkinson desegregated the Univer-
sity of Kentucky shortly after the 1954 Supreme Court decision and was the first woman to earn a graduate degree from the University of Kentuck as an African-American. As a student leader, she founded and served as President of the first club for Black women at UK, waged a battle to eliminate "Colored" Notes from the Lexington newspapers and took an active role in the civil rights movement. As the first Afro-American woman appointed to a full-time faculty position at the University of Kentucky, Wilkinson served as a primary support link, advisor, mentor, and role model for large numbers of Black students. Over the years, her dedication and superb skills as a teacher have earned her numerous awards from her students at the institutions with which she has been affiliated, the most recent being the establishment of the Doris Y. Wilkinson Award for Leadership, at the University of Kentucky.

In her long and productive career as a sociologist, Wilkinson has been an active participant and leader in the affairs of her profession; she has compiled an impressive record of service contributions. Among the innumerable elective and appointive positions held in her profession, she includes Vice President of Sociologists for Women in Society (1974-
75), President, District of Columbia Sociological Society, Vice President, Eastern Sociological Society (1983-84) and board members (1984-87) and Vice President (1984-85), Society for the Study of Social Problems; Executive Office and Budget Committee of ASA (1985-88); and Commit-

Wilkinson's sustained and exemplary contributions to the field of race rela-
tionships, her commitment to continue on the black community as a major focus of scientific inquiry, her record of leadership in fostering broader participation of Black and other minorities, as well as women of all races, and her distin-
guished service contribution to the pro-
gram, are the epicenter of the Black Soci-
ologists-Francis Trotman tradition," Taylor con-
cluded.

MFP Special Awards

The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), now in its fifteenth year of sup-
porting students working toward the PhD, honored William H. Sewell, Sr., and the late Mather Jackson, for their work to help establish the Program and their constant support over the years that has helped become a highly successful ASA activity. Receiving the award on behalf of Jackson was his wife, Carla, who attended the meetings that was aided by the University of California-Riverside, where Jackson had been a faculty member. Maurice Jackson, a member of what was the Black Caucus in the ASA and the Association of Black Sociologists, largely was responsible for drafting the proposal to NSF that initially convinced him to fund the MFP. On leave at ASA from UC-Riverside in 1972, Jackson, along with the Association's first Executive Specialist for Race and Minority Rela-
tions, a position created in response to concerns by the Black Caucus and other ASA members, Jackson became the MFP's first Director and, after returning to UC-Riverside, continued to serve in an advisory capacity to the MFP's various directors. He also was appointed by Council to the MFP Committee in 1975, the committee which is advisory to the MFP Director and is responsible for selecting each year's cohort of fellows. In addition to his major involvement histor-
ically with the MFP, Jackson also served on the Association's Committee on Committees in 1978-79 and the Commit-

Carla Jackson, in accepting the pos-
thumous award, read a moving state-
ment regarding the constant source of pride the MFP was for Jackson. She also noted that a special scholarship fund has been established at UC-Riverside in Jackson's honor.

William H. Sewell, Sr.

William H. Sewell, Sr. (University of Wisconsin) was honored for his long his-
tory of support for the MFP. Sewell, ASA's sixty-second president (1971), was in office when the initial thrust for a pro-
gram for the Association was made by the Black Caucus and others. He was an early advocate on behalf of the initia-
tive. And like Jackson, Sewell also served on the MFP Committee in 1975. In addi-
tion to the presidency, Sewell was ASA Vice President in 1982 and served on Council in 1984-86. In accepting his award, Sewell noted the impact MFP

scholars have had on theoretical and methodological advances in the disci-
pline. He encouraged his colleagues to continue the support of this important program.

Most recently, Sewell has been a member of the Task Force that supports the MFP, chaired by Charles V. Willie (Harvard), that has proposed a major addition to the Program (see MFP footnotes). The Task Force has recommended, and Coun-
cil has approved, the establishment of summer institutes at selected depart-
ments of sociology to enhance the recruitment, retention, and career attain-
ments of minority students. The new program is scheduled for 1990 at two sites, the universities of Wisconsin (Madison) and Delaware, and is designed for undergraduates. They will be pilot tests for a three year period. Their funding is a joint effort by the host universities, the ASA, and foundations. If successful, the Association will seek federal funding for this component of the MFP. The goal is to rotate the minority institutes among departments of sociology, with regional sociological associations serving as co-sponsors.

Upcoming: An Article on "Textbookgate" by Ellen Berg

George Ritzer, the author of successful introductory and upper level texts as well as monographs, has written a pres-
tab on textbook writing, publishing, and marketing which will be published in the October issue of Sociology. This article is available to potential text book authors for the information it gives on strategies and tactics for competing in the market and the pressure to write standardized, "cookie cutter" texts. Ritzer writes about his own experiences with the pressure to write such texts.

Focusing on publishing, Ritzer notes the tension of a system in which presses which make fortunes on elemen-
tary texts do not generally publish more-yield upper-diversity texts. This is not alone monographs. Paradoxically, the work which gains more status within the institution at least is in demand by publishers.

Ritzer deplores a publishing industry in which most editors are unshodded in the areas in which they are publishing--and most proficient in marketing. It is marketing practices which are at the heart of Ritzer's concern. Speaking from personal experience as well as academic inquiry, Ritzer points to a number of unethical practices which threaten to bring on a "textbookgate." Principal among these is the practice of "bricks or kickbacks to instructors, or committees involved in group decisions among a publisher's book." Ritzer became inter-
ested in the theme of this article after learning that he introduced himself was authored by Kenneth Kramen and Norman Yetman. "The adoption of the book on the basis, at least in part, of outstanding a competitor on the amount of money to be paid to the department." Following a caudal and detailed discussion of the forms kick-
backs take, Ritzer often offers a sort of suggestions for reform. This is directed to all the actors involved: publishers, universi-
ties, and the discipline.
Council Establishes Standing Committee on Employment

by Stephen A. Boll

Thanks to the work of two Ad hoc committees, a new standing committee was established a permanent Committee on Employment to attempt to resolve problems of underemployment and unemployment in the profession. A new Ad hoc committee was also formed to prepare plans toward creating a coherent research capacity for the ASA. Last January, Council approved a wide-ranging report of the first Ad hoc Committee on Underemployment and Unemployment in the Profession, composed of Joan M. Steiner, Chair, University of Akron, (Emeritus), Jan Fritz (National Coalition Institute), Martin Oppenheimer (Rutgers University), and Gregory D. Squires (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee). The Committee was originally charged to "advise Council on how best to address the concerns of the unemployed and underemployed sociologist." The committee worked throughout 1987, building on the prior efforts of the Ad hoc on Underemployment and the Committee on Unemployment of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. The Deutscher Report recognizes problems of underemployment in the profession as public issues, not as personal troubles. While employment situations can change with a gradual decline in the unemployment problem (see "Observing," April 1988 Footnotes, pages 20), the problems of underemployment and part-time employment have grown in the last decade and seem to be more permanent features of the academic scene. Underemployment is characterized by extreme insecurity, lack of autonomy in hiring and firing, and set- ing together of part-time jobs, low compensation, lack of retirement, health or other benefits, and consequent stress and alienation. Underemployment also includes all those who occupy positions unrelated to their sociological education, knowledge and skills. Deutscher notes that even with an improving job market, it will take a concerted effort to absorb those sociologists who have suffered from over a decade of underemployment. The "lost generation" of experienced sociologists should be brought back to the profession now so they will be able to help fill academic positions expected to open up as a result of retirements in the mid-1980s. The Committee made the following general recommendations to Council: A. Cooperative Action. Since the problems of underemployment are not amenable to solutions simply by action of the ASA, Council should work with other groups and social science organizations who share the political problems with the sociological professionals. They should publicize the problem, its causes, and possible solutions and engage in supportive political activity with educational organizations and unions to improve the situation of full-time temporary and part-time faculty. B. Endorse "Duty Policies and Procedures Related to Placement of Net Graduates, Departmental Recruiting, Hiring Guidelines, and Program Development." Promote access among graduate students in departments that have a responsibility to help all graduates find positions in academic or related settings. Faculty (and students) should become aware of new opportunities in practice and academe. This could be accomplished through visiting lecturers, consultants, practitioners, academic exchanges, and workshops and courses on practical and theoretical sociology. "Departments should inform campus placement offices of the full range of sociologists' capabilities and seek their advice on opportunities in practice settings." Departments should also consider the value of continued pre- dition in hiring, retention, and promotion of women and minorities. Since the conflict between departmental presti- tige and the quality of graduates is less than perfect, great care should be taken in assessing faculty. C. Strengthen Approaches to Problems of Part-Time or Temporary Faculty. The Deutscher Committee recommended going beyond the ASA "Guidelines for Employment of Part-Time Faculty" (See December 1987, pages 9-17) to a cut back pay, benefits, appointments and responsibilities proportional to those of full-time faculty. D. Improve Conditions for Independent Scholars. Since an underemployed sociologist represents relatively untested intellectual resources of the profession, the time and the sociology departments in the institution should find ways to foster intellectual community through inviting their participation in scholarly forums to promote access to resources such as libraries, computers, and research support for the unfunded and underemployed. The second Ad hoc Committee was created in January 1988 after Council approved the Deutscher report. Chairing by Vice President, Glen H. Elder, Jr. (University of North Carolina) with Joan Biren (American Historical Society), Donald J. Hernandez (Bureau of the Census), and Thomas A. Lyon (Cornell University), it was charged with assembling available data, considering additional data for proper oversight of the problem, and setting out recommendations of the Deutscher Committee for consideration by Council. The Elder Committee reviewed all known sources of relevant data on professional employment status including surveys from the National Science Foundation. These sources were judged to be limited or unsatisfactory to the questions posed. In view of these limitations and given the lack of a coherent research capacity of the ASA on a wide range of questions, there is to be formed an Ad hoc Committee to develop a research capacity for the ASA. The Elder Committee suggests that an annual employment survey be developed, to be completed by all respondents. The Elder Committee recommends that the placement history of recent graduates, number of entering graduate students, and number of new positions, etc. be included in every Immediate Executive Office actions (following Deutscher's recommendations) include articles in Footnotes to inform the membership about underemployment and making vacation, for Employment of Part-Time Faculty to all Departmental Chairs. With the formation of these two new committees on employment and research, Council has established vehicles to both monitor and to consider the best means for dealing with complex and persistent problems of underemployment in the profession.
Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

American Association for the Advance-
ment of Slavic Studies 71st National Conference, Boston, MA, Propo-
sals due January 1, 1989. American
Foundation for the Study of Com-
American Political Science Association 1989 Annual Conference, June 15-18, 1989, Towson State University, Tow-
son, MD. Submit three copies of your
paper proposal and a statement of your par-
ticipation via online contact. See also:
American Political Science Association 1989 Annual Conference, June 15-18, 1989, Towson State University, Towson, MD. Submit three copies of your paper proposal and a statement of your participation via online contact.

Association for Death Education and Counseling National Conference, April 14-18, 1989, Salma-

tide, MD. Session format includes round tables, panel discussions and poster sessions. Deadline for proposals is February 1, 1989. Contact: Carolyn F. McCauley, 608 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84111. 801-537-8934.

Association for the Study of Food and Society Third International Con-
ference, June 2-4, 1989, Texas A&M Uni-

city, College Station, TX. Theme: “Food for the Future.” Subjects related to food and society should be submitted by December 15, 1988. Contact: Bev Hill, 323C Agri-

tulture Building, Texas A
m University, College Station, TX 77843. 409-845-2076.

Center for Austrian Studies Annual Spring Symposium, May 11-12, 1989, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Theme: “Vienna: Birthplace of the Modern Revolution.” Proposals should be received by December 1, 1988. Contact: the Center for Austrian Studies, 190 Tate Laboratory, Minneapolis, MN 55455. December 1988

Conference on Women and Union-

ism Past and Present, April 14, 1989, Uni-

cersity of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE. The Conference on Women and Unionism Past and Present invites session proposals. Contact: Freda Schen-

berg-Brown, Department of Labor Stu-

dies and Industrial Relations, Pennsylvania State University, Old Main Building, University Park, PA 16802. Deadline for proposal submissions is December 1, 1988.

International Conference on the Rela-

tionship between Humans, Animals, and the Natural Environment, November 15-18, 1989. Poster presentations may be submitted in one of the following categories: activities, papers, workshops, seminars, and roundtables. Abstracts must be received by December 31, 1988. Contact: The Program Chair, P.O. Box 901, State College, PA 16804.

International Conference on the Rela-

tionship between Humans, Animals, and the Natural Environment, November 15-18, 1989. Poster presentations may be submitted in one of the following categories: activities, papers, workshops, seminars, and roundtables. Abstracts must be received by December 31, 1988. Contact: The Program Chair, P.O. Box 901, State College, PA 16804.

Massachusetts Sociological Association Annual Meeting, October 22, 1989, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA. Theme: "Gender and Class Differences in the United States."" Send paper proposals to: Secretary, 300 College Street, Amherst, MA 01003.

Purdue University Interdisciplinary Confer-


Second Annual Conference on the "Teaching of English Literature in the Social Sciences."" Send paper proposals to: Secretary, 300 College Street, Amherst, MA 01003.

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October 1988 Footnotes

Meetings

October 6-7, Conference on Presidential Success: National Reflections, Los Angeles Airport Marriott Hotel, Los Angeles, CA. Contact: Edith W. Bailey, Department of Sociology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92714, (714) 856-7544, or Eugene B. Ruffin, El Colonnado, El Colonnado, CA 92718, (714) 856-7412.

October 8, Read Through Symposium, Louisiana State University, Shreveport, LA. Contact: Norman Dolch, Department of Sociology, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70808.

October 16, Chicago Association of Graduate Students in Sociology, University of Illinois, Chicago, IL 60680.

October 26, Chicago Conference on Community Health, Radisson Hotel, Detroit, MI. Contact: Linda E. Scholz, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.


November 14-17, 1988, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington Convention Center, Washington, DC. Contact: Meetings Office, AAAS, 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 326-6700.

December 2-4, Fourth International Symposium on Social Protection: Theoretical Considerations and Strategies of Implementation, University of Bielefeld, West Germany. Contact: Center Alte ortho Rutes Haus, Otto Heinzenberg, 33500 Bielefeld, West Germany.


January 30, 1989, Research Conference on Family Violence, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN. Contact: Karen Miller or Dean Knudson, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, (317) 494-6994.

February 20-25, Association for Genealogy and Human Development in Histori- cal Black College and Universities: Seventh Anniversary Celebration, Holiday Inn, Inner Harbor, Baltimore MD. Contact: "Genetics and Human Health: Promoting Better Health and Fitness for the Minority Elderly." Contact: William E. Kitt, Geography Department, Morgan State University, 1700 East Baltimore, Baltimore, MD 21251.

March 3-4, International Conference on Women and Development: Focus in Latin America, Europe, and Asia, Metropolitano Salle, Piazzetta S. Barnaba, 20122, Milan, Italy. Contact: Dr. John R. Devine, University of Rome, Rome, Italy.


March 30, 1989, Research Conference on Family Violence, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN. Contact: Karen Miller or Dean Knudson, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, (317) 494-6994.


Funding

The American Statistical Association, National Science Foundation, and the Census Bureau offer fellowships and special grants for the support of social science research. Up to $30,000 is provided to the Census Bureau for one year research projects. Individuals who have a PhD and research record in a relevant field, as well as social science research experiences are encouraged to apply. For more information, contact the American Statistical Association, 1020 23rd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, tel: (202) 383-8250, or the National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550, tel: (202) 326-5100.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars has announced openings for three or four research positions for up to 12-month periods during the 1989-90 academic year. Candidates must be U.S. citizens with a PhD or other appropriate degree. Research programs may include a monthly maintenance stipend, a monthly basic travel stipend, and funding for travel expenses. Application materials are due by December 1, 1989. For additional information, contact the American Statistical Association, 1020 23rd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, tel: (202) 383-8250.
Funding, continued


Harvard Law School will offer four or five Liberal Arts Fellowships in Hispanic Law for the 1989-90 academic year. The year of study will not count toward a degree. The fellowships cover tuition and health

Southwestern Sociological Association to Hold Minority Fellowship Auction

The Southwestern Sociological Association will hold the second annual Minority Fellowship Auction to benefit the American Sociological Association Minority Fellowship Program this spring meeting. The auction will be held at the annual meeting of the SSA in Little Rock, Arkansas, March 29-April 1, 1989. SSA contributors to the Fellowship Fund will be used to fund a minority fellow from the Southwestern region who is enrolled in graduate study in sociology. The first SSA auction, held in 1986 under the leadership of Dr. Gary Duvon, Chair of the Depart-

EX-SAMPLE 1: An artificial intelligence program Computes sample size for comparing means, proportions, one-way ANOVA, contingency tables, regression, path analysis, canonical correlation, and linear models. Factor analysis, LISREL . . . . Compares with maximum sample size given time, money, personnel. Adjusts for response rates, contamination of samples. FEATURES: help screens, change/rev, ASCII text file report.

EX-SAMPLE 2: The idea works, Inc. 9800 E. I-60 COLOMBIA, MD 20820 (301) 649-6694

People


Donald Black has been appointed Uni-

Professor of the Social Sciences at the University of Virginia.

George Rohls has been named Vice Presi-

dent of the American Institute for Research (AIR) Washington, D.C. Barbara Caruso has joined the faculty of the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Lee Cameron and E. Walther Zander have joined the Rutgers University Soci-

ology Department.
Deaths

Ruth Bide, University of Wisconsin, died in Madison, WI.

Obituaries

Albert B. Blumenthal (1920-1984)

Albert B. Blumenthal was born on July 16, 1920 at Philadelphia, Montanta and died on June 22, 1984 at El Toro, California. I knew him as a friend and colleague from 1944 until his death. His greatest asset as a colleague was a gifted mind. Albert may have tested it to the utmost by formidable tasks, but it served him well. A high intensity person in his work, while his interests in special areas within sociology changed, he consistently and gradually and sometimes painfully, because he made his work so much a part of himself. While he was a doctoral student at University of Chicago he did what he felt was forbidden. His attended lectures by George Herbert Mead and got caught up in an excitement centered in Mead's. That interpretation what he came to think of as what he felt was most promising. Like Louis F. Ward he struggled with the task of making sociology both a science and a means of improving the collective life of mankind. He adopted a comparative style in some of his theoretical work. That style is difficult to tone on off, especially those who are gifted for concise definitions and recipes of insights. From confrontation, at one point he seemed to select culture as the major concept in sociology as well as anthropology. During this period he published a small book called 'The Place of the Farm Culture in the Social Science' (1955). From 1937 until 1941 he was the Director of the Committee for Conceptual Integration attempting to get its eighty members to collaborate in efforts to clarify social science concepts. At this time and later he had keen interest in social theory but he was badly hindered during years of undergraduate teaching. He taught for 35 years. Eventually sociology and social welfare became more important to him and his work. For this shift, as well as others, he had something already in his background and experience to build upon. From 1944 to 1947 he served as a probation officer in juvenile delinquents in Los Angeles.

The time to visit him in his office had been at 7:00 a.m., one hour before his first class, his favorite schedule. Early in the morning the gifted mind was at its best—the mind that produced Small Towns (1952) and was forever full of achievements and openness to surprises and excitement and that above all was fiercely independent. That early in the morning, it had not been disturbed by the details and cares of the day ahead.

He accepted the competitive status system in sociology as a necessary fact of professional life, but he did challenge intellectual absurdities and misdirections. There was some over-practicalism in him—a wide application of the principle that everything he placed under suspicion until it proved itself. That turns inward as well as outward. He was his own severest critic. It was enviable; nobody expected if Albert did not want to hurt someone's feelings, he might soften criticism with a report of similar acts in his own work, understood better acts of criticism better after the event. The strength of opposition to the Wisconsin Sociological Association and was one of the founders of the association, as well as its first president. George W. Hom, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Robert Galen Burnight (1889)

Robert Galen Burnight, 69, a retired sociologist and demographer professor and a former health sciences administrator at the National Cancer Institute, died of cancer August 1 at the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Burnight, who lived in Silver Spring, MD, was born in Lancaster, PA. He graduated from Franklin & Marshall College in Pennsylvania. He received a doctorate in sociology and demography from the University of Pennsylvania. During World War II, he served in the Army in Europe. He taught at the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania and at the University of Connecticut during the late 1940s and the 1950s.

Dr. Burnight taught sociology as Brown University during the 1960s. From 1971 to 1979, he worked at Olds College in New York State and He helped establish and served as director of the Center for Employment and Social Research. For the next four years, he was assistant director of the International Programs Office at the University of London. In 1979 he joined the National Cancer Institute. He retired for health reasons in 1980. He was a member of the Population Association of America and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. He received a Crompton Fellowship in 1979 and spent the year conducting population studies in Mexico.

Survivors include his wife, Catharine Burnight Burnight of Silver Spring, and two sisters, Gladys Brickfield and Helen Brickfield, both of Lancaster.

From the Washington Post, August 5, 1988

Hugio Carter (1885-1988)

At the age of 95, Hugio Carter died of a heart attack at the Medical Center in Princeton, NJ, on May 8, only a month after his wife, Isabel, had died. A native of San Antonio, he was educated at Southern University, the University of Minnesota, and Columbia University, where he earned his Ph.D. His dissertation on the Social Theory of L.T. Hill was published in 1927. After several years of teaching at the University of Pennsylvania, his research career was located in Washington, DC. He was in charge of research at the U.S. Immigration and Nationalization Service from 1945 to 1952. From then until his retirement in 1965, he was chief of the marriage and divorce statistics branch of the National Census Bureau.

In the mid-1980s, Hugio and his associates conducted the first U.S. test of the completeness of marriage registration. They also made a series of joint studies with the Census Bureau on variables related to marital history. Highly active professionally to increase the number of states in the marriage and divorce registration areas. Hugio was elected to membership in the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. He also served as secretary-treasurer and president of the Population Association of America. Hugio is perhaps best known for the book he co-authored, Marriage and Divorce: A Social and Economic Study, that was published by the Harvard University Press in 1970 and updated in 1976. The book organized around major phases of the family life cycle.

Hugio was highly respected among his professional colleagues for his contributions to his area of specialization. During his retirement years, he enjoyed...
Obituaries, continued

Manuel Eimer (1886-1988)
Manuel C. Eimer, 101, a retired sociologist, died on April 8, 1988. Eimer founded the Department of Sociology, the Department of Anthropology, and the School of Social Work at the University of Pittsburgh. On his 100th birthday, Dec. 5, 1986, the Sociology Department gave a reception in Mr. Eimer's honor and dedicated a room in his name. On May 2, the School of Social Work, marking its 50th anniversary, presented him a special Founders Day Award. Of his longevity, he once said, "You see, I lived through not 10 decades but through three generations."

He was a native of Monroe, WI, and the son of German immigrants. He held a bachelor's degree from North Central College, a master's degree from the University of Illinois, and a doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1934. Although officially retired in 1966, Mr. Eimer was appointed the next year to a professorship at Wisconsin College for Women (now Carroll College) in the home of the John W. Whitney Foundation.

His many books include Social Statistics, Sociology and the Family, Contemporary Sociology and a much later book on timber.

About today's education, he quipped, "The present attitude is that you want to make a million dollars. I'm thinking that every year and then I get paid $11,000 a year, because I do want to think in the present day."

Surviving are a son, Dr. G.A. Eimer of South Bend, IN; two daughters, Dr. Anne Strong of Edgewood, PA, and Patricia Appel of Cocoa Beach, FL; four grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette April 4, 1988

Harold Feldman (1900-1988)
Harold Feldman, Professor emeritus at Cornell University, died Wednesday, May 13, 1988 in New Orleans, while attending the Groves Conference on the Family.

Professor Feldman had been an active member of the Conference for 30 years. When he retired from 1975 to 1975, and at this Conference, was elected to the Groves Academy—the organization's highest award and officer of the National Council on Family Relations, and chaired its Research Awards Committee and its section on Research and Theory.

Professor Feldman was a member of the Department of Human Development and Family Studies at Cornell University from 1947 until his retirement in 1985. At that point, he divided his time between Cornell and Washington, where, as Visiting Scholar at the American Institutes for Research, he worked as an expert-advocate for family and aging issues.

In an age of increasing scholarly specialization, Harold Feldman stood out for his breadth of professional interest and activities. Although his formal training was primarily in the fields of social work and clinical and development psychology, he came early to the conclusion that the realization of human potential required social and institutional change. These, in turn, required both new knowledge and new commissions. To this end, Feldman, throughout his career, gave equal priority to teaching, research, and the development of public policy. In all of these domains, Harold Feldman's special contribution was to find the way to important new issues and solutions. At a time when most developmentalists were asking how feelings about some situation might affect children, Feldman was asking how children affect the marriage relationship. While most researchers were focused on psychological and social "problems," Feldman chose to focus on human relations. Even though the cards were stacked against them, black teenagers from inner-city broken homes who were doing well in school, mothers or pov- ertry who managed to get off welfare; couples who were coping successfully with problems of having to take in parents into their homes.

It was against this background that Feldman's contribution as a teacher. At Cornell and at a full decade or so later, he was to give the young people they taught a sense of what is now called women's studies. It was the study of matrilineal families and what to do with other "families" on racism, poverty, human sexuality, family work, and aging in contemporary society.

But it wasn't only through his ideas that Harold Feldman exerted his lasting influence. In whatever enterprise he was engaged, he always low-key participation was bringing the situation to life. People would come to talk to each other, to come up with their own ideas, and then to move easily from words to actions, in that he was always along.

Nowhere was his legacy more manifest than in the professional service to the organization. It was characteristic of Harold to have left his ideas, until his death, should there be no need to explain the obvious facts. It was that what was in a church filled with overflowing with people from many parts of the community, a Medicaid recipient in spontaneous statements from those who loved and who bled in public. Family, friends, colleagues, students past and present, met in a casual and even more than when he had moved by a friendly greeting—all testified to his speciality in empowering others in fulfillment of their own lives.

Alphonse Bertillon, Cornell University

Nicholas C. Mullineaux (1930-1988)
Nicholas C. Mullineaux died on June 7, 1988 after a lengthy battle with cancer. A New Orleans-born sociologist, his work on the sociology of science was recognized by his colleagues at the Department of Sociology.

Professor Mullineaux received his BS and MA degrees from Cornell University and his PhD from Harvard University. After graduating from Harvard, he worked briefly at Vanderbilt University and Dartmouth. He served on the faculties of Indiana University from 1972 to 1984, then joined the faculty at Virginia Polytech-

ic Institute and State University. While on leave at VPI&SU, Nick was active in both the Sociology Department and the Science and Technology Studies Center. Nick's professional life was marked by numerous accomplishments. His books include The Art of Theory Construction and The Science of Sociological Inference; and Theory and Theory in Contemporary American Sociology (with Carolyn J. Mullin). His many professional articles and papers upon the specialties of the sociology of science, sociological theory, organizational behavior, and computer applications to the social sciences. Among his career, Nick served on numerous ASA committees and NSF panels, and in 1983 was elected President of the Society for the Social Studies of Science.

First and foremost Nick was a dedicated and loyal colleague. An extraordinary individual, upright and encouraging, and willing to offer assistance to anyone who needed it. Although battling cancer for some 11 months, everything was set and optimism for all with whom he came in contact. Travelling with his colleagues and friends to the treatment facility, Nick would talk of his enthusiasm for science, his activities in the community, his work in sociology, and ideas for possible research projects. Several days later Nick would provide the data for $25.00 extra are available for $1.00. Mailed checks payable to the journal, the American Journal of Sociology, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

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