Major ASA Awards Given in San Francisco

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

Career of Distinguished Scholarship

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

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

Marwell to Lead the American Sociological Review

by Hal Winters, University of Wisconsin-Madison

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

Jerry has always seemed to be interested in everything. This trait has been of great value to our department. He has been an enthusiastic advocate for breadth and mutual support. He has provided a staunch resistance to our balkanization into collections of subdisciplines. Jerry’s omnious intellect served the discipline well when he was a member of the NSF Sociology Panel and Fullbright Sociology Panel. I believe that his catholic tastes and widening knowledge will be of even greater value in his new position as Editor of ASR. Jerry will find good work in all parts of the discipline exciting and worthwhile. At the same time he has a practiced eye for the mediocrity of any theoretical or analytic stripe.

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

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

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

The Committee’s recognition continued with the 1989 substantive liberal commitments, Jessie Bernard always has remained a scholar and never substituted social advocacy and political for research and balanced analysis. Her record of careful empirical research is impressive, as is her fine grounding in the history of sociological theory. From her first publication in 1923 to her most recent book viewing the feminization of the work world in a global perspective. Jessie Bernard has influenced the work of more sociologists than almost any other contemporary scholar. It would be hard to name anyone whose accomplishments match the specifications for the ASA’s Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship better than Jessie’s.

Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology

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

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

"A chronology of Sills’ exceptional career includes many highlights and insights into the early experiences that have given shape to his long and varied career. After graduating from Dartmouth in 1966, Sills earned the B.A. in Business Administration and Sociology. His graduate work was at NYU, where he worked with Ed Cragin. He then spent a year each at the Peace Research Institute in Oslo, Norway, and at the University of Essex in England. He spent the second semiannual trip of 1988-89 at Columbia University. His book with Pam Oliver, titled The Cold War in Collective Action: A Micro-Social Theory, part of which appeared in ASR, is mostly written. Jerry now is working at Columbia on "After Activist: 1960s Civil Rights Workers Turn Forty," a book of graduate student and administrative demands. I hope he completes that book before becoming engulfed by his new editorial duties. His office is already engulfed with now computing and printing machines, office furniture and a towering stack of mail.

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Published by The American Sociological Association
Observing

Reflections on the Annual Meeting in San Francisco

During the 1986 meeting in Atlanta, the Committee on Sections of ASA held a resolution opposing the lack of communication with Council by the sections before raising questions during regular council discussion. At that time, President John Huber and I agreed to attend the 1989 meeting of the Section Board in San Francisco, at which time we were to explain in more detail Council’s rationale for raising section dues and to answer questions from representatives. Meanwhile, outgoing President Herbert Gans had appointed a committee chaired by Russell Collins to report to Council at its January 1989 meeting on the role of sections in the Association and implications for the future of the ASA.

During the January meeting of Council, an evening was set aside to discuss the Collins report. Council decided that the report was so important that it should be published in Forum to insure its widest possible distribution among the membership. The first special issue which appeared in September (we normally do not have a September issue of Forum) was devoted to that subject.

I will use the Open Forum section of Footnotes to comment upon the article as President John Huber and I attended the meeting of the Committee on Sections. As expected, questions focused on the role of section dues to the overall budget of the ASA and the possible differential perception of the place of sections within the ASA. The discussion centered around the need for better communication with Council, and the importance of encouraging section activities and leadership role.

I expressed my reservations about the desirability of having ASA officials meet with section officials, or other ASA interest groups prior to making important budgetary decisions such as raising dues or allocating funds. On reflection, I conclude that Council should be prepared to support this procedure insomuch as it is available. Given the fact that efforts by Council to engender feedback from members via articles in Forum receive little response, the Executive Office should be open to suggestions that will enhance communication between Council and the membership.

One further thought about the ASA budget: one section leader urged that the entire budgeting process be subjected to a thorough review. That is, Council ought to establish a special committee to analyze the interplay between regular dues, section dues, library subscription fees, annual meeting charges, and asserted other fees charged to members and allow the section leaders and other users of ASA services to participate.

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

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

Three receiving awards are: Marilyn L. Cervone (Florida University of South Australia), "Legal Regulation of New Prophylactic Technologies: Developments in the United States and Australia," $7,000.


Robert M. Hafstad (Belmont Abbey College), "Research on Undergraduate Education and Doctorate Production in Sociology," $1,240.

Gele Miller and James A. Mcloughlin (both, Marquette University), "Embracing the Work Ethic," $2,500.

Inez Pate (Florida State University), "High Times at the Plant: A Chronicle of Mass Production Workers in a Small Southern Town," $5,200.

Diane E. Jemmott (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale), "Sociology of Sport: Athletism, Gender, and Eating Disorders," $1,000.


Alan Wolfe (Queens College), "Neoinstitutionalism in Sociology: The Relevance of the Third Generation," $5,200.

Grant Proposals Due

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

The guidelines for grant application are as follows:

Some requests for funds must show relevance for some problem of importance to sociology as a discipline. Clear statements of theoretical/conceptual background, methodology, and the potential contribution of the project should be evidence of substantial interest in the subject area. Successful proposals will be evaluated on the basis of originality, feasibility, potential contribution, and the administrative necessity of the research.

Proposals that do not meet these criteria may not be considered.

Sponsors

The ASA Small Grant Program is administered by the Committee on Problems of the Discipline, with assistance from the ASA Council and Executive Office.

Annual Review

Discount Increased

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

The current retail price for volumes 14 and 15 is $37 in the U.S. and Canada and $34 elsewhere. With the new discount, ASA members can purchase these volumes for $31.26 in the U.S. and Canada or $28.40 elsewhere.

Volume 15 was issued in August, 1989. It includes a preface by W. R. Sewell, "Some Reflections on the Golden Age of Interdisciplinary Social Psychology," and a special section devoted to a special issue of Research in Our Times: "Problems of Aging in Contemporary Society." Considered editors are W. R. Sewell, Editor, and Judith Blake, Associate Editor. Editorial Board members responsible for Volume 15 are Glen H. Johnson, Elmo G. Richardson, and Robert J. Portes, James F. Short, Jr., Roberta G. Simms, and Charles Tilly.

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

Bill D’Antonio has announced his intention to retire as the executive officer of the American Sociological Association effective August 31, 1990. In declining an invitation to stay on as executive officer, Mr. D’Antonio said he was considering other options. With that decision firm, ASA Council set the machinery in motion to seek a successor.

The American Sociological Association invites inquiries from candidates for the position of Executive Officer. Experience in administration, program development, and budget preparation are necessary; as are temper and efficiency. The Office of the Executive Officer is located in the central office with its staff of 25, maintains the Association’s accounts and oversees a budget of over $2m and Council to coordinates public relations and assists the Association’s Board of Directors. In addition to these internal responsibilities, the Executive Officer is also charged with the maintenance of external contacts to external groups, e.g., other sociological, educational, nonprofit, and government organizations in Washington and elsewhere. For example, the Executive Committee on the Executive Board of the Consortium of Social Sciences and the National Humanities Alliance, and is often called upon to speak or testify before Congressional committees and other agencies of government.

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

The search will be conducted by the members of the ASA Committee on the Executive Officer and Budget, sitting as a whole. Interested candidates should send five copies of their curriculum vitae and a list of three references to the Chair of the Committee on the Executive Officer and Budget: Beth B. Hess, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Morris, Randolph, ND 57749.
Profile of the President

William Julius Wilson: A Bold and Sober Intellect

by Katherine O'Sullivan

During preparations for an academic session, I usually locate myself in the back yard, where wrestling with abundant vegetables is more relaxing than working on upcoming assignments. Much of my gardening is a process of defining and demarcating. The invitation to write about Bill Wilson, the "person," to ASA members, who know him only by his work, required a similar definition and demarcation. It is a daunting assignment. I have weeded heavily this week, ruminating on how to describe my mentor, friend and occasional co-author: the man with that ubiquitous brown pipe, tweed jacket and slightly disheveled air.

In a most essential way, Bill Wilson is his work and an analysis of the progression and nuances in his sociological enterprise reveals the kind of man that he is: bold, sober, open to change and change and deeply concerned with sociological work which is simultaneously theoretical and engaged with pressing public issues.

Alice Rich plots the trajectory of his life in his academic work, his connections to family and history, and has it is a theme in her book, ‘Race and Racism,’ that Bill Wilson is an innovative person who shaped his considerable self-confidence and secure intellectual vision. As a sociologist, Bill Wilson's independent, warm and intellectually engaging partner is one of the greats of that ballast to his academic life.

She provides substantive and textual criticism for all of Bill's work; and she has a steady, benevolent, and moving influence on his work. She is never at all defined by it. In their home, one is as likely to discuss feminist literary criticism as topical theoretical schemes of development or an exhibit at the Orien
tal Institute as to consider dimensions of inner-city poverty. Father of three daugh
ters, Colleen, Lisa and Paula and one son, Carter, Bill has learned the nuances of youth culture and the myriad forms of adolescent rebellion. His family is clearly a central and important aspect of his academic work or his lived atten
tchment to Monday Night Football.

C. Wright Mills's mapping of the sociological imagination provides one framework for understanding Bill Wilson's work, and this essay introduces the reader to the world of the intellectual and the intellectual as he is a person who the intellectual groundwork perceives the intellectual as a discipline which is to do more than critically describe social pro
cesses. Its power is rooted in the ability to comprehend the logical structures of social life in a particular time and place. To this, it is a requirement to a theoretic
tical thought, a disciplined detachment from the everyday and from the people who often draw us and engage us in sociological work, Bill Wilson exemplifies this kind of sociological imagi
nation which his intellectual history explains why.

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

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

Certainly, Wilson's sociology was pro
ducedly shaped by the events of the Civil Rights movement and the urban ghettos. He came of age during the height of these movements, graduating from Wil
terforce in 1968 with a BA in Sociology, from Bowling Green State University with a MA in 1961 and with a PhD from Washington State University in 1966. Yet, as I mentioned, his early scholarship was rigorously theoretical, divorced from the contemporary social problems. Why did he move into race relations as a specialization? Here is Mills's union of biography and history. In Bill Wilson's own words, "my intellectual curiosity was greatly en
ticed by the escalating racist protest and my sense of the changing social structure for Blacks in America, was rising so rapidly that by the time I accepted my first full
time academic job, I had firmly decided to develop a field of specialization in the area." This decision was, I think, also shaped by his experience as a teacher and colleague at the University of Massachu
tsetts from 1967 to 1971. Here was a Soci ology Department with Milton Gordon and Lewis Killias; minds deeply engaged in the theoretical analysis of race and ethnicity. Within the area were people like Peter Rose, committed to sociological communal onary controversies. And as one of the few Black professors in the major state university, Bill was called upon to speak and to resolve controversi es about Black studies, urban nationalism, racial solidarity and separation. Bill brought his predigions skills at theory building and his formidable self discipline to these contentious issues and I think laid the groundwork for his subsequent mode of analysis, a mode that I earlier characterized as both sober and bold.

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

both the questions that Bill pursues and in his response to critics. In the early 1970s, cultural nationalism had a profound impact on Black Studies and on the field of race relations. Within sociology, a number of powerful cri
tics conjecture that the discipline and practice were "leavened" by encouraging them to build on their own experiences rather than on his own. He has never sought to build a field but, rather, has enhanced the stimulating intellectual environment at Chicago by connecting students broadly to faculty across many disci
plines. His students are inevitably elec
tric, embracing diverse modes and methods of analysis, research questions and disciplinary orientations. In the classroom, Bill Wilson is systematic, organized, careful in argumentation, but he is also very engaged by student per
cussions, listening more profound than any one teacher can recall. If for many, graduate school is a time of isolation from praise and absence of intellectual affirmation, his students of Bill Wilson experience the experience has been the very opposite. His readiness to praise students and colleagues in research papers is a shared secret, a powerful antidote to declining self esteem. So too is his willingness to create new ways of thinking that provide students with ways to view all research as a collegial process. The current research project at Chicago suggests the feasibility of this view: already important papers are appearing, new ideas are being generated, media and policymakers are closely tracking the findings, and the viability of sociology as a discipline and the potential of things are clearly enhanced.

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

William Julius Wilson, "Academic Contro

"Bill, page 84.


Corrections

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

The obituary for Magda Sokolowska (August 1989) was written by Mervyn Senor, Columbia Section, and submitted by Samuel Bloom.

We apologize for the errors.
Section Award Winners Honored at Annual Meeting

Sex and Gender

The 1989 Dissertation Paper Award of the Sex and Gender Section was presented to Robin Leidner at the business meeting of the Section. The award, which carried a contribution of $100 for dissertation-related expenses, recognized a paper entitled "Interpreting Gender: Work and Identity in Interactive Service Jobs" as an important contribution to our understanding of the social construction of gender. The paper is based on Leidner's dissertation, "Working on People: The Routinization of Interactive Service Work," a comparison of the interpretational understandings of the demands by employers and the working conditions in two interactive service settings. She received the Beaver Prize from the Labor Studies Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems for this work. This award was established in 1968 from Northernwestern University.

Robin Leidner

"Interpreting Gender" is based on the data Leidner gathered through partici-
pant observation and interviews which focused on the interpretation of gender assumptions and work demands for workers at fast food restaurants (primarily women) and small agencies (primarily men). In her study, Leidner demonstrated that while employers in the two settings require equally similar sorts of work presentations of self from their workers, the resulting similarities in appearance, attitude and demeanor are understood by employees as reflecting natural gender characteristics—perceived in the first case as masculine and in the second.

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

Rachel Kahn-Hai, Chair, Award Committee

Sociological Practice

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

Gollin began his professional career by majoring in psychology at Princeton University. He switched to sociology for his graduate studies and received his doctorate from Columbia University in 1962. Since that time, AI's distinguished career has spanned 20 years in sociological practice settings. He is currently with the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University, at the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington, DC, and as the Newspaper Advertising Bureau in New York City where he currently is Vice President/Associate Director in research.

Gollin and Shari Williams were honored for their dedication and commitment to advancing the field of sociological practice. For the past decades, they have consistently been a strong voice for sociological practice within the ASA, and on multiple levels, AI has promoted the "practice agenda." Among other achievements, he has been instrumental in the organization and continued development of the Sociological Practice Section; in shaping, advising, and launching the ASA Professional Development Program; and on setting forth the ground rules and guidelines for the ASA Award for the Distinguished Career in Sociological Practice. Shari Williams of King of Prussia, PA, is currently pursuing her doctoral degree in sociology at Temple University. Her dissertation research addresses sociological perspectives on the battered women's movement. Shari also is engaged in a five-month internship (funded by the ASA Medical Sociology Section) at the Weshaw Counseling and Therpay Center in Bryn Mawr, PA, under the direction of Dr. Stanley Clawar, Certified Clinical Sociologist. Previously, she completed an internship with Dr. Jonathan Freedman, also a Certified Clinical Sociologist, at the Hutchins Psychiatric Center in Syrac-

October 1989 Footnotes

Community and Urban Sociology

Robert E. Park Book Award


The Park Award is given to a distinguished book-length research effort, published in the last two years (1987–88) that reports the results of a single scholarly effort in community or urban sociology. Some 25 books were nominated for this year's award, the third annual.

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

As the author notes, his work stems not only from a scholarly interest but also a personal one. He indicates that his own Irish-American heritage and ancestral ties with machine politics produced a project that "has enjoyed a long gestation period." In making the Award, the committee praises this book on many grounds. It draws from ideas in many sociological disciplines, including political, stratification, and ethnic. It systematically and cleverly draws from a variety of data sources, including census materials, voting returns, public records, newspapers, and personal knowledge of the author. The study carefully states its premises, thoroughly tests the major ideas, and considers alternative interpretation of the evidence. Kramen's End is an exciting project, because it is both good sociology and a good story. In the opinion of the committee, Eric's study will be considered a classic study of community and political machines; it will certainly be a baseline against which future studies of political machines will be measured.

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

Avry Guest, Chair, Robert Park Award

Robert and Helen Lynd Award

The Robert and Helen Lynd Award is given for lifetime contributions to research and scholarship on the community and urban life. To date, thirty-five or so members of the discipline have been so honored and this year they are joined by John Ronald Seeley, a Brit-

Continued on next page
Section Awards, from page 4

David Stark

David Stark is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin. He is currently completing an analysis of the politics of a socialist mixed economy based on field work in several Hungarian factories. With Victor Nee, he co-edited Reforming the Factory: The Award for his article "Rethinking Internal Labor Markets: New Insights from a Comparative Perspective," which appeared in Annals Sociological Review in August 1986.

Peace and War

The Peace and War Section of the ASA announced Milton Riehner as the winner of the 1989 Elite Building Award for Distinguished Student Paper. His paper, "Toward Better Concepts of Peace," reviews selected categories of the concept of peace and derives two orientations, the "popular" and the "rational." After locating these orientations in transpersonal sociology, Riehner presents "peace as reducing separation" as a potentially useful concept from the "mutualist" paradigm. Riehner, a doctoral student at the University of Colorado, Boulder, is focusing his studies on social conflict with special interest in the concept of conflict management. In addition to teaching undergraduate sociology courses, he is a Senior Mediator of the Boulder Community Mediation Service plus Arbitrator and Executive Secretary of Chrysler Arbitration Board.

Riehner's publications include Energy Education: A Bibliography of Abstracts from Resources in Education (RELI, from 1964-1978) and Energy Education: A Bibliography of Citation from Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE, 1946-1978). The Elite Building Award for Distinguished Student Paper is presented annually at the ASA meetings. All students, undergraduate and graduate, are eligible. For further details of the 1990 competition, contact Robert Crowe, Kansas Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Bethel College, North Newton, KS 67117.

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

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

Steven Ruggles

The book, based on Ruggles' dissertation, sheds new light on old questions having to do with historical change in family structure and explanations for it. Ruggles reviews evidence that demonstrates the striking rise of the extended family in 19th Century England and America, and says that the data may actually underestimate the increase due to measurement inadequacy. He makes a persuasive argument, both theoretically and statistically, that the individual is a more appropriate unit of analysis than the household for measuring family structure. Ruggles' major purpose is to explain the rise of the extended family in the 19th Century. He considers economics, demography and culture as possible causes, but his primary focus is demography. Using a microsimulation model, he argues that the extent to which demographic change affected the pool of extended kin available to reside in extended families. The data sources are state and federal manuscript censuses for Erie County, New York and two textile towns in Lancashire, England, as well as the 1900 Public Use Sample.

Ruggles' major findings and conclusions are best stated in his own words (page 15): "I have been unable to show that the effects of demography were trivial; to my dismay, I have shown the critical importance of demographic change to the rise of the extended family. Nor have I succeeded in dismissing the purely economic reality of explanation, but my interpretation remains reasonably consistent with my prejudices. Demographic and economic change may have had dramatic effects on extended families during the 19th and 20th centuries, but there is no evidence that these were functional adaptations to new material circumstances. Furthermore, the Victorian frame of mind can be seen as a necessary condition for the rise of the extended family; extended families were not merely an inevitable consequence of structural change."

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

Sharon K. Houseknecht, Ohio State University

Undergraduate Education

Charles (Buck) Geers, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, is the recipient of the 1989 Hans O. Mauckich Award for contributions to undergraduate education given by the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education. Aside from his specialties in organizations and applied sociology, Professor Geers has devoted much of his career to teaching. He has coauthored a book on teaching and published extensively on teaching in such journals as Teaching Sociology, the Teaching Newsletter, SSPR Newsletter, VUSS, and Afloat. He has been an active member of the Project on Teaching of the ASA, presenting numerous workshops on teaching across the country. Professor Geers has given numerous presentations at meetings of the ASA, Wisconsin Sociological Association, Southern Sociological Society, Midwest Sociological Society, and the Sociological Practice Association. He is currently editor of The Wisconsin Sociologist and an Associate Editor of Teaching Sociology. Finally, he has worked to improve the curriculum and teaching in his own department, which received the "Distinguished Contributors to Teaching" award of the Wisconsin Sociological Association.

D. Standy Edlen, Chair, Mauckich Award Committee

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

Guide Listings Due

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

Dues Renewals in the Mail

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

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

by Jose Huerte, Ohio State University

Being an ASA president greatly improved my reputation for predicting the future. For two years before I was the chief editor of the San Andreas fault would probably go during the Annual Meeting. Sure enough, my first year in San Diego, it went off the map, which I think was sometime in 1996. It was only a disappo
Editor’s Note: Dr. Edgar Boratta, outgoing President of the International Institute of Sociology, had asked that the following summary of events relating to Apartheid that took place at the 29th International Congress in Turin (June 12-18) be printed in deadline. Dr. Edgar Oyen, President of the International Sociological Association, also asked that it be printed. In turn, Dr. Margaret Archer, President of the ISA, has offered a statement about the ISA’s policy on Apartheid. Dr. Boratta has responded to the latter two statements. Oyen and Archer, and other interested parties are invited to respond in future issues.

On Promoting Open Exchange of Scholarly Work
by Edgar T. Borgan, President, International Institute of Sociology

At the Opening Session of the ISA, Else Oyen, Vice President of the ISA, was on the program to represent any appropriate comments from the ISA. The ISA is an affiliated member organization of the ISA. Professor Oyen identified the ISA as an umbrella organization that effectively represents 10,000 sociologists around the world. She stated that the ISA has a policy that sociologists from South Africa could not participate in ISA meetings. She also noted that there were no South Africans listed on the program, and if they did not accept the statement requesting apartheid persons from the Northern (Scandinavian) Countries were prohibited from participation in meetings if South Africans were participating. She stated that there were three South Africans listed on the program, and that they did not accept the statement requesting apartheid persons from the Northern (Scandinavian) Countries were prohibited from participating.

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

At the meeting of the Bureau, the issue raised by Professor Oyen was the first item on the agenda. Professor Oyen repeated the information stated earlier, and noted that she requested that persons from South Africa make statements expressing their views.

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

In my report to the Executive Committee, which was convened by Professor Paolo Ammomn, host of the conference in Rome, now president of the ISA, and member of the ISA Executive Committee, it reads:

The topic of the conference was the status of sociology as a science and social policy formation. As a professor of social policy, I have been invited to give a paper on the plenary session and a paper at an Institute Luigi Storzo roundtable.

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

The problem I was facing was twofold. South Africa had been accepted unanimously by the ISA president; in the face of an ISA vice-president greening the ISA, I felt it was my obligation to mark the official line of the ISA against Apartheid. Also, as a Norwegian professor I am strongly urged by my government as well as by my university not to participate in scientific and cultural exchanges with Apartheid African scholars who have not denounced the official Apartheid policies.

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

The opening of the conference was attended by 500 people, including 200 South African scholars on the programme. The programme was accepted by the delegates.

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

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

When the president of the ISA, Professor Boratta, later took the floor, he put forward a very strong statement about the ISA being a neutral and scientific institution which would not be making politics with academic business for impinging upon the free exchange between scholars of all kinds. He stressed that every good scholar was welcome at the ISA, and that the background of the working meeting is clear but there is surely a tape with the exact intentions.

The reaction in the audience came immediately. Many of the participants threatened to withdraw from the conference, including the large group of Scandinavian professors. The Indian and Portuguese delegations made it clear they would never come to the conference had they known about the South African participation. One of the South African participants, Dr. H.G. Gaal from the University of Zululand, wrote out a statement denouncing Apartheid and read before giving his paper. Gaal said he had been working against Apartheid for a long time, and be asked that a declaration against Apartheid be circulated among the participants of the conference. Close to 200 of the conference signed this declaration.

I asked the Bureau of the ISA to call for a statement in order to end action by the Apartheid issue. Such a meeting was set for the following day.

The ISA conference would have collapsed over the Apartheid issue were the first day had not been so well organized, so that or otherwise, it would have been.

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

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

Somewhere along the line we have to make a choice. The Declaration of Human Rights helps us to make such a choice, to do the ethical thing as groups differ from Amnesty International, church communi ties all over the world, governments at every level, political parties, as well as labor unions and professional societies of many kinds. Apartheid is not a conflict confined within national borders or a single paradigm. It is a conflict which challenges the bonds of respect of all as human beings, and the consequences of the policy we choose should be seen within this perspective.

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

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

A View on ISA and World Politics
by Margaret Archer, President ISA

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

As far as Apartheid itself is concerned, the ISA has never equivocated on pronouncing its strong moral condemnation of this set of ideas and practices which violate human rights. This is our starting point as an Association. It both represents the moral convictions of its elected officers and reflects consensus amongst its constituent National Associations, Research Committees, collective and individual members, as expressed on numerous occasions. See BSA, page 9.
Awards, from page 1

1942. Sills served four years in the Army, most of it with the Mountain Infantry Regiments. In 1958, he earned an MA at Yale. Sills spent four years as an analyst for the Research Division of the Allied Expedition of Japan, an association that also was personally fortunate for him. He married and moved Yale, a professional sociologist. In 1969, he became Associate Editor and later Director of Columbia’s Bureau of Applied Social Research. His research on current projects bearing on sociological practice, running from medicine, nursing, and health care to mass communication, education, and organizations. Perhaps no single work in organizational sociology has had as much impact both on scholarly thinking and a foundation’s direction as his 1979 book, The Voluntary: A Sociological Organization, a detailed study of the March of Dimes’ foundation.

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

In 1969, he joined the MacMillan Publishing Company, accepting the challenge to serve as Editor of the widely respected International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. This 17,000+ to 18,000 volume work needs from an historian to behavioral scientist. In this vastly influential work of scholarship, Sills surely fulfills the Career Award criteria of the dedication of the professional status of the field of sociology as a whole to a larger, interdisciplinary and public audience.

“After completing the Encyclopedia, Sills successfully was a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, Associate Director then Director of the Demographic Division of the Population Council, and a senior fellow at the Russell Sage Foundation. In 1973, he became Executive Associate of the Social Sciences Research Council, from which he retired in January, 1989. In that capacity, he has been a pivotal figure in facilitating the research of others, creating a network of social science organizations, staffing a large number of organizations and most recently, the Committee for Research on the 1980 Census and which has produced a series of reports entitled—13 published to date. His own research activities have focused on domestic nuclear energy, particularly the implications of the Three Mile Island accident. Again, Sills applied sociological knowledge and insight to a basic problem of contemporary society.”

Johnson’s capsule summary of an extraordinary sociologist included a personal note about Sills gleaned from talks with friends and colleagues. Many described him as truly a Yenose intellectual, whose stern exterior belies a soft heart, one always to monitor young scientists, and possessing an unusual capacity to sustain friendships. His abiding passion, Johnson observed, include sailing and a fascination with the life and poetry of Lord Byron. Johnson observed that perhaps, the group shares with Byron a blend of the romantic and the realistic, the latter so vital to sociological analysis. Also, it is Byron’s Don Juan, a symbol of romance, who declares, “I mean to show things really as they are.”

“Not as they ought to be; for I am; ‘That till we see what’s in what, in fact, we’re from much improvement.”’ (Don Juan, XI, 42)

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

Distinguished Contribution to Teaching

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

Wegneras’s initial experience with Davis was as a participant in a workshop on log linear analysis in the late 1950s taught by Davis and several other faculty members in the field. It seems that several participants had difficulty understanding much of what was taught by the luminaries. Davis spent extra time with the neophytes outside the regular sessions to make sure they understood log linear analysis. It was then, continued Wegneras, that he experienced first-hand what so many of Davis’s students have noted: an exceptional ability to teach difficult topics so that students both clearly understand them and want to understand more.

Wegneras took his PhD at Harvard in 1955. In the next three years, 1955, he taught at Yale; the University of Michigan; and then at Miami. After a stint at Chicago, again at Dartmouth, and then at Harvard since 1977, thousands of students have experienced his distinctive student-centered approach to teaching. He skillfully gets students to want to know the subject matter and then to want to test their ideas via research. He emphasizes the why as well as the how in learning a subject. He stresses in all his courses the need to test ideas. As Warren Macon (a student of his) observes, Davis gently but consistently shows students where they go wrong and helps them get it right. Years later, students still recall their excitement in his classes at discovering their own ability to test hypotheses.

Davis has developed superb substantive teaching materials. He has left a legacy of developing materials that make it easy for freshmen to use computers in basic sociology courses. He has developed Chippendale, a sophisticated microcomputer data analysis program that even beginning students find easy to use, yet powerful enough to test complex models. His book, Social Differences in Contemporary America, highlights his commitment to merging substantive issues with elementary methodology. His writing reflects what he expects of his students’ writing, crisp, direct, and focused on the underlying logic of data analysis.

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

In short, concluded Wegneras, Davis has made major contributions to the methodological materials and teaching literature in sociology. Furthermore, he has incorporated the teaching of sociology into his entire professional life. Award for a Distinguished Scholarly Publication


Charles Tilly

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

The award committee, consisting of Peter Berger, Gary Alan Fine, Monique Hailwood, Lyn H. Lofland, Judy Rothschild, Glenn M Spitzer, Charles Tilly, and John Loomis, explored more than 120 nominated works.

The Committee noted, in its selection of Tilly’s work, that the methodologically rich study properly could be described in Sorokin’s own words as “both stimulating and suggestive.” It is stimulating because of the quality of the constantly fresh and reflective thinking about communities and change in a human culture over four cen- turies as reflected in the lives of what Tilly calls “ordinary people”: suggestive in its cleve use of contrapuntal sociological variables for analyzing the “epitome” of collective behaviors related to the processes of the “transformations in the way people think about themselves and the world” and “states making and capitalism alter the ways in which ordinary French people acted together—for that matter failed to act together—on their shared interest.”

This is a book the Committee felt could be shared with scholars in the other social sciences and humanities to convey one of the powerful traditions of sociology. Tilly, they continue, writes with such grace and fluency that the reader almost literally observes a mind working as he systematically explores within one country the variations in cultural traditions, social structures, and ideological contexts which give definitive character to each regional culture and people. He does this through skillful and critical use of archival materials and primary sociological sources of data.

The Committee noted that Tilly was to be commended particularly for use of the concept "contenuous," an interesting and original ideas describing common, recurrent behavior not necessarily encompassed within the concept of conflict as generally used, or analyzed in other terms related to the usual ideas of conflict.

The Jessie Bernard Award

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

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Stern’s book, in the words of Committee chair Lorraine P. Mayfield-Brown (North Carolina), an elegantly written historical account of the transformation of clerical jobs in Great Britain from men’s to women’s work. It is a complex argument about sex-typing of clerical work in the late 19th and 20th centuries — using two originally done by the General Electric Railway and the General Postal Office, as case stud- ies. This analytical book goes beyond a mere description and provides substantive analysis, drawing on specific historical

See Awards, page 9
Rejoinder
by Edgar Borgetta

Response to Archer: The ISA resolution is unsatisfactory in that it is in the nature of a mere statement that no specific action be undertaken in response to the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights. It is intended to allow the member nations to act as they see fit, without any specific legal backing or enforcement mechanism.

With the recent resolution by the United Nations General Assembly recognizing the right of self-determination for all peoples, the ISA is forced to consider the implications of this resolution for its own activities. The resolution calls for the member nations to "recognize and respect the right of peoples to self-determination, including the right to freedom, equality, and development, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." This resolution has been widely interpreted to include the right of African peoples to determine their own future, and the ISA must consider how to respond to this call.

The ISA has a duty to promote the study of international relations and to support the development of international law. It is therefore imperative that the ISA take a position on the question of self-determination. The ISA must make it clear that it supports the right of peoples to self-determination, and that it will work to ensure that this right is respected and protected.

The ISA should also consider the implications of the resolution for its own activities. The resolution calls for the member nations to "assist the peoples of all countries, peoples and territories, in the exercise of their right to self-determination, including the right to freedom, equality, and development, as well as the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." This resolution has been widely interpreted to include the right of African peoples to determine their own future, and the ISA must consider how to respond to this call.

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The National Council for Soviet and
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program, proposals for its 1990 program for funding of research and related
activities dealing with the social, political, economic, and cultural aspects of the URSS
and Eastern Europe. The Council's Pub-
lic Announcement, which identified appropriate fields of research for prop-
gals, and the guidelines necessary for applying, may be obtained through
The National Council for Soviet and
East European Research, 275 Massachuse
tes Avenue NW, Suite 380, Wash-
ington, DC 20036- (202) 987-1016. Dead-
line: November 1, 1989.
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ture, health and life sciences, but other
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can Dissertation Internship Awards, The Rockefellar Foundation, 1333 Ave-
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The Social Science Research Council offers three fellowships and grant
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The Social Science Research Council has just announced a pilot program of
graduate fellowships. The $15,000 awards will be given to depart-
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For more information on any of these fellow-
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...mitee, Department of Anthropology, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303. Deadline for nomi-

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The National Science Foundation Alan T. Waterman Award Committee has issued its call for nominations of can-

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...tion to outstanding young research-

...it in any field of science, mathematics, or engineering, and to encourage furth-

...er high-quality research. In addition to

...the medal, the recipient receives up to

...000 annually for up to six years of research or advanced study in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineer-

...ing, social or other sciences at the insti-

...tution of the recipient’s choice. Addi-

...tional information and a copy of the nomination form can be obtained from Lois H. Haney, Executive Secretary for

...the Alan T. Waterman Award Committee, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550.

The North Central Sociological Association Commission on Teaching is now calling for nominations for the 1990

...Award for Distinguished Contributions in Teaching. The award may be given to an individual, a department, or an insti-

...tution. The criteria for the award are: excellence in some major activity related to the teaching of sociology that can be

...judged to be a distinguished contribution within the region or for the Associa-

......tions. Nominations are strongly en-

...ouraged. The deadline for nominations is December 1, 1990. For more informa-

...tion, contact: Phyllis M. Cosby Myers, Chair, NCSA Committee on Teaching, 194 Blue Health, Naperil, IL 60563.

Robert Foster Cherry Award for Great Teachers. Baylor University announces this award, which will be given

...annually, to honor an outstanding pro-

...nator in the English speaking world. The award includes a substantial cash prize and an opportunity to teach

...at Baylor University for one or more semesters. Professors in any recognized academic discipline who have record of

...urious teaching, outstanding scholarship, and significant contribution to the lives and careers of students may be eligible. For nomi-

...nation procedures, contact: Jennifer Scope, Secretary, Robert Foster Cherry Award, Baylor Uni-

...versity, P.O. Box 71426, Waco, TX 76796-7242, (817) 755-2926.

Women Research Awards, $900 each. Presented annually by the National Association of Women Deans, Admin-

...strators and Counselors for outstanding

...earch on women. Research manu-

...cripts on any topic relevant to the education and personal and profession-

...al development of women are considered. One award is presented to a student enrolled in a graduate program.

...Program. The second, to any researcher. For guidelines, contact: Mary Dow Bailey, Urban Education Department of North Carolina, Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223, (704) 342-2327.

Contact

Assessing Student Performance in Soci-

...ogy, a faculty manual being devel-

...oped by the ASA Teaching Resources Center, invites brief descriptions of innovative strategies and techniques for evaluating undergraduate learning in the discipline. Materials may refer to any level of the curriculum and any course or program outcomes. Send to Stephen Shaver, Department of Social Science, Avenue College, Mil-


ASA Teaching Resource Center, series 505h, is a directory of your department’s Latin Studies in Sociology. The pro-

...ject is funded by the National Associa-

...tion for Chicano Studies and the ASA. Any of the following, will be consi-

...dered: syllabi and course outlines; re-

...earch projects, reading lists and bibli-

...ographies; assignments and classroom exercises; film reviews; modules or units to be incorporated in standard classes; other instructional activities. Send materials or inquiries to Mary Romero, 128 Androw Way, Beetor, VA 22815. (703) 745-4585.

The ASA Teaching Resource Center is sponsoring a review of materials on the course in social psychology and submis-

...ions are still needed. In addi-

...tion, the editors seek information about social psychology as a distinct subdisci-

...ipe in departmental curricula. Please send sample syllabi, assignments, class-

...room demonstrations, reviews of books, films, and software to Jeffrey Chin, Department of Sociology, Le Moyne College, Syracuse, NY 13214. Chin prefers that submissions be sent via cassette: CSM/APS/LEMONIE.ench and 3 v 3 14" floppy disks formatted for IBM/PC or PS/2 or equivalent and in ASCII code. Please send a brief note describing the piece of social psychology as a distinct subdisci-

...ipline to the ASA Teaching Resource Center, c/o Richard Legge, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

The ASA Teaching Resource Center asks that you share your Sociology of Sport teaching materials. Gail Berlage is updating the original book of teaching materials compiled by William Whit. Course descriptions and syllabi, class exercises and assignments, research projects, term paper projects, exam and study questions, annotated bibli-

...ographies and suggested reading lists; film, textbook and software reviews; course evaluation materials to a list of resources and organizations, and other pertinent institutional materials are welcome. All materials received by October 30, 1991, will receive full consider-

...ation for inclusion in the edited volume. Please send your institutional mate-

......ial to: Gail I. Berlage, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Iowa College, New Rochelle, NY 10801.

The sociology department at the Uni-

...versity of Bravo, Czechoslovakia, wishes to access scholarly exchange and research with U.S. sociologists, sociol-

...ogy departments and institutes, pro-

...rams and centers with an interest in East Europe. The Bravo sociology de-

...partment would help U.S. sociologists pursue research and lecturing interests in Czechoslovakia or other areas or look for funding, for lecture and/or

...continued on next page)
Deaths

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

Hugh Anderson-Stevenson, Jr., was among the five people who were killed in a plane crash that also claimed the life of Texas Representative Mickey Leland on August 7, 1989, in Ethiopia. Mr. Leland, who had been selected an ASA member of the University of Texas, was on his way to the university in 1987, he died the day after being elected to his fourth term. At the age of 63, he graduated in 1988. Mr. John- son was the first African-American to be a member of the national honor society. At the time of his death, Mr. Johnson was the Interna- tional Tennis League President in a House Select Committee on Hunger. He is married to the University of North Carolina.

Pelicia Karole Wanner, a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, was killed in a car accident on September 3, 1989, in New York City. She was involved in community research in the New York City area.

Obituaries

Albert E. Chubet (1902-1989)

The recent ASA meeting carried so many significant events: an exciting program by the Centennial Undergraduate Education, excellent and well- attended teaching workshops, fine talks at the Teaching Resources Center display, a productive meeting of the Teaching Methods Committee, and all those short but sweet meetings between friends at the cocktail hour.

Albert E. Chubet died at the end of the 1989 ASA Annual Meeting. He was the area's number one sociologist, an active member of the ASA Teaching Methods Committee, and a frequent participant in the ASA's long-distance program.

Alice S. Chubet was born in New York, New York, in 1902, and received his B.A. from the University of Michigan in 1924. After teaching in the Chicago area for several years, he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1930, where he remained until his death in 1985, serving as an editor and a member of the faculty of international agricultural development. He directed several programs including the Tus- cine-Fundar Program and the Midwest Agricultural Colleges and Uni- versities.

He made numerous professional con- tributions throughout his career. Some of his books include: Indian's Roots to Democracy (with C. A. Stoll, 1965), Indian's Roots to Democracy (with C. A. Stoll, 1965), Indian's Roots to Democracy (with C. A. Stoll, 1965), Indian's Roots to Democracy (with C. A. Stoll, 1965), and Indian's Roots to Democracy (with C. A. Stoll, 1965). He was involved in the field of sociological research and development, and contributed to the field of sociological research and development.

David Ensor began as a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1980, and he received his Ph.D. in 1985. After teaching in the Chicago area for several years, he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1930, where he remained until his death in 1985, serving as an editor and a member of the faculty of international agricultural development. He directed several programs including the Tus- cine-Fundar Program and the Midwest Agricultural Colleges and Uni- versities.

Ensor was also a significant contributor to the field of sociological research and development, and contributed to the field of sociological research and development. He was involved in the field of sociological research and development, and contributed to the field of sociological research and development.

Of all his colleagues in sociology and sociometry, known Harold Fin- nis for his classic 1957 article, memor- ably entitled "Cats, Kitties, and Color," one of the first qualitative studies of heroin addicts, an article reprinted numerous times and which he received a citation for the Helen E. Dally Award for Distinguished Contribution to the Field of Social Problems. The study developed from his work at the Institute of Research on Social Behavior in Chicago, along with Ted Kobrin and Howard Becker. It was the first and best studies of heroin and other drug use. The political and legal cli- mate of the times was such that the research he conducted in secret, using a variety of methodologies, was a valuable contribution to the understanding of drug use and drug policy. He received the second annual Award for the best research in the field of sociology.

James W. Mclver, Jr., a professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, was awarded the ASA's first annual Award for Distinguished Contribution to the Field of Social Problems. The study developed from his work at the Institute of Research on Social Behavior in Chicago, along with Ted Kobrin and Howard Becker. It was the first and best studies of heroin and other drug use. The political and legal cli- mate of the times was such that the research he conducted in secret, using a variety of methodologies, was a valuable contribution to the understanding of drug use and drug policy. He received the second annual Award for the best research in the field of sociology.
Obituaries, continued

Edgar Steinem Thompson

Professor emeritus of sociology at Duke University who taught for thirty-five years in the Department of Sociology, and one of the oldest active members of the American Sociological Society, whose life was marked by the tragic capping of his career in the line of duty. His death from a heart attack in the line of duty in the line of duty.

Thompson was born in 1892 and received his degree in sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1915. He then went on to teach at the University of Wisconsin, where he remained for ten years before joining the faculty of Duke University in 1925. During his career at Duke, Thompson was a noted scholar in the field of urban sociology, and his work on the sociology of the city was widely influential. He was also a strong advocate for social justice and was a vocal critic of racial discrimination and inequality.

Thompson's contributions to the field of sociology were recognized with numerous awards and honors, including the award of the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Sociologist of the Year in 1950. He was also a founding member of the American Sociological Society and served as its president in 1960.

Thompson is survived by his wife, Mildred, and their three children.

ASIA MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The ASIA Minority Fellowship Program announces two competitions for 1989, one designed to recruit and retain minority students in the social sciences and the other designed to support the professional development of minority faculty in the social sciences.

Competition 1: Recruitment of Minority Students to the Ph.D. Programs in Social Science.

The purpose of this competition is to increase the number of minority students enrolled in Ph.D. programs in the social sciences. The competition is open to all qualified minority students who are enrolled in Ph.D. programs in the social sciences and who have completed at least one year of graduate study.

Competition 2: Professional Development of Minority Faculty in the Social Sciences.

The purpose of this competition is to support the professional development of minority faculty in the social sciences. The competition is open to all qualified minority faculty who have completed at least one year of graduate study and who are currently teaching in the social sciences.

The application deadlines for both competitions are December 1, 1989. Information and application materials are available from the American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 833-3140.

NON-PROFIT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM


Future ASA Annual Meetings

1989 — August 11-15
Washington D.C. & Tower Gateway

1990 — August 22-27
Cincinnati, OH

1991 — August 28-23
Pittsburgh, PA

Research Grant proposal development and editing, Experienced editors funded projects, cannot be used for editing competitive grant materials. See Duty, Pittsburgh, PA, 1992-1993.

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