Mirra Komarovsky Receives Common Wealth Award

In the early 1960s, Professor Komarovsky returned to family research and in 1964, published the book for which she is still best known all over the world, Blue Collar Marriage (1964). This landmark study deals with all of the economic, social, psychological and cultural aspects of blue collar marriage and helped to lead off the revival of sociological interest in the working class in the 1960s. Returning to issues of gender, Komarovsky wrote Dilemma of Masculinity: A Study of College Youth (1970) and a parallel book, Women in College: Shaping New Feminist Identities. The books analyzed how young people coped with college, careers, each other, and new identities. She is currently at work on a new book analyzing the feminist scholarship of the last generation, examining its achievements, possibilities and its limitations as well as its values, methods and conclusions. Still teaching at Barnard College where she began in 1934, Professor Komarovsky has been the recipient of numerous honors and awards. The Common Wealth Awards were established under the will of Ralph Hayner, and are administered by the Bank of Delaware. Winners are selected for their outstanding achievements in the fields of sociology, literature, mass communication, government and public service, science and Invention, and dramatic arts. Each recipient will receive a cash award and an engraved trophy at the Awards banquet on April 7 in Wilmington, Delaware. Previous winners in sociology were Kingsley Davis and Robert Merton (1979), James Coleman and Otto Duncan (1980), Howard S. Becker and Peter Blau (1981), Charles Tilly (1982), William Sewell, Sr. (1983), Matilda White Riley (1984), Peter H. Rossi (1985), John A. Clausen (1986), Robin M. Williams, Jr. (1987), and Alice S. Rossi (1988). ☐

1991 Annual Meeting Theme:

"The World of Ethnic Relations"

Stanley Liebman, President-Elect

Race and ethnic relations is one of the most durable topics in the history of American sociology. Our discipline's concern and interest (indeed, fascination) remains unabated—although many other subjects, whose allure comes and goes. Through the years many scholars have devoted a considerable part of their careers to work on this topic. Among past Presidents of the ASA, for example, this includes: Robert E. Park, W.J. Thomas, Edward B. Reuten, Louis Wirth, E. Franklin Frazier, Florian Zinzenicki, Robin M. Williams, Jr., Everett C. Hughes, Arnold M. Rose, J. Milton Yinger, and William Julius Wilcox. This list would be far longer if it were expanded to include those Presidents who have done at least some significant work on the topic (for example, Bogardus, Meron, Balock, Gans), to say nothing of the enormous number of other sociologists who have made important contributions. One can be confident that the subject will remain of vital interest in future decades—although the emphasis, theoretical perspectives, terminology, and specific problems are likely to change as relations change. But change can be better. Although race and ethnicity is certainly one of the most important features of American society—both presently and in the past—the book was hard to imagine this in respect. The wide sweep of ethnic relations throughout the world and through the centuries, even if not entirely ignored, is given relatively scant attention. If we think about how "The Peoples Meet Everywhere" (the title of a chapter in a 1952 book by Everett C. and Helen M. Hughes, Where Peoples Meet), then many of the events that we take for granted in the United States are open to empirical and theoretical examination in terms of their occurrence elsewhere and their causes. For example, most groups experienced a massive shift to a single new language after only a few generations of residence in the United States. It is to safe to guess that well over half of those attending the annual meetings in Cincinnati will be the descendants—integrated or whole—of people whose mother tongue was not English only a few hundred years ago. This linguistic process is by no means distinctive to the United States, but it is certainly radically different from the experiences of ethnic groups in many nations of the world. There are a wide variety of other subjects that would be greatly enhanced by examining their features in this broader context: consider, for example, residential segregation, prejudice, discrimination, governmental policies, politics, race rioting, reapportionment, institutional organizations, citizenship laws, immigration policy, economic inequality, cultural pluralism, assimilation, and schooling. Not the least of our tasks is to reconsider the concepts we use in describing the relations between these groups. To a certain degree, they are derived from popular usage and bound to a given time and place—rather than an intellectual and theoretically generated product. What precisely do we mean by such terms as ethnic, race, racism, minority, prejudice, institutionalization, racism, exploitation, and assimilation? And, if we know what we mean by them, how are they to be gauged? Perhaps it is inevitable that these terms be ambiguous, but if so we should find out why. In any case, just to keep everything open for examination, the theme's title excludes the term race, not because groups popularly known as such are to be left out—far from it—but rather because we must determine if this widely used term should be part of the definition of a scientific study. Given the definition of the term, are whites and blacks races? If not, what is gained by perpetuating a falsehood? What would be lost? The actual classification system used in a society is itself a fascinating subject, since it varies widely ever time and place, and in turn raises questions about the societal and historical factors that define such differences.

Thanks to an inspired Program Committee, I hope to have thematic sessions that help us re-examine and question these issues in ways that we normally overlook. Moreover, it will also be an opportunity for all of us to learn about ethnic relations throughout the world. ☐

Corrections

- The date for the North Central Sociological Association's 1990 meeting was listed incorrectly in the December 1989 issue of Footnotes. The NCSS will meet jointly with the Southern Sociological Society March 22-25, 1990, in Louisville, KY.
- The deadline for the lead article on page 1 of the January 1990 issue was extended. It should have read, "In Memoriam." ☐

Published by The American Sociological Association

1990 Petition Candidates Announced

James S. Coleman, University of Chicago, and Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland, have been nominated by petition as candidates for President-Elect in the 1990 ASA election. Nomination by petition is a candidate for Council Earl B. Baldwin, Chapman College. These three candidates will join those nominated by the Committee on Nominations, as listed in the December 1989 issue of Footnotes. ☐

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Observing

Monitoring Ourselves: The ASA Election Process; Considering Accreditation

This month's "Open Forum" contains a letter strongly questioning the new policy of abstaining in Footnotes the vote totals for ASA elections. A couple of other members had expressed surprise at the new policy having gained the Council minutes in which the matter was discussed and voted on. This is the first letter that actually questions the new policy. For the benefit of those who may not recall, the new policy is that vote totals are not reported as part of the official announcement of results. Further, vote totals are available to members on request.

The new policy is designed to encourage more members who are less well known to run for office without having to face the public embarrassment of being defeated by overwhelming numbers. That such a policy can be seen as a serious threat to ASA's efforts to foster democratic elections was correctly not foreseen by the Council. Council has been concerned about the comparatively low turn-out and low feedback from recent elections. In the past ten years actual voters have ranged between 34% and 44% of those eligible. And in recent years, even the presence of multiple petition candidates has not been sufficient to attract more than 3% of the eligible voters.

Nor is ASA alone in suffering from low voter turnouts. Most of the social science associations report turnouts of between 35% and 40%, and regardless of whether the member is one of the candidates. The turnout for other offices is even lower. It is not known whether this is due to the new policy has any impact on voter turn-out. A study by D'Antonio and Tuch, seems to be completed, will show that voter turnout is related to structural features such as organizational participation, e.g., membership in sections or SWS, and demographic characteristics, e.g., senior status, age, sex. Further, high turnouts from year to year suggest that members having the above characteristics vote when they have a strong feeling for or against particular candidates.

Still, the concern expressed in the "Open Forum" letter suggests that the decision not to announce the election results in Footnotes will further erode the democratic structure of the Association. I look forward to your comments.

Accreditation is an issue that may be looming on the horizon. During their annual meeting in Beppa Rouge last October, the Mid South Sociological Association addressed the pros and cons of accreditation during a special session. The legislatures and boards of regents of several states (Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee) are imposing "performance criteria" at state colleges and universities as a prerequisite for funding. According to one department chair in the region, this "performance funding, is based partly on a university's ability to receive accreditation for its accredited programs. . . . An accredited program in sociology would give me a good deal more bargaining power with the administration for such items as travel, equipment and new positions." In many state colleges and universities, social work and criminal justice programs are part of the sociology department and may be subject to state accreditation agencies. One department chair remarked on the accreditation visit for the social work program in his department as follows: "The team received generous allotments of administrative time (to 2 hours with department chair, dean, vice president for academic affairs, and half an hour with the president). Question: When did sociology ever receive such a concentrated time of review and consideration?"

Those supporting accreditation see it as an opportunity to develop quality control, to make programs more rigorous, and to make them more marketable. The latter is seen as vital in situations where administrations are seeking to cut programs that seem extraneous or are poorly run or weak academically, or where there is still competition for scarce resources. The opposing accreditation see many dangers. First, in the fact that sociology is a core part of the liberal arts, and to seek accreditation for sociology is to professionalize it and thus diminish its intellectual content as well as its departmental autonomy. There is also the concern about standardization across states and regions. And even more importantly, there is the concern about the formal apparatus needed to implement accreditation. Accreditation is expensive to the colleges and universities, and requires a large number of qualified persons to carry out accreditation visits.

Sociology and the other social science disciplines are enjoying a new boomlet as we enter the 1990s. The boomlet includes burgeoning undergraduate enrollments and growing number of majors. How, if at all, would accreditation affect these trends? It may well be for the Association to lead a series of formal conferences and workshops about the undergraduate major, and the role of undergraduate sociology in the undergraduate curriculum, regardless of whether or not accreditation is to be taken seriously as a possible response to state and regional funding pressures.

The Association devoted several months and much energy to the development of a broadly based Certification Program, which has to date not been widely supported by the individual members it was intended to serve. It is understandable that Council will be very slow to react to calls for accreditation, about that the focus here would be on the collective security of the discipline or subsets thereof. Still, my own sense is that we ought to have given the matter a fair hearing. Is the problem localized to just a few states in one region of the country? Or is there a growing national problem of funding that is centered increasingly around the idea of accreditation?

I look forward to some correspondence about accreditation. —WFD/A

John Hagan Wins Criminology Award

The American Sociological Association's Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance presented its Distinguished Scholar Award for 1989 to John Hagan of the University of Toronto. The award is presented annually to the author(s) of a book or series of articles published in the past five years that constitutes a major contribution to the study of crime, law, and deviance. Hagan was chosen among a large number of nominees for his book, Structural Criminology (Rutgers University Press, 1989). The book is a collection of articles published previously but put together now in a manner that draws attention to the need for a structural criminology and advances a methodology by which to achieve such a criminology. The author argues that a structural approach involves social relations organized along horizontal and vertical lines of power. Structural criminology is distinguished by efforts to measure, analyze, and otherwise bring these power relationships directly into the development of criminological theory. Hagan's book focuses on the concepts of power, class, and social change as fundamental to an understanding of crime and reactions to it. These concepts are treated through analyses of white collar crime, racism within the criminal justice system, gender and crime, and family structure and crime. The research described in the book is methodologically strong and can be expected to promote considerable research and debate within the discipline.

This year's Distinguished Scholar Award committee consisted of Meda Chesney-Lind (University of Hawai'i-Manoa), Ruth Peterson (Ohio State University), Lauren Snidier (Queen's University), Charles Welldon (University of Maryland), and Joseph Sheley (Tulane University).

John Hagan, Criminology Award Recipient

John Hagan

The ASA Executive Office now has a TDD machine to communicate with our hearing impaired members. Please note the phone number: (202) 872-9886

Inside 1722

"Here's what I'm doing with a BA in Sociology"

Maria Corrada joined the ASA less than a year ago, but she's "quick study." Her original job title was an administrative assistant to the Teaching Services and Professional Development Programs. But when she left to take on a more challenging role as a staff member at the University, she majored in sociology. Her work in the department office was often so many to the faculty. When the ASA was looking for a new staff position, she was recommended for the position because of her bilingualism, too. And, though she's not working as a paralegal in a law firm, she now stands as a staff assistant at the University.

Maria Corrada was the first person to work on board as an administrative assistant. The Burroughs computer in the ASA office is quite a beast to tame, Maria has naggedly read the manuals and by trial and error seems to have learned how to make it do most of the functions the office needs. She's also working on a network of stand alone PCs to aid the sociologist's hunger to do data analysis and to set up inventories for ASA publications. Maria has revised her job to include System Manager responsibilities as well as continue her work with the Teaching Services Program.

ASA always talks up the BA student and Maria embodies the talent of the best of them. —CBH
A Peace Movement Has Emerged Against the War on Drugs

by Craig Reisman, University of California-Santa Cruz, and Harry Gene Levine, Queens College, City University of New York

Almost from the moment of his appointment as the Bush Administration’s “Drug Czar,” Benjamin J. Lawrance began to mobilize the citizenry for America’s latest “war on drugs.” He spoke passionately to audiences across the nation to rally support for what he plainly saw as a crucial moral crusade. In his first public speech he arrived “on a war on yuppies,” whose recreational use of criminalized substances, he claimed, was responsible for the murder of “the million people who may be in our cities.” While he did not propose prison for yuppy users, he did urge that their BMW’s be confiscated. A few weeks later Bennett implored school children to report their drug-using peers to officials. “If it ain’t snitching,” he said, “then it’s not true loyalty—and true friendship.”

After months of planning, Mr. Bennett unveiled his master plan for a drug-free America in September. It included nearly $8 billion in new spending on programs for two-thirds of which was targeted for more police and prisons. President Bush gave the plan an endorsement from the major televised address during which he held up a bag of crack—the stuff he said was “costing us a generation as a nation.”

To demonstrate the ubiquity of the problem and the urgency for his plan, Mr. Bennett identified that the bag of crack had been confiscated only days before in Lafayette Park and the White House.

To follow up on the speech, Mr. Bennett then spent three days in a “forbidden drug city” to inspect drug and police hearings and on the news-talk shows of CBS, ABC, NBC and CNN.

Despite Bennett’s best marketing efforts, however, the war on drugs strategy has not sold particularly well. First, journalists approved the President by reporting that his bag of crack turned out to be a prop dreamed up by his media advisors, and that the Drug Enforcement Agency and local police had been forced to go to great lengths to have a crack dealer party to the park near the White House (the location of which he had not known before) so as to make the “buy” account for the crack.

Then Milton Friedman, conservative economist and Nobel Prize winner, wrote an op-ed piece for the New York Times entitled “An Open Letter to Bill Bennett.” While agreeing with his friend that “drugs are evil” and “need to be more harshly punished,” Friedman accused Bennett (from “the bottom of my heart”) to consider the possibility that the basic premises of the war were “mistaken.”

The path you propose of more police, more jails, use of the military in foreign countries, harsh penalties for drug users, and a whole panoply of repressive measures can only make a bad situation worse. The drug war cannot be won by those tactics without undermining the human liberty and individual freedom that you and I cherish.” Friedman argued against “turning the United States into an armed camp” in which all drug dealers and users are suspected and police on “surveillance” can be seriously considered as a war tactic.”

In any event, Friedman wrote, such tactics historically have only made drug problems worse. Others who have been sympathetic to Republican policies joined Friedman in dissent. Editorial writers for The Economist, Financial Times, Wall Street Journal, and The Economist, Financial Times, Wall Street Journal, have joined in Bennett’s fight against the war on drugs. Even though he had been beforehand critical of Bennett and other Bush Administration officials when he proclaimed in a speech at the White House that his years in the war on drugs had convinced him that “the war on drugs is bankrupt,” Judge S. W. M. S. Alexander observed that “Money, more prison, more police is not the answer.”

President Bush has had little difficulty in identifying the nation’s foremost problem. The White House has identified the nation’s foremost problem is “drug use and drug abuse” which has “spread to all walks of life” and “to all levels of society.” The president has had little difficulty in identifying the nation’s foremost problem is “drug use and drug abuse” which has “spread to all walks of life” and “to all levels of society.”

To the Editor

Rossi Appreciates

The purpose of this letter is to set the record straight concerning certain statements in my book. I wish to correct an interview with Barnard Bennett concerning the Transitional Aid and Reform Program (TARP) experiment in Georgia and Texas, discussed in the letter.

I take this step because those statements may be construed as critical of Kenneth Lenihan, John Jay College, and Howard Rosen, former Director of the Department of Employment and Training Division.

The interview contains accusing statements which are simply untrue. Specifically, I was not called by Howard Rosen to serve as a “study doctor” to a research project on which I had difficulty. Nor did I negotiate with Senator Fristman’s staff to avoid TARP receiving a “Golden Fleece” award. I also made statements that implied Howard Rosen’s office under- took the study because experiments were “fashionable.” I also made untrue statements that might be interpreted as claiming non-professional bias in Kent Lenihan’s part during the conduct of the data collection on either TARP or its predecessor.

My opinion of Howard Rosen and his professional abilities remained unchanged from the time I delivered the monograph on the TARP experiment, Money, Work, and Crime (Academic Press, 1980) to him and his qualities of devotion, perseverance and innovativeness. I have always held (and continue to do so) the highest regard for Kenneth Lenihan’s handling of both the Baltimore and TARP experiments. Indeed, Lenihan is one of the co-authors of the TARP monograph (along with Richard A. Berk).

The interview took place a few days after I had undergone serious surgery. I believe that the stress I was under at the time led me to exaggerate my experience and to downplay the role of my colleagues. This is an explanation, but not an excuse. (Of course, if a patient is in no way responsible for my errors).

I regret exceedingly any harm I may have inflicted on Howard Rosen and Kenneth Lenihan.

Peter H. Rossi, Stuart A. Rice Professor of Sociology, and SAGE Acting Director, University of Michigan-Stanford
Teaching the Evaluation Process More Credibly

by Carla B. Howery

Faculty have heard all the arguments about student evaluation: Students can't evaluate coursework without specific success criteria, familiar teachers or easy graders are rated more highly, Departmental administrators often argue about the validity of the rating systems, and how to count the numbers in promotion, tenure, and merit pay decisions. (See Roberts' article in January Footnotes as one way to evaluate teaching more comprehensively.)

Sociologists can elevate the debate by using their skills to make reasonable interpretations of the numbers. Our knowledge of group processes, of organizational culture, of attributional processes, and of methodology provide us with an ideal position to interpret and see the educational research on student evaluations.

Consider the end-of-the-course evaluation: students are preoccupied with the pending final exam, grade, and "gutting out." These students who thoughtfully make suggestions for improvement are the exception rather than the rule of the norm. Standardized forms foster careless reading of items (especially when hundreds are involved) and random marking. Although students have filled out quite a few course evaluation forms, they probably have not been bristled on simple methodology, how the results are used (and possibly misused), the importance of "clean" data, and a notion of the importance of an evaluation process in the planning design.

A short presentation on evaluation procedures, using the form you use and some typical student examples, is vital in addition; consider using a midterm evaluation and possibly mini-evaluations of specific aspects of the course. Whether these are counted in personnel decisions or not, the information can be useful to the professor in modifying the course and strengthening it. Students deserve feedback on their comments and to the extent that their comments are taken seriously and result in changes, the feedback process will be reinforcing to a more careful approach to evaluation.

The Mid-Term Evaluation

Mid-term evaluations give students a chance to make comments in a less pressured context and with the expectation that their feedback could result in changes in the course. It is important to be clear about the procedure and the possible outcomes. If you are not going to change the book midstream, make it clear that the evaluation of that reading is information that most directly affect future students. However, if considerable feedback shows a book that is difficult or unmeets the professor can change lectures, offer review sessions, or do a number of other efforts to ameliorate the problems.

The mid-term evaluation can take several forms. A simple check-off rating, possibly mirroring the end-of-term form is easy to administer. Include some space for open-ended comments directed at specific aspects of the course: the use of class sessions, material that is unclear, effective and ineffective behaviors of the professor (and TA's, if any). It's appropriate to ask for feedback on specific aspects of the course, as well as those that may merit tinkering.

Share the results with the students. Show them that 10% of the class rated their instructor's discussions very negatively, but 60% say they are the strongest part of the class. Mark's and her lunch clique may make up most of that 10% and worry why the discussions aren't dropped. Show people the results and they can understand the extent to which their views prevail. Use the data as an exercise in methodology. What might be flawed questions? What are alternative explanations?

Indicate what changes will and will not be made and why. Faculty must use their professional judgment to make decisions on how courses they teach. A simple majority vote of concern about the use of guest speakers doesn't mean that no more should be scheduled. Explore the reasons for the feedback (in this case, it may be a spurious concern about how that material is graded) and explain to students why you set the course up the way you did. The first place, and why you may proceed as planned. Nonetheless, consistent critical feedback should be attended to. Faculty can use colleagues, the professional development center, or other resources to discuss the results and come up with possible options.

Evaluate the evaluator: Thank students for their careful responses and show where their suggestions have made a difference. Such course-effect links are the responsibility of the students and should contribute to constructive, meaningful judgments in the future. In a like manner, show how off-hand comments, misplaced humor, personal attacks, etc.

Instant Feedback on Particular Features of a Course

One frustration about end-of-term evaluation forms is that they are not sufficiently specific to help the instructor. The most common is: "how effective were the instructor's lectures?" may be high, but the instructor "knows" that the three lectures on empathic changes were weak, but the other lectures in the course were stellar. No course is complete overhaul. One way for a professor to pinpoint areas for change is to ask specific questions about specific instructional areas in the course.

Especially with large lecture courses, a simple form can be developed to ask about the lecture on a particular day. The form can be distributed to a few different discussion groups each time, or it can be randomly distributed at the door. The respondent fills out the form immediately and places in a box that they leave. The form asks specifically about one lecture and ideas are clear or unclear, as well as about the manner of presentation and related readings. These responses can be filed with the lecture notes for that day and review as the course is updated for the next semester.

Rich Kasas at Sonoma State distributes index cards and asks students to write comments on what they feel was not well enough or well done so in the course to date. His colleague, Rod Thomas, periodically distributes a page that says:

(1) "What's working for you in this course?"
(2) "What isn't working for you in this course?"
(3) "What do you propose to do about it?" (The third question is deliberately phrased to get students to take active responsibility for their own learning in the course.)

Faculty can take a few minutes at the start of a class session to reflect on the comments.

The academic culture re: student evaluations of teaching is poisoned with an adversarial, "blow off" quality to the way courses and faculty are now evaluated. The norms and values needs to be changed, as slowly and deliberately as a small group of sociology faculty can do. It may include:

(1) show the importance of evaluations; (2) train students to make careful judgments; (3) maintain students for feedback; (4) ask for feedback at times conducive to careful responses; and (5) get institutional and specific practices that can be improved will find the process more respectful and helpful.

New Research Institute Named to Honor Sociologist

by Susan Frenelli

Michigan State University formally established the Julian Samora Research Institute on November 16, 1989, "for the purpose of extending the University's land grant philosophy and its resources to the Latino community of Michigan and the Midwest via a program of interdisciplinary public policy research and outreach." The center will be headed by an endowed position that means developing policy with community leaders) is a major goal of the institute.

Julian Samora is a pioneer in Mexican-American studies in the Midwest. During his career at Michigan State University and the University of Notre Dame, he was instrumental in establishing the field of Mexican-American Studies as a discipline.

Samora, who was Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Notre Dame, is the first Mexican-American known to have received a Ph.D. in Sociology, which he earned from Washington University (St. Louis) in 1955.

As a result of his experience and expertise, Samora has been invited to serve on numerous advisory boards of universities, and on private foundations. The National Institute of Mental Health and the President's Commission on Rural Poverty. He also has served as the editor of many journals including the Journal of Hispanic Education and Ethnic Minority Research Review.

Among his publications are Los Mestizos: The Revolt Story (1971), La Raza Forgotten Americans (1966), Mexican-Americans as a Migrant Metropolis (1967) and Quaker Sugarbeet: A Remapping of the Texas Rangers (1979). He is currently working on a historical account of four families living in the Southwest from the sixteenth century to the present.

At Notre Dame, he directed the Michigan Boarder Studies Project, sponsored by the Ford Foundation. He has been a visiting professor at a number of universities including the Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

Samora has had a major impact on the discipline as well as on social sciences in general because of the number of students he has mentored. Not only he is a pioneer in Mexican-American studies, he was one of the founders of the Mexican-American Studies of the Los Angeles (an umbrella policy organization representing Latino interests). Samora is a social activist and this is what the institute wants to reflect—his activism with policy making and community outreach.

Following Professor Samora's example, and Michigan State University's lead in grant tradition, the goal of research at the institute will be to "induce tradition back to the people." The central focus of the Institute's research agenda encompasses both policy and outreach. The areas include: industry—the recession in the industrial sector, its recent diversification and recovery, and other effects of these structural changes on the Latino migrant. Agriculture—the decline of the family farm, the rise of corporate agriculture and the inactivative participation of Latino migrant and seasonal farm workers; and Adaptive Strategies—the impact of structural changes on Latino families in the quality of life in urban and rural communities where they are concentrated.

The institute took part in the planning conference which set up the research agenda for the institute. The first product from the institute was a statewide perspective of farm labor in the state of Michigan. The study provided an up-to-date analysis of the demand for and supply of migrant and seasonal farm workers in the state, a directory of service agencies, new estimates of the number of farm workers, a prioritization of farm workers' needs, an assessment of the issues facing service providers and an agenda for further research. This project directs the attention of researchers studying this labor. The Institute will be housed in the College of Education and will be directed by Richard A. Navarro, Associate Professor of teacher education. Navarro joined the MSU faculty in 1983. He earned a Ph.D. at Stanford University in International Development Education and recently was named a fellow in the Committee on Institutional Cooperation's Academic Leadership Program.

Navarro states that this institute is unique in that it has a nontraditional focus not just on Latino research and scholarship but also on policy discussion and decision making.

He also feels that because of the Midwest's heterogeneous Latino population, it important that this type of institute be located in the region. "Latinos came to the Midwest for economic interests and with those interests failing, the decline of the metal bending industries for instance, this is a good place to study the economic implications on the Latino laborers."

The Institute has working papers available as well as policy and technical bulletins.

Navarro, who never studied with Samora but has always been an admirer, says, "The way he (Samora) has summarized the unity between intellectual life and commitment to the community and its social problems has set an example as to how important an impact scholarship can have on addressing problems."

February 1990 Footnotes
Sociologists Receive Honors and Awards

Udry Receives MERIT Award
Dr. J. Richard Udry has received a MERIT award from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to pursue his research on bionet models of adolescent behavior. Udry is the Director of the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at and Child Health there. NICHD officials say this prestigious award is given to a very select number of scholars with distinguished records. Of NICHD-funded research, merit awards free those outstanding researchers from the need to submit renewed applications by providing up to ten years of research support. Udry’s award was the only third to be made in the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences program at NICHD.

Udry’s research program on bionet models of adolescent behavior has been funded by NICHD since 1978. It is based on a ground-breaking theoretical approach to understanding the ways in which a wide variety of factors influence the behavior of adolescents. As Udry has previously reported in the American Sociological Review, he has found that the incorporation of biological factors transforms the pictures of how sociological factors influence adolescent behavior. The MERIT award allows him to study new samples of adolescents intensively over several years to pursue further implications of his findings.

When asked to comment on the award, Udry said, “Sociologists have a difficult time communicating their theories to consider biological effects because it requires transcending the disciplinary boundaries of their training. It is deeply gratifying to receive this kind of recognition of the importance of my theoretical approach. And, of course, I appreciate having secure funding for the project for several years.”

Arlene Kaplan Daniels Named Miller Lecturer
Arlene Kaplan Daniels has been named Cheryl Miller Lecturer 1990. The Cheryl Miller Lectureship on Women and Social Change was established by EWWI, Sociologists for Women in Society, in memory of Cheryl Miller.

Arlene Kaplan Daniels received her PhD from University of California-Berkeley in 1969. Presently she teaches at Northwestern University where she is a professor in the Department of Sociology. She has published several articles on the military, military psychiatry, psychiatry and the ethics of professions including “The Social Function of the Career Field” with Richard R. Daniels, “The Low Cost Stranger in Social Research,” “The Social Construction of Military Psychiatric Diagnoses,” and “Normal Mental Illness and Understandable Delusions: The Philosophy of Constructivist Psychiatry.” Her edited books include Academics on the Line (with Rachel Kahn-Hut and Richard Culver), North and Honor: Images of Women in the Mass Media (with Gaye Tuchman and James Benoit), Women and Work (with Rachel Kahn-Hut and Richard Culver), and Women and Trade Unions in Eleven Industrial Countries (with Alice Cook and Y. Lorwin). Her most recent book is titled Inebriate Women: Women Clinics Leaders in the Voluntary World. Her professional activities include service as Editor of Social Problems, President of the Society for the Study of Social Prob- lem (SSSP), and member of the Board of Trustees of the SSSP and the Council of the American Sociological Association.

As the Cheryl Miller Lecturer, Arlene will give an initial lecture at Loyola University in the spring and then two more lectures at colleges and universities in the fall. The lecture schedule should contact Dr. Kathleen McCourt, Department of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626.

Pastore Honored by University of Wisconsin
The Brazil Projects group of the University of Wisconsin’s Department of Rural Sociology is pleased to announce the awarding by the University of the Honoryor Degree of Doctor of Science to the distinguished sociologist, Dr. Jose Pastore, Professor Titular of the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, in recognition of his brilliant career as a social scientist, teacher, researcher, and public servant.

Dr. Pastore completed his degree at Doctor of Philosophy at Wisconsin in 1968. His dozen books and over fifty research articles cover a wide range of topics: social, economic, educational policy, agricultural policy, rural poverty, industrial relations, crime, poverty among urban children, among others. His book, Juveal and Social Mobility in Brazil (University of Wisconsin Press, 1967) changed the terms of discussion of social mobility in developing nations, showing that upward and downward “circulation” is a necessary and upward rural-to-urban “structural” mobility is characteristic of Brazil despite its high rate of inequality and low average income. Besides Dr. Pastore’s academic and policy activities, he is also an occasional columnist for Brazilian newspapers. In the early 1970s he served as the chief Architect of EMBRAPA and EMBRATER, Brazil’s famed national agricultural research and extension organizations. In the early 1980s, food-blasting lobby legislation designed by him helped to facilitate the nation’s return to democracy. For these and other services to his nation he has been decorated twice, receiving the order of Merit of labor in 1985 and the Order of Rio Branco in 1982.

AAAS Program Takes Journal to African Researchers
Researchers everywhere turn to technical journals to keep abreast of advances in their field. However, the cost of these journals often causes a problem even for U.S. research institutions. For universities and research institutes in developing countries, the cost of scientific journals is prohibitive and researchers often must work without access to the latest data. To help solve this problem in sub-Saharan Africa, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) is working with several of its affiliates in a committee on World Society, ICSU: World Society, to develop a retail subscription service for AAAS journals. This subscription service will be offered to every country to keep foreign subscribers informed about the Annual Meeting and other opportunities for collaboration.

For more information on AAAS’s Committee on World Society, contact its chair: Craig Calhoun, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, or Carla Howery in the AAAS Executive Office.

ASF Receives First Will Bequest
The American Sociological Foundation has received official notification from the Estate of Dr. Hans C. Will that he has left a bequest to the Foundation in his Will. This is the first such bequest received by the Foundation since it was established in 1984.


The Foundation completed a major fund drive in 1988, and is now at a point in the process of seeking additional funds. This bequest is a significant accomplishment and is one which will certainly assist the Foundation in achieving its goals.

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February 1990 Footnotes
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See Committees, page 7
IIS 29th International Congress In Rome

The theme of the IIS International Congress held in Rome from June 12-16 was "The Status of Sociology as a Science and Social Policy Formation." Plenary sessions were held each morning directly on the theme. Working sessions in the afternoons focused on more restricted topics related to the theme but also on conventional coverage of sociological issues. The meetings were held at the CNR (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche) which has a large meeting hall equipped with simultaneous translation facilities, as well as other fine meeting rooms. There were over 250 pre-registrations for the Congress, but the actual attendance including partial and late registrations and guests was over 400 persons, somewhat less than the last time the IIS Congress was held in Rome in 1989.

Outgoing officers from the U.S. included Edgar F. Borgatta, President, Otto N. Ursprung, Vice-President, and Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Secretary. The newly elected President in Paolo Ammassari from Italy. Other officers include Vice-President William D'Antoni, U.S., Karl van Meter, France, and Erwin K. Scheck, West Germany. Conventor Sergio Koyano, Japan, Giuseppe Santanche, Italy, Pablo Suarez, Sweden, Massachusets, Sasaki, Japan, and Yoshio Imai, Japan, Censeur Alberto Gasperini, Italy; Secretary General Treasurer Alan Hadley, Canada.

A major event during the meetings was a special session in honor of Vittorio Castellano's 60th birthday. Professor Castellano, a major force supporting the activities of the IIS, has been a dean and a professor at the University of Rome. "La Sapienza," with a distinguished career first as a statistician and then as a sociologist. At the session he was awarded a gold medal of the Comune di Roma, "Natale di Roma." A second medal was presented to Edgar F. Borgatta as the President of the IIS. Two major social events were the reception buffet on the first evening of the Congress at the Gardens of "Villa Caffarelli" at the Campidoglio and on Wednesday evening a social dinner was held in the splendidale of the Barberini Palace. These extraordinary affairs suggest strong support that was generated for the IIS Congress from the CNR, the University of Rome, "La Sapienza," and many other contributing Italian organizations. The work of the local organizing Committee and the Coordinating Committee, Paolo Ammassari, Roberto Cipriani, Maria Ferrero Ochicchio, and Stefano Petilli, was certainly appreciated by all who participated in the well organized meetings.

The 30th International Congress will occur in 1991, with Japan, West Germany, and Canada the locations currently under consideration. Final decision on the location will be announced shortly. Persons interested in receiving information on the Congress or on membership should contact Professor Alan Hadley, Department of Sociology, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 2Y2.

Transaction to Reissue Social Psychology Volume

Social psychology is an interdisciplinary field that commands the interest of both sociologists and psychologists. Over the years, however, many social psychologists have come to wonder whether there is something distinctive about, or at least characteristic of, the sociological approach to the field. In 1981, an effort to see the sociological approach, the ASA Section on Social Psychology published a volume entitled Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives. A distinguished editorial board selected Morris Rosenberg and Ralph H. Turner to serve as editors. This work has been a valuable resource for sociological social psychologists since the time of its publication. In 1989, however, the publisher allowed the volume to go out of print. Fortunately, Transaction Books is in process of reissuing the book, and copies will be available by March 1990. A new preface has been prepared by the editors describing the major new developments in sociological social psychology since the time of the original publication and discussing some of the critical issues in the field today.

Increasing Committee Participation by Members Employed at 2/4 Year Institutions and Practitioners

The primary mission of the Task Force on Participation is to increase the involvement of ASA members employed in two and four-year institutions and practitioners in the infrastructure of the Association. Especially important is committee involvement. What follows should clarify the procedure and provide a means for all members to express interest in serving on ASA committees.

The Committee on Committees (COC) will hold eight of its 16 members elected each year, nominates people to fill committee vacancies. Council then reviews these suggestions and makes final appointments. This procedure is followed for all standing committees, except the Program Committee, which is appointed by the President-Elect. To serve on an ASA committee you must be a full member of the Association. Associate members may be asked to serve on committees, but are required to become full members before accepting the appointment.

With the long list of committee appointments that must be made each year, the people involved must call upon the full array of their acquaintances in making appointments. These include colleagues known personally or through their professional activities and written work. It is worthwhile, therefore, to tell anyone you know on Council or COC of your interest in serving on a particular committee and your qualifications for doing so. Those responsible for making committee appointments are glad to know of willing volunteers.

Another way of becoming "known" to those making appointments is through activity in other areas. This can include your own department, a regional association, ASA sections, or related associations (e.g., Society for the Study of Social Problems-Sociologists for Women in Society, Association of Black Sociologists, etc.).

In an effort to broaden the pool of candidates for committee service, volunteers are being sought more formally than in the past. If you are interested in serving on an ASA committee, fill out the form below and send it to Caroline Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Completed forms will be made available to members of the COC prior to their meeting in late August during the Annual Meeting. The COC, currently chaired by Nanc McGahn of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, welcomes your self-nomination.

Committees, from page 6

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The Trouble with Feminist Theory

by Michael A. Faia, College of William and Mary

When Susan Bordo (1987:16) argues that Western intellectual history over the last several centuries has introduced a “Cartesian masculinization of thought” and that feminist theoreticians have “…systematically accepted the masculinist presuppositions of the ‘seventeenth-century flight from the feminine,’” she implies that there is something inherently feminine about the sciences, including the social sciences; presumably, there is something inherently feminine about an array of social sciences, including sociology, in those respects of methodology that purport to be a science. She laments “…the laconic expositions of methodological assertions, in which the maud authors are especially more likely than female-authored articles to be ‘masculine’ oriented—specifically, to present versus 71 percent. Interestingly, this comparison suggests that fewer than a third of the male authors in sociology write something other than masculine-oriented research. She tells us (1988:11) that a content analysis of the research literature shows that the maud authors’ research is more likely than the female-authored articles to be a more historically and even more generally serious in its tone. On the other hand, the early stages of evolution of science, the studies that I have encountered so far in feminist theory in this respect, are more likely to have masculine-oriented research. It is noteworthy that these studies often are more serious in their use of methodological issues than in their preoccupation with theoretical ones. We have illustrated the ways in which science has contributed to feminist theory, or the Josephian book (1987:165-72), for instance, while focussing on ‘masculine’ bias in the social sciences, points out that the study of contemporary theory and in the positivist orientation on first place.

In trying to assess whatever support has been adduced for these arguments, I also find that it is not clear that a scientific method has strengthened the feminist perspective, rather than subverting it. Lengmo and Dowell believe that masculinist bias is present in the witch craze developed in Europe and in New England at the same time as the Nesvoldian world view was gaining ascendancy” (1985:20), I was tempted to write a passage in which I would point out that witch crazes were appearing at the same time as the Einstienian world view was gaining ascendancy. But before I could do so, I came across the following scenario in a later chapter of the same book (DeCuir, 1985:150). The Newtonian or scientific world view is rooted in the . . . masculine psychology. Development, however, in twenty-first century science, such as Heisenberg’s Principle . . . and Einstein’s . . . theories of relativity . . . have challenged the validity of the Newtonian paradigm. The new vision of the Universe that is emerging is no longer one of an order that is predictable, mechanical fashion, but of a contextual network in which every discrete entity is defined relative to its environment and subject to the positional relativity of the observer. This sort of construct undermines the Newtonian picture presented by Bordo, MacKie, Asendorf, Weiskopf, and by Donovan in the earlier chapter of this book. But even in this passage, this larger context leaves a lot to be desired: It is not clear what is missing in the masculinist orientation, or why relativity is non-masculine, or whether it would be appropriate for us to construct a twentiy-first century physics with having given major impetus to the feminim movements of this century. In the recent works of feminist analysts, one notes an occasional indulgence in what Longino and Dowell might call unaestheticized storytelling. (1987:19), for instance, laments how much of the recent literature on the status of women in the United States involves surveys of men only, while she says that her research on the basis that (sic) national sample (sic) includes only men . . . we were skeptical of the fact that Longino and her eleven collaborates including four women used five national surveys and six special purpose samples, and that some of these datasets did include information about women. It turns out, granted, that information on women was so limited that, as Jorotski, al say (1979:4-6), “. . . we reluctantly decided to restrict all our analyses to males.” Nonetheless, this limitation is both serous and regrettable, since sex is one of the most important preconditions for sex differences and affects in the women’s situation research, and it is clear that they believed that the surveys available to them missed a lot.

Instead, I mention this example primarily because it illustrates the important distinction between theories and “orientations” (Merton, 1957-87:49). It is true that the status-attainment literature has given little attention to women. This is a criticism of the orientation of researchers in this area, i.e., they have been preoccupied with the female-status attainment, and not with their theoretical practices. Theories and orientations are largely independent of one another. For instance, one could make excellent contributions to conflict theory by developing comparative analyses of international relational behavior, labor-management relations, and race relations, while never dealing with questions of gender or male-female interaction. And vice versa.

Nor can I agree with Andersen that matters have not improved, (1987:19) that “in sociological work, gender is seldom considered to be a factor that influences sex roles.” In her book, she notes that this large thesis she would have to show, among other things, that approximately 700 gender-related articles and books based on the General Social Survey and published by 1984 (Smith and Fijimoto, 1986: socioeconomic index, 50-30) had little relevance of the U.S. Census, the Current Population Survey, the National Longitudinal Surveys of men, women, and youths, the National Survey of Family Growth, and many other such enterprises in which large quantities of gender-related data have been produced. And then she would have to extend the analysis from survey-based literature to other bodies of literature.

From time to time, Andersen seems to suggest that the essentialist position that we do not pay sufficient attention to the sex composition (the sex ratio) of social groups or organizations. But this discussion arises from the fact that in order to calculate a sex ratio one must be able to identify significant groups or aggregating data. There are few of groups by sex, data from the General Social Survey, but it is certainly possible, for instance, to use the sex variable of the Carnegie Commission and A.C.E. surveys of American college and university faculty members to help identify a basis for cross-classifying institutions, departments, academic fields, etc., on their sex composition. As nearly as I can tell, scholars—even male-oriented scholars—have shown no reluctance to take the sex composition of their opportunity. If it is as important, as Andersen suggests in the citation above, that sex be conceptualized as “second-class gender,” this surely must refer to such practices as the sex of the other as opposed to the simple sex of the individual. But in the Harris-Ross work cited earlier, the sex ratio of children turns out to be the most important measure in any statistical degree to which insidiously selects against females. If gender is a principle of organizing institutional and additional meanings, they should be stated.

Although feminist theory addresses itself primarily to meta-sociological questions, it is interesting that the one style of theorizing that seems to call forth reactionary male-identified functionalism. When Andersen says (1988:20) that “the focus on norms, roles, and stability emphasizes the status quo . . . and that functionalist theory traps us into using these limiting concepts, one notes the irony of Kosmovsky’s argument that the focus on roles and norms? Second, in what sense are researchers who focus on an economy of overemphasizing sex roles, given that these rules are not defined for aggregation . . . (Kosmovsky, 1979:26)? But (1980: 41) makes a comparable error when she suggests that scholars still need women from a sort of Aristotelian functionalist perspective that insists on a place for everything and everything in its place, including women. This arises from the fact that sociological functionalism is hardly more teleological than Darwinian function. The functionalism is just like the Wallacean, in fact, the burden of the positivist evolutionary theory from the great functionalist Malenky and Jollard. Contemporary functionalism may give human intentionality a larger role than that implied by the Darwinian (or even Wallacean) view, but contemporary functionalism is prepared to take a deeper level to review the more complex and rich theories that are based on what we have come to see as “scientific” characteristics that are not the same.

In fact, it is not at all clear what Stacey and Thorne (1985:20) have in mind when they argue that “. . . positivist knowledge serves the interests not only of domestic social classes . . . but also the interests of men . . .” Various demons may rampage through our works, but they are not positivist demons. In the grandest traditions of androgynous sociology, we positivists must insist on both the allegedly masculine practices of abstract, false, quantitative, structural, and the presumably feminine practices of giving attention to the individual behind the statistics . . . eric exploration, intensive case studies, interpretational, qualitative methods. The last will be the product of the best sociological thinking is done, as Longino (1987:22-36) asserts, that we are committed to making use of a complementary way.
New UCLA Training Program on AIDS

The UCLA Department of Sociology, in cooperation with faculty from the Departments of Psychiatry, Medicine, Public Health, Psychology, and a number of other University organizations, has established a postdoctoral and predoctoral research training program on mental health and the social anthropology of AIDS. Oscar Grusky has designed the program and is the Director. Howard Freeman is the Associate Director. The participating Sociology Faculty are WilliamAllen, MelvinOlmsted, and LouisUllman.

The objective of the program is to enable trainees to develop knowledge and skills needed to pursue academic or nonacademic careers which focus on health service system for mentally ill persons with HIV infections or AIDS.

The Advisory Committee is composed of the Director, Associate Director, six additional senior faculty: Robert Brook (MD, School of Medicine and Law), Richard Burt (Sociology), Walter Allen (Sociology), Jonathan Bobak, (Psychology), Hal Morgenthaler (Public Health), and Richard Pauly (Psychiatry).

There will be three-year sequence for those with MDs or social science or Psychology Ph.Ds.

The curriculum includes five core courses: mental health services for persons with AIDS, health psychology with an emphasis on the mental and epidemiologic research methods, evaluation research, and a four-part package course on AIDS that includes clinical aspects, psychiatric aspects, immunology, and virology. A number of electives are also offered. In addition, each trainee will participate in special research programs in AIDS and will work closely with a faculty advisor.

The new program has been designed to take advantage of a range of related training programs including Grusky's NIMH-sustained postdoctoral program in mental health and evaluation research that focuses on the severely mentally ill and Brook's Robert Wood Johnson Foundation-sponsored Clinical Scholars program for MDs.

Los Angeles has the second highest number of AIDS patients in New York and in 1987 accounted for 7.5% of the total number in the United States.

Contributors to the Program

The ASA wishes to thank the following people who have made contributions to the American Sociological Foundation, the Minority Fellowship Program, COSLA, and other ASA activities. Your support is vital to our work and we appreciate your support.

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Leonard J. Kroso
Elon L. Lahey
Marvin M. Levin
Hilton Lewis
Helen L. Lewis
John Lewis
Bruce G. Link
Hylan Lewis
Raevee McGuire
John F. Michael
Myra S. Miller
Styler T. Mitterer
Carolyn C. Minkin
Joseph Nisen
Aron C. Orenstein
Barbara M. Fagg
Thomas M. Fanning
Carolyn C. Fong
Ira G. Forman
Jenni L. Frankel
Henry G. Glickstein
Clyde G. Fox
Samuel S. Hackett
Robert C. Williamson
Charles V. Williams
Mayer N. Zald
Mona Zekleh
John Carter Goodwin
Richard T. Schaefer
Carson Scholz
Joan L. Shehade
Byron D. Stengel
Nancy Steis
Robert Stinson
Aron Sandler
Conner Tatuir
Bernard J. Tyack
John E. Traeger
John G. Van Hemmen
Ruth R. Veale
David J. Weintraub
Richard C. Wilcox
Robert M. Williams
John E. Williams
Charles R. Williamson
Mayer N. Zald
Mona Zekleh

Drugs

Sa"New York Times, September 21, 1988, [B.L. The anti-war on drugs articles in The New Republic and National Review are too numerous to cite.]


Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The First World Congress on Action Research and Process Management, July 10-13, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia. Participation may be by pre- ijuring a discussion paper or by participating in a workshop or by playing the role of a facilitator or process observer of a discussion group. Contact: Corinna Zuber-Buhler, AIP/PFP Congress, Uni- quise Limited, University of Queens- land, St Lucia, QLD 4067, Australia. (07) 38 37 389; fax. EUQZLD 44015; Tel. (07) 38 37 389.


Pacific Sociological Association, April 5-8, Spokane, WA. Papers invited for a special section titled "Women's Latin American Studies." Current membership in PSA is not necessary to submit. Send paper abstracts to: Patricia Bollate, Biddle 400H, 434 West State Street, Seattle, WA 98102; (206) 529-3233.

Sociality for Social Sciences of 1990 Annual Meeting, October 18-21, Minneapolis, MN. The program committee welcomes proposals for workshops in all areas of the social study of science and technology. Send three copies of proposals (up to 50 words) to: J. Scott Long or Thomas F. Geyran, Department of Sociology, 740 Ballon- hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. Deadline for receipt is April 1, 1990.

West Virginia Nurses Association National Nurse Research Symposium, November 9-11, 1990, White Sulphur Springs, WV. Theme: "Visions of Excellence; The Dea- of a Tradition." This symposium will cover a wide range of health and related topics. Abstract deadline is April 15, 1990. Contact Janet F. Waze, School of Nursing, West Virginia University, Mace- gowen, WV 25434; (304) 595-4257.

PUBLICATIONS
American Journal of Community Psychology, Special Self-Help Groups. Special section edi- ted by Charles F. Berkson requests proposals for an issue to be published in March 1990. For information, contact: John H. Standards, 39 Sage Road and Ethics Ra- banes Series Editor, Department of Soci- ology, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23188.

Sage Publications, Inc., solicits manus- cripts and manuscripts: proposals for the Basic and Ethnic Reform Series. The editors are especially interested in papers which offer new theoretical insights and innovative methodological applications in the race and ethnic relations field. Information: John H. Standards, 39 Sage Road and Ethnic Ra- banes Series Editor, Department of Soci- ology, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23188.

SAGE Publications invites submission- s for a special issue on gender st- and social research to be publish- ed in 1991. It will be co-edited by Carole Mellink-Frutos and Shaila Basu, Mani Dhand. We encourage both, empirical studies of the role of gender in legal systems and institutions, and theoretical discussions of how sexism feminizes law and methodological concerns might affect our studies of sociological phenomena. Four copies of each manuscript should be submitted by July 15, 1990 to Shari Selden Dime- dorn, Editor, Sex and Gender Issues, Department of Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. Deadline for submission is Sep- tember 1, 1990.

Sociological Viewpoints, the official journal of the Pennsylvania Sociologi- cal Society, will publish its 28th volume. Empirical research, the critical review of family, race, age, and various social issues and sociological positions will be considered for publication. Contact: Marc J. Harn, Depart- ment of Sociology, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802.

Meetings
March 22, Gaynor Hotel Lecture Series in Criminology, Theme: "Street Gangs and Drug Distribution: Inside the Con- gestion." Contact: Sue Blonkin, Admi- nistrative Assistant, Research, Depart- ment of Sociology, University of Alberta, 62-102 106 Ave Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 4C2; Tel. 403-492-6469.

April 3-7, The Third World Conference Foundation's 16th Annual World Conference, St. Louis, MO. Theme: "New Meeting Points on Third World Development." Contact: Third World Conference Foun- dation, PO Box 13313, Chicago, IL 60693.

April 6-7, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Albany's 10th Annual Conference, Albany, NY. Theme: "Demographic Perspectives on the American Family: Race, Ethnicity, and Gender." Contact: Louise Tornatore, Depart- ment of Sociology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

April 10-12, Advanced Computing for the Social Sciences, Williamsburg, VA. Con- tact: Lloyd Armstrong, Office of Jo- nathan, Office of Laboratory, University of Virginia, 1231 University Station, Charlottesville, VA 22903. (804) 924-5700.

April 11-14, Social and the Social Science Conference, Institute of Juvenile Research, "Technological Choices: American and European Experiences." Contact: Tho- mas F. Geyran, Department of Soci- ology, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306-0729; Tel. (317) 285-0550.


May 17-20, 2nd Annual Black Student Conference, Mississippi State Univer- sity. Theme: "Global Perspectives on Black Culture." Contact: The National Federation of Black Student Conference, PO Box 5027, Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State De- partment of Sociology, Mississippi State University, MS 39762; Tel. 601-325-2775; Fax. 601-325-7966.

July 17-23, 2nd Annual Student Research Conference, National Archives, Washington, DC. Theme: "Going to the Source: An Introduction to Archival Research." Contact: Steve Freeman, Chief, Education Services, National Archi- ve, Washington, DC 20408; Tel. 202-357-5229 or 202-357-5221.


May 3-8, The 3rd International Asso- ciation for Social Information Science and Technology 16th Annual Conference, Copenhagen, Denmark. Contact: ICA, Huset, P.O. Box 11040, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2200; Tel. 202-405-6064.

June 11-18, 5th Annual National Conference on Women in Correction and Juvenile Justice, Clarion, PA. Theme: "Reconceptualizing the Post- Preparing for the Future." Contact: Training Resource Center, 777 Main Street, Enon, P.O. Box 3, Clarion, PA 16214.


June 13-18, National Conference for Women in Correction and Juvenile Justice, Clarion, PA. Theme: "Reconceptualizing the Post- Preparing for the Future." Contact: Training Resource Center, 777 Main Street, Enon, P.O. Box 3, Clarion, PA 16214.

June 12-17, International Society for the Scientific Study of Consciousness, The Colgate-Palmetto Building, Richmond, VA 23285; Tel. 804-722-1497; Fax. 804-722-1493.

June 12-17, The 29th World Congress on Social Science Research, Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: Costas Komninos, Ph.D., Department of Social Science, Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey.

June 12-17, The 29th World Congress on Social Science Research, Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: Costas Komninos, Ph.D., Department of Social Science, Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey.

April 28-29, 20th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Study of Race and Ethnicity, Boston, MA. Contact: IOM, 3000 Main St., Suite 1205, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. (301) 654-7476.

Continued on next page
Meetings, continued


June 24-27: Third Symposium on Violence and Aggression, Saskatchewan, Canada. Contact: Registration Office, Division of Terrorism and Community Relations, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK. S7N 5C6 (306) 966-5599.


Funding

American Bar Foundation's Program in Law, Psychiatry, and Economic Change will offer dissertation fellowships to graduate students in history and the social sciences pursuing doctoral research. Two years of support are available: one for fieldwork and data collection and one year in residence at the Foundation for thesis writing. Send three letters of recommendation, and a brief (5-12 page) description of proposed research to: Robert L. Nis- sorn, Director, Professional Program, American Bar Foundation, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611. Application deadline: June 19, 1990.

American Foundation for the Blind offers financial support for doctoral dissertations. The Dissertation Support Awards, which total $3,000, are presented annually by AFB to promote research on blindness and visual impairment. Dissertation dis- sertations are reviewed in various subject areas, including: sociology, psychology, education, social work and gerontology. For more information, contact: Katherine Nelson, Senior Research Associate, Social Research Department, American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018 (212) 622-2143.

American Society's Canadian Affairs Visiting Associates program is in- vited to apply to the position of Visiting Associate with the American Society's Canadian Affairs program. Eligibility: Canadian or U.S. academician, journalist or public affairs expert with scholarly interests in Canada and Canada-U.S. issues. To participate in the activities of the Canadian Affairs program as a lecturer, panelist and advisor, with a view towards completing a major publishing, broadcasting or public affairs project related to some aspect of the bi-national relationship. By September 1, 1990 through May 31, 1991 at the American Society headquarters in New York. Applications should include a curriculum vitae with a photograph and a one-page letter of accommodation and a one-page previus of the planned pro- ject. Applications are due by April 1, 1990. They should be sent to: Lanning Lamont, Director, Canadian Affairs, America Society, 680 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021.

The Council for the International Exchange of Scholars has announced the opening of its 1991-92 Fulbright grants in research and university lecturing abroad. The awards include 1,000 grants in research and university lecturing in over 150 countries. Fulbright awards are granted to virtually all disciplines and scholars in all academic ranks are eligible to apply. The basic eligibility requirement is U.S. citizenship. For more information, contact the Fulbright Commission in your country. Application materials will be available in March 1990. For more information and applications, call (212) 869-1700.

American Bar Foundation announces two fellowships for international scholars. The fellowships are for work in either the U.S. or Canada on topics related to the theme of the bi-national relationship. Fellowship terms include: $1,500 per month, which is $525 per month is payable in dollars and the balance in euros; an allowance for books and collection; and international travel for grantees. The application deadline is June 15, 1990. Application deadlines for additional information are available from: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3601 International Drive, Suite M-90, Washington, DC 20008-3907 (202) 686-403.

Rockefeller Foundation African Diaspora Internship Awards. Doctoral students from sub-Saharan Africa are invited to apply to the Rockefeller Foundation for dissertation research support. The program enables Fellows to work in their country or in the United States as an intern in an academic institution. The awards are designed for fabricating affiliations with an African institution. Fellows are expected to be affiliated with a university or college teaching program and to complete the dissertation requirements. The awards will be up to $5,000 and are intended for full-time study of the dissertation in the United States.

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Deaths

Mary Moylan Dolan, Catholic University of America, died on October 22, 1989.

Obituaries

Michael Eugene Choules (1902-1989)

Michael Eugene Choules, a member of the Dartmouth College Department
Plwarning presents wide-ranging social issues

INDEX DIRECTIONS IN THE STUDY OF JUSTICE, LAW, AND SOCIAL ORDER
Prepared by the School of Justice Studies, Indiana State University, Terre Haute
A study of the major issues facing the criminal justice system today. It covers the nature and extent of crime, the causes of crime, and the effectiveness of criminal justice policies.

SCHOOL INFLUENCES AND PRACTICE AND PREVENTION
edited by John Edwards, R. Scott Tindale, and Linda A. Posavac
This book is a comprehensive guide to the various factors that influence the development and implementation of effective crime prevention strategies.

LAY EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH: Cognitive and Motivational Bases
by Aron W. King, Jr.
This book explores the cognitive and motivational factors that influence health behaviors and the role of epidemiology in promoting healthy lifestyles.

THE AMERICAN PRISON: Issues in Research and Policy
Edited by Lyndel Goodstein and Dennis Layton McNamee
This book examines the history and development of the American prison system, focusing on policy issues and the impact of incarceration on society.

THE BUREAUCRATIC LABOR MARKET: The Case of the Federal Civil Service
by Robert H. Fox and John G. Johnson
This book analyzes the bureaucratic labor market for federal employees, focusing on factors that influence job satisfaction and turnover.

The STATE AND THE LABOR MARKET: edited by Samuel Rosenberg with a foreword by Arthur I. Stettner
This book examines the relationship between the state and the labor market, exploring the impact of state policies on employment and economic inequality.

STRESS BETWEEN WORK AND FAMILY edited by John Ekhardt and Susan Core
This book explores the complex relationship between work and family life, focusing on strategies for managing stress and maintaining work-life balance.

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Media, continued

Louis Krinsley, Syracuse University, was cited in the St. Petersburg Times on November 11 for his article in the Wisconsin State Journal about conditions in the Soviet Union being "like a dream world." Bert Landry, University of Maryland, Douglas Masse, University of Chicago, Raye Farkash, University of Michigan, Gregory Squires, and William Vallee, University of Wisconsin, were all cited in the December 1989 issue of Money, in an article titled "Races and Money."

Jonathan F. Lewis, Illinois Benedictine College, was interviewed for an article on social trends in the 1980s by The Star, and reviewed two books on aging. The

Judith Leiber, City University of New York, was cited in a December 8, New York Daily News article on the feminist reaction to the killings in Montreal.

Richard Moran, Mount Holyoke College, wrote an article on the "Rebirth of the Mullah," which appeared in Newsweek, "by theottes of the Soviet Union."

Bert Landry, University of Maryland, Douglas Masse, University of Chicago, Raye Farkash, University of Michigan, Gregory Squires, and William Vallee, University of Wisconsin, were all cited in the December 1989 issue of Money, in an article titled "Races and Money."

People

Earl R. Rabbie, Chapman College, is now Vice President for Research at the College.

Theron L. Baker has been appointed Founding Faculty member and Professor of Sociology at the new 20th century of California State University, San Marcos.

Lisa K. Cohen has been named Extra-Extra- Extra-Program Director at the National Institute of Dental Research.

Anthony J. Cortese is now Director of Mexican American Studies and Associate Professor of Sociology at Southern Methodist University; he was awarded a Fulbright Lectureship to Japan for 1989-90 to teach in the American Studies Program at Kansai University in Osaka.

Diana Duan, John Carroll University, is now the Chair of the Department of Sociology.

Barbara C. Farber is at Social Research Institute in Goldens, CO.

Cornelia Fuller, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, is now head of the Department of Sociology.

Michael Lessig and Raymond Devilbiss, St. Olaf College, are working on a project to establish a microcomputer laboratory at St. Olaf, which was one of 600 departments to receive an Instrument- and laboratory-improvement grant from NSF.

David Nussel, California State University, who was near to the position of Resident Director, California State University, was appointed as a research associate at the College of Social Studies in December 1989-90 school year to study Japanese cultures and society at the University of Hawaii-Maui.

Marilyn M. Rosenblatt, University of California, Davis, professors, received a Fullbright Western European Research Grant to continue her cross-cultural research on medical malpractice issues. She will be a Visiting Fellow at Wittenberg College, Oxford, where she will be affiliated with the Centre for Social and Legal Studies. When she moves on to Sweden, she will be a Visiting Researcher at SFRP as well as affiliated with the Institute for Social Medicine at Uppsala University.

Laurence Ross, University of New York, will be the new Director of the California Institute of Technology, where he will continue his work on controlling drinking and driving.

Robert R. Zorn has been appointed Director of the Institute for Research at the University of Michigan.

Awards


Adina Kaplan Dubois, Northwestern University, received the Lee Founders' Award from the Society for the Study of Social Problems, for her scholarly achievements and service to the bet- terment of the field.

John Foran, University of California, Santa Barbara, received the Malcolm K. Cates Award from the Middle East Studies Association of North America for the best 1989-90 dissertation in the social sciences on the Middle East.

John Hogan received the Outstanding Scholar Award from the Business and Deregulation Division of SSPS for his monograph "Structural Cosmology."

Kane J. Housseld, San Francisco State University, was recipient of the 1989-90 California State University System's Outstanding Performance Award, Professional Promise Award, Affirmative Action Award, and Research and Professional Development Award.

Valerie E. Lee, University of Michigan, has received a Spence Foundation Fellowship for 1989-90 from the National Academy of Education to conduct a study entitled, "The Relative Effectiveness of Single-Sex and Conventional School Groups."

Helena Zuzonciak Lopata, Loyola University, received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Family Division of SSPS.

Ronald W. Manderscheid, National Institute of Mental Health, was selected as a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Holly McLemore received the Labor Studies Division's Roosevelt Award from SSPS for her paper, "Labor Laws on Labor-Military U.S. Labor Law and the Right to Strike."

Thomas Scheff, University of California, Santa Barbara, and Walter C. Vaughan, Vanderbilt University, received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Psychiatric Division of SSPS.

Martin D. Selz, Ohio University, was given the 1990 Outstanding Teaching Award for the College of Arts and Sciences.

Leo Strauss, Columbia University, has been a lecturer at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem for over 20 years, and has written extensively in the field of Jewish Studies.


Eric A. Wagner, Ohio University, won the Cates Award for the outstanding teaching award during his dissertation.

Dora Wildkroner, University of Ken- tucky, and a fellow in the Dahlia Institute at Harvard University, has been selected for membership in the University of Kentucky Hall of Distinguished Alumni.

Frances Jerome Woods, Our Lady of the Lake University, received the 1989 Alumnae Award in Research and Scholarship from the Catholic University of America.

New Books


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Continued on next page
New Books, continued

Dorothy C. Wente, Boston University, and David S. Character, University of Virginia, Ethics and Ultrasound Genetics: A Cross-Cultural Perspective (Springer Verlag, Inc., 1989).

New Publications

Volunteer International Journal of Volunteering Research, published by Manchester University Press, is a new international journal in one of the fastest growing fields in social science: research into the voluntary, non-profit or third sector. It will publish the very best research into the various aspects of the economic and social sector located between the private, non-profit world and government. Edited by John Law, Kent, and Helen Ashton, Rutgers University, the Journal boasts a truly international editorial board. Manchester University Press, who publish the Journal, has every confidence in its success.

Official Reports and Proceedings

Community and Urban Sociology

During 1985-86, the Section elected new Council members, published a Newsletter, ran a successful meeting in San Francisco, and organized several successful regional meetings. The 1987 Annual Meeting, to be held in Denver, Colorado, will be the 19th annual meeting of the Section. The Denver Meeting will offer a wide program of sessions and activities of interest to students, professionals, and community workers. The Denver Meeting will be held at Denver University, Denver, Colorado, on May 14-15, 1987. The program will include sessions on topics such as: "Community and Urban Sociology." The program will feature invited speakers, panels, and roundtable discussions. The Denver Meeting will provide an excellent opportunity for participants to share their research and to learn from the work of others. Please plan to attend the Denver Meeting and be a part of this exciting event!

Marriott Sociology

The Marriott Section has completed its first year of existence. The Section has been well received and has grown rapidly. The Section is now ready to proceed with its second year of existence. The Section will meet on Saturday, June 10, 1989, at the Marriott Hotel in San Francisco, California. The program will include invited speakers, panels, and roundtable discussions. The program will feature new research on topics such as: "Community and Urban Sociology." The program will provide an excellent opportunity for participants to share their research and to learn from the work of others. Please plan to attend the Marriott Meeting and be a part of this exciting event!
Section functions this year Richard Feltin, who served as chair of both the Nominations Committee and the Committee on Professional Ethics, and Karen Miller, who organized the Section's annual meeting and chaired the Section's committee on the Annual Awards Program. The Section has been chosen as the new board members, and served as Membership Chair, Mary Glenn Valley very capably continued to edit the Newsletter and has agreed to take on another task as Newsletter Editor in addition to serving as Secretary-Treasurer next year and as the Section's Liaison to the Professional Development Program of ASA, Jim House, 1989-90 Section Chair, also deserves special gratitude for his initiation of several major projects that came to fruition this year.

I am very pleased to turn over the leadership of the Social Psychology Section to Karen Cook, 1989-90 Chair, and editor of Social Psychology Quarterly, who has mastered plans for the 1990 Meeting and for the further development of the Section. The 1990 Section Day will focus on a mini-conference on the role of social psychology, including theoretical and empirical directions of the field. Cross-cultural work will be featured, and there are plans for roundtables, workshops, and the Coo- nally Award Workshop, and a Graduate Student Paper Session. The Section on Social Psychology will also be representing a session with the Section on Aging on political attitudes and behavior over the life course.

Sybil T. Mathews, Chair

Committee Reports

Committee on Sociologists in Government

The American Sociological Council renewed its membership in the Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists as the Committee on Sociologists in Government. The Council also changed the Committee from an ad hoc committee to a standing committee. The Committee's mission statement was broadened to encourage government employment and the application of sociology to government. The Committee proposed an initial plan to encourage government employment. The Committee meets monthly at the ASA Executive Office to plan activities in the assistance of Steve Ball.

In order to promote governmental opportunities, the Committee sponsored two seminars at Federal Agencies. Paul Reynolds of the University of Minnesota sponsored a seminar at the Small Business Administration on the subject of "New Faces in Economic Change." He also visited the U.S. Department of Agriculture to discuss his work with the Rural Business and Governmental Branch. A Committee-sponsored seminar on ADR research occurred at the Public Health Service's National Library of Medicine. The Center for Disease Control presented their research to the social work community. Steve Ball of the University of Notre Dame introduced the speakers.

In order to encourage sociologists to seek government employment, the Committee sponsored a seminar at the Federal Judicial Training Institute meetings and prepared a pamphlet explaining the Federal government's hiring process. The seminar was attended by Ron Mandelstam of NIMH. A panel of four sociologists employed in Federal Agencies discussed how they found their jobs and the nature of their work. The panel consisted of: Karen Johnson of the National Institute of Health, Marilyn Brandt of the Department of Agriculture, Charles Fossat of the Government Accounting Office, and Arnold Hollan of the University of Pennsylvania. The Committee also studied the demographic characteristics of the Federal workforce and the agencies to which they were assigned.

In the coming year, the Committee expects to focus on seminars encouraging employment of sociologists. Sociologists may be discussed at the 1990 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. The Committee calls to conferences to: (a) establish close working relationships with sociologists employed in the Federal government; (b) to establish a joint committee with the Committee on Women's Issues on career issues pertinent to women of color in sociology; and to (c) further discuss the pros and cons of proposing a resolution to the ASA Council recommending the use of "race" as a noun in the ASA Code of Ethics.

The Committee submitted a resolution to the Council recommending that an annual test be added to the ASA Code of Ethics. The report will be published in the next issue of the Newsletter.