Major ASA Awards Presented at 1991 Annual Meeting

Although her 1953 book, *Woman in the Modern World*, was noted as being at

number of the extremes of feminist or anti-

feminist theory by one reviewer, Komar-

ovsky sees her own work as feminist in

nature. Feminists have noted her work

both for its recognition of the existence of

differences and for its early stress on the

overlapping of men's and women's

abilities. Seen today as a liberal-

conservative in feminist thought, she was

for many years a left deviationist. But

wherever Komarovsky fits on the spec-

trum of feminist ideology, her research has

been pioneering in documenting attitudes

and also pointing to needed areas of social

change to equalize the release of men's

and women's potential.

Judith Trim, University of California-Irvine,
Chair, National Committee on Distinguished
Scholarship Award Selection Committee

Distinguished Publication Award

Before making the formal presentation

of the award to Andrew Abbott, this year's

ASA Awards, page 6

Nominations Invited for New

ASR and TS Editors

The ASA Committee on Publications invites nominations (including self-

nominations) for editor-designate positions for American Sociological Review and

Teaching Sociology. Editor-designates will be selected in January 1993 and will take

over responsibility for the editorial offices beginning in summer of that

year. They will be responsible for journal issues beginning in January 1994.

ASA editors serve a three-year term, with a one- or two-year extension possi-

ble upon mutual agreement of the editor and the ASA Committee on

Publications. Nominations should include a cover letter and a curriculum vitae and

should be sent by November 15, 1991, to Karen Gray Edwards, Publications

Manager, ASA Executive Office, 722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20001.

Please note the journal to which each nomination applies.

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In attendance know, the annual meeting was not without controversy because of the presence among the ASA exhibitors of the Cleveland Right to Life Foundation, Inc. Numbers of our attendees were deeply troubled and offended by this boodle. It seems to me that, qualitatively, the leaders of the Foundation, Inc. are saying that we have a choice about whether we want to live or die, which we are doing, and how we can do better. Breaths of fresh air, "windows of opportunity," are always welcome. Making multiple simultaneous moves through the "windows" of software are all inviting images that get us thinking about what we are doing, and how we can do better.

In this spirit of openness, let me say at the outset that sociologists can be proud of the executive leadership of the Association, provided by Bill D’Antonio as Executive Officer over the past nine years. He has earned the respect of his peers and program officers that seem to be impressively. I am honored to have been the chair of Bill and feel privileged to be able to serve society and ASA. As I came from outside the Executive Office looking in, I can assure you that there was already in place an exchange of ideas that was ASA’s very impressive staff and the professional communities and publics it serves. The windows in the Executive Office are open and will continue to be as we look to the year ahead.

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

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

Secretary’s Report

Another Very Good Year for ASA

1991 was another very good year for the Association, although somewhat bit-ter towards the end. Bill D’Antonio and the resignations of Executive Officer staffs Lionel Maldonado and Steve Sibbott. Fortunately, they left good leaders in place. The minority affairs program has been a huge success. We are gratified at the high program participation (thanks to the hardworking and dedicated committee) was substantively engaging and well-crafted, and, most importantly, that attendees came prepared to make quality contributions. Also, with a large national meeting, it certainly cannot be assumed that the tone and spirit will be welcoming to newcomers and students. Cincinnati was a serious substantive meeting and a congenial event. Stanley Lieberman’s Presidential Address evidenced both components with his insightful call for openness and understanding across sectors of our science. Also, if I may further indulge in praising our entire community, I believe all of our committees and program officers did quite well in engaging a supportive climate. The well-received reception held by the Membership Committee, the Honors Student Program, the cruise sponsored by the Teaching Excellence Fund, and the reception held by the Minority Affairs Program are just a few of the events that convey the spirit of sociology and ASA.

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Duke University Honors Contemporary Sociology and Robert Merton

by Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager

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

Simpson was praised by faculty from Duke and UNC-Chapel Hill, including John Wilson, Peter Blau, and Kenneth C. Land. In her remarks, Simpson noted the tremendous pool of talented reviewers in the Sociology Triangle area and thanked them for making the difficult task of editing Contemporary Sociology possible. She expressed gratitude to Jane Carey, President of Boyd Printing Company, and to Karen Gray Edwards, ASA Publications Manager, who were in attendance. She reserved a special note of appreciation for Martha Damies Tohen, managing editor, who had been a key contributor to the project. The reception also included a tribute to Robert K. Merton, whose varied and prodigious accomplishments were chronicled in a special symposium published in the July issue of Contemporary Sociology. Although Merton was unable to attend, Jane Carey gave the first copy of the July issue to Edward Tiryakian, Professor of Sociology at Yale.

Tiryakian, who passed away earlier this year, was known for his dedication to the field of sociology. He is credited with helping to shape the discipline and has been influential in the development of many of its major concepts and theories.

Simpson, who has served as the editor of Contemporary Sociology for five years, expressed her gratitude to those who have contributed to the success of the journal. She noted that the journal has become a valuable resource for students and researchers, and has played a key role in the development of the field.

The reception was a celebration of the achievements of both Simpson and Merton, and was attended by many of their colleagues and friends. The event was held at the Washington Duke Inn, which is located in the heart of the Duke University campus.

D'Antonio: "Thank You!"

The annual meeting in Cincinnati will long live on as one of my fondest memories, and I am happy to have this opportunity to say "thank you" to all who helped make it so. In particular, I want to thank Beth Hess, Felice Levine, Bill Martini, and Mary Ann Howery, and Bill for their contributions to the proceedings. I am also grateful to the sociologists at Yale, Michigan, and Michigan State, Notre Dame, and Connecticut for helping to coordinate the party in my honor. I am also grateful to all who contributed a total of $4,480 to the Teaching Endowment Fund in my name. I extend a special word of thanks to my colleagues and to those who have worked so hard over the past 18 years to make the ASA Teaching Service possible. Finally, I want to thank the members of the Executive Council, with whom I worked for many years between 1990 and 1998, for allowing me to do my thing for a long time. I am grateful for this opportunity to say "thank you" to all who have supported me in my work.
Knowledge Transcends National Boundaries

By Ming Yao, New York University

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

Merton: Yes. I think it's fair to say that many of the foundations of social thought or sociological theorizing that were laid down long before World II, and that should be evident to everyone in the field. Indeed it is the striking fact to think about, that to this day as we near the end of the century, the fundamental sociological theories are still very wide range of contemporary sociologists stand at the very early part of the century. So considering that Durkheim, Weber, Simmel, and the American sociologists, for example George Mead, are systematically studying the basic sources of contemporary ideas, that says very much about the developments of sociology earlier this century.

What has developed, I think, is a continuing specification of general ideas, and, also a much more profound form of empirical investigation than any of our founding fathers engaged in. You may recall, for example, the work in this contemporary office in which we are sitting—that the work of W. I. Thomas, du Bois, Marx, and down below Putnam. It isn't simply that sociological ideas have represented variations of Durkheimian, Weberian, Marxism, or Meadian thinking. It is that they (sociologists) have in this period begun to probe sociologically, an attempt to bring about rethinking and in determining what are the social phenomena that are being examined.

I think it is important in illustrating and elaborating the earlier social theories. To a degree there has been some advance in the applied science. Certainly even the limited applications that have been made are far more extensive than anything that was dreamed of in the earlier part of the century.

Those years, growth of the population of sociology has increased, you know, enormous differentiation and range of specialization, that has also produced a fascination with the complex, an ambition to a full understanding of society.

Are you referring to American sociology?

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

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

I don't include the "genuine East" since in the light of political opportunity to surmount the language problem. I don't know what is going on in China, even to the degree it exists, but I have visited Japan.

When you studied at Harvard in the 1920's, what did you study about sociology?

Merton: Now there are hundreds of sociology departments in the U.S. What do you think of sociology's change of status?

Interviewer: So we have a phrase in China: "Mourai Tai and the Big Dipper." Mourai Tai is a mountain and the Big Dipper points the way to it. We use this to describe the pioneer scholar. How would you feel if we use it to describe your contributors to sociology?

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

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

E. May I ask, have you been studying recently?

Merton: Well, I'm still looking for papers and books, and there is a very expensive book on my work, a hundred dollars, "From Ascent and Contradiction," I'm working on social cognitive patterns in science, integration of social and intellectual patterns in science, and patterns of transmigration of scientific knowledge. There is another volume, "Analysis of Social Structures," which represents work that I haven't published.

A new book looks at the 1980's, I phrase it, from the point of view of the development of sociology in the United States, the American sociologist.

E. If I saw two biographies of you, do you plan to write an autobiography?

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

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

Merton: I wouldn't worry about that, since that would be a little like saying that, at the beginning of this century, American sociology was too Europeanized. If you forgets such nationalisms, and thinks of different developments in different cultures at different times of history, then you don't become concerned one way or another. What you can be concerned is having learned from another culture, then to develop autonomy by continuing to develop new problems and new ways of thinking about problems... When it comes to whether ideas originated in one place or another, that is not really impressed me so. The question seems to me, for Chinese sociology, is one of how, newcomers to the field of sociology absorb the prior knowledge that has been developed, where has it been developed, sufficiently to then be able to go on autonomously with its own work.

A new book looks at the 1980's, I phrase it, from the point of view of the development of sociology in the United States, the American sociologist.

E. But national characteristics or social factors do play an important role sometimes even determining role, in the development of any academic discipline. For example, sociology in America is really the social science in the United States for 57 years. Just like it was in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, historical materialism was sociology as the only true science. It was not until 1979 that sociology was reestablished.

Merton: If I see, however, I happen to believe that knowledge transcends national boundaries. That's true that in one thought holds in one place it would hold in another. I am not the kind of relativist who regards something as sound and reliable knowledge as New York, not in Beijing. If it is reliable knowledge, it is reliable, for me, it self destruction would affect the direction the work takes. But, if the work has had to stand up to the same kind of critical inspection whenever it is done, whether it's Chinese, or American, whether it's affected by the local culture.

The local culture, whether it's national or more limited, affects the choice of problems, the interest of problems, the order of problems, and even the order of thinking, even that. Still, to my mind this does not lead to the conclusion that sociology holds in only one place, not in another. There is a difference in the formulation and there is a different interest. Yet, it's possible that if knowledge holds in only one culture it will not necessarily hold for another culture. But that does not affect the validity of the mode of thought.

Government can use coercion to prevent certain ideas from being pursued, and empirically that happens all the time. I am not referring to the role of government in permitting or forbidding certain modes of thought, I am referring to the problem of relativism. Whether or not it is expressed in secular society, and reduces to an enormous amount of extreme relativism throughout Western so as to Eastern or Western thought (hands over a paper in Spanish on this subject)...

The ideas that are utilized in middle-range theory are first to observe and then to interpret a phenomenon, maybe dealing with concrete developments then what's used in sociology as distinctive from the national sociology. But we still have distinctive contributions, while the contributions, by and large, coming from Chinese sociologists would be in a different sort than the emphasis coming from British German sociologists, sociology is not culminating in...

Now as before, one looks forward to the large collaboration of sociologists, whatever their views are, many aspects of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your parochialism, that's my paraphrase of Marx.
Minority Opportunity Summer Training Has a Great Second Program

The MOST (Minority Opportunity Summer Training) Program for minority undergraduates held its second annual institutes in June and July 1991 at the University of Delaware and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. "The summer was an outstanding success," MOST was developed by a 1988 task force of the ASA Council, chaired by Professor Charles V. Willie (Harvard University), to enhance underrepresentation and recruitment of minority students in graduate studies, as well as to boost subsequent career attainment. The programming was modeled around the successful patterned after honors programs. It includes a major component in which students work as a faculty member at the summer site, either on a continuing project or on one of their own choosing. For this year, the programs concentrated on cohort projects at their host institutions during their senior year, with the goal of fostering minority students to provide a forum for learning new research techniques and statistical analysis. Visiting minority sociologists served as keynotes and discussants at various career stages discussed their scholarship and met with students informally to let them know what it means to have a "sociologist," to answer questions about graduate school, the job market, and how to be a sociologist, stated Margaret Andersen and Carol Marks, Delaware site directors. Visiting faculty were Harold Brown (University of Michigan-Flint), Elizabeth Higginbotham (Memphis State University), Patricia Hill Collins (University of Cincinnati), Howard Taylor (Princeton University), and Lynn Weber (Memphis State University). Morrison Wong (Texas Christian University) integrated SPSS analysis of the U.S. Census household survey with the gender, race, and class framework. As did students last year, students in this year's Delaware program used personal computers that were made available by IBM. Jeff Davidson of Delaware made site visits to high schools and universities in the area and to a trip to the beach. Participants kept active in a small community with competitive nightly volleyball games.

Student research projects were "diverse and far-reaching," asserts Andersen, on topics such as Puerto Rican in New York, African-American images of beauty, sexual assault of Asian American women, Pro-Testant Chicano, and the intersection of race and class stratification. "These topics will enrich the sociological discipline and have an impact for years to come," says Andersen. One of the high-lighted student research presentations of research projects, followed by peer discussion, was a "memorial service for children who die from lead poisoning," according to Marsha Marks. "They were the instructors," in fact, Marks and Andersen both state as to their progress program, to have it leave Delaware, even though there are two exciting sites next year.

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

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

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

Participants in the Delaware MOST program this year were: Helen Brown (Blue College), Martin Cade (Union College), Josef Camacho (Iona College), Cheryl Greene (Hampton University), Elina Gutierrez (Pomona College), Holly Hearn (Howard University, Note: newsletter for the Applied Population with Professor Paul Voel), Robert K. Paul, Professor of Rural Sociology, Angela and Tracy can expect to be published as a result of their work. Student Amanda Green helped to redesign the questionnaire for the National Survey of Families and Households, a $15,000-member panel survey conducted by James Sweet and Lawrence Bumpus. New research orientations were a dilemma for many students who come to Wisconsin with activist perspectives. As a result members of the program grappled with how to reconcile advocacy and community action with social science, a problem familiar to many senior sociologists.

Wisconsin's site director this year was Matthew Scippio, Carra Marretti oversaw the program last year. Andra Nelson was project coordinator this year. Vilma Bessi and Eduardo Boria (an ASA Minority Fellowship holder) were project assistants. These Wisconsin graduate students "really made things happen," says Scippio. "In fact, the entire department worked with students. There is a very long list of faculty members who were guest lecturers and led seminars and brown bag lunches.

Pierce Williams, a summer faculty member from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, spent a great deal of time with students in many of their activities. The University MOST participants were: Nicole Bennett (Texas Woman's University), Jean Brodsky (Bowdoin College), Debora Caiati (University of Texas at Austin), Martha Canepa (Colorado College), Stanley Palmer (St. Mary's College), Lisa Park (University of Pennsylvania), Tiffany Sanders (Syracuse University), and Kenneth Smith (Hampton University). Staff assistants this summer were University of Delaware graduate students Tari Roskin and Evelyn Chaffin and undergraduate Rachel Levy, who is now a graduate student at the University of Utah.

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

Among a number of exciting research opportunities in which students were involved, several may have a national impact. The projects included: St. Petersburg, Florida State University; Tracy Tolbert (Urbana University), Patricia Turner (Indiana State University-Sault Bend), Tanya Williams (Michigan State University), George Wimberly (College of Holy Cross).

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

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

Howard Taylor (Princeton University), chair of the MOST Advisory Committee, is in charge of the program's evaluation. "Attract students fill out questionnaires about their experiences and accomplishments at the institute, their career aspirations, and background information. This will be combined with academic records on file at ASA, and each student will be followed up and over time in order to assess rates of enrollment in graduate studies and completion of graduate studies, and subsequent career attainment. Taylor and his committee are busy enhancing the research design of the evaluation component to document the impacts of the program on the profession. In the meantime, students evaluated this summer's programs as "very good" and "excellent," considering it a "good program" and a "memorable summer," a guide for the future and to diversify sociology as a profession.

Applications for MOST are available from Frances M. Foster, ASA Minority Affairs Manager. Students may call or write for applications. Faculty are strongly encouraged to nominate prospective participants. The application deadline is December 31; awards will be announced by April 15, 1991.

New Sites for MOST Program

The University of California-Berkeley and the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor are the new sites for the Minority Opportunity Summer Training Program (MOST) approved by the ASA Council at its August meeting. MOST is a summer training and research program for outstanding undergraduate minority sociology majors. It fosters an understanding of research methods and theory, summer school electives at a top ranking university, and research and academic workshops with a university faculty member. The program offers an opportunity for eligible students to develop their skills available to minority sociology undergraduates in the past.

For the next two years the MOST institutes, funded in large measure by the Ford Foundation, have been held at the University of Delaware and the University of Wisconsin. Under the leadership of Carra Marretti and Matthew Scippio (University of Wisconsin) and Margaret Andersen and Carol Marks (University of Delaware), Site directors have worked with Luis Malveaux (past ASA Minority Affairs Director, now at California State University-San Marcos), Clarence Lo (University of Minnesota), Patricia Hill Collins (University of Cincinnati), Charles M. Kuypers and Marion T. Williams (University of Texas), Myra Mars (Furman University), and Howard Taylor (Princeton University, Advisory Committee).

ASA MOST site directors at the University of Michigan for the next two semesters will be Pelmo Presley and Darlene A. Feenstra. Core faculty for ASA MOST at the University of California-Berkeley are Bob Blauner, Troy Duster, Michael J. Kenyon, Russell Thornton. Program leaders have the active participation of their departments and universities in this endeavor. The ASA MOST Advisory Committee is responsible for publicizing the program and selecting students, with representation from Berkeley and Michigan. The two participating universities will administer the program, enrolling students, securing a diversity space, scheduling classes, assigning credit to courses, and matching students to faculty research projects.

December 31, 1991, is the application deadline for minority undergraduates applying to the Minority Opportunity Summer Training Programs (MOST). Teachers, student advisors, and department chairs are urged to identify candidates for this program which is a means for promoting undergraduate minority under-graduates into graduate school. MOST enhances preparation and presence in graduate studies and subsequent careers, thus continuing to diversify sociology as a profession.
Awards, from page 1

recipient, I do want to take the time to mention all of the other ten finalists for this year. The committee received over 120 nominations, and there were so many truly strong candidates that it was difficult to arrive at a short list. This difficulty is something that we can take pride in as a discipline, for it means that the pool of work is strong enough to generate such interest. As a result, applications seek to improve the state of the human sciences. I hope that all of the Award winners are chosen carefully because they deserve to be enshrined as role models by present and future generations of sociologists.


Goumin was born in the early 1900's at Johnston, South Carolina, in the rural South. As a person of color and poverty, he had to overcome extreme barriers in his life. After completing high school at Faine College in Augusta, Georgia, he continued his studies at the University of Chicago and the University of California at Berkeley. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1932, and his master's degree in 1934. In 1936, he received his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Chicago. He joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1937 and served as Chair of the Department of Sociology until his retirement in 1974. During his tenure, he was instrumental in establishing the University's department of sociology and in increasing the size of the faculty.

The winning dissertation was entitled "Citizenship and Nationality in France and Germany," by Rogers Brubaker. It was nominated by Professor Alan Silver, Columbia University. This is a study in the historical sociology of national self-understanding, as expressed in the criteria of citizenship status in France and Germany to immigrants and resident aliens. This study forms a sociological concept of citizenship focusing on the content and balance of rights and obligations between citizens and states, and on requirements for admission to citizenship as expressing the collective identity of nations. The committee agreed that the dissertation was rigorously ambitious and accomplished for a junior scholar, that it carried out its task with lucidity and comprehensive scholarship, and that it advanced an interesting theoretical point. (Several university presses are vying to publish the dissertation.)

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

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

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

Jessie Bernard Award

Every other year the American Sociological Association gives an award in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. "For her committee for the 1991 award consisted of "Maxine Baca Zinn, William T. Bielby, Connor, Nancy, Phyllis Moore, Joan Moore, Laurie Pern, Diana H. Scully, and Dena B. Torg. "For the choice of the award this year, the committee cited "Barbara Katz Rothman's book, "Rereading Motherhood: Ideology and Technology in a Runaway Baby" (1989)." The book is most of the work is smeared with". The book is most of the work is smeared with". The book is most of the work is smeared with". The book is most of the work is smeared with"

Correction

Lora Lyn Anderson received the departmental prize at Presbyterian College, in South Carolina State University as listed in the August issue of Footnotes.
ASA Section Award Winners Honored in Cincinnati

Environment and Technology

Distinguished Contributions Award

David L. Sills received the 1991 Award for Distinguished Contributions from the section on Environment and Technology at the 1991 Annual Meeting. Sills' nomination was influenced by his participation in a variety of different official and unofficial activities in support of environmental sociological research. Highly visible among these professional activities was his coordination of a social science panel which culminated in the report he co-edited, *Alcohol at Three Mile Island.*

Sills has also reflected his early and continuing interest in natural resource policy-making. The public statement of research social researchers offered unique insights into the nuclear industry and related energy facilities; it also legitimized further activities by social scientists in a policy arena previously dominated by engineers and economists.

David Sills

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

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

Graduate Student Paper Award

The Environment and Technology section also made its first Graduate Student Paper Award at the 1991 meeting. The award was made to Attendorn, Northwestern University, for his paper titled "Community Right to Know and the Environment: Reconciling the Law." Weinberg's work outlined empirically the social realities of this legislation designed to control toxic wastes at the local level, and pointed out that it appeared to have more substantial control over toxic waste producers than over the waste generators. The paper was ethno graphically grounded and provides a coherent theoretical argument for its thorough, well-documented synopsis of the failures or limitations of the Community Right to Know Law.

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

Allan Schraudenbuehler, Northwestern University

Marxist Sociology

Al Szymanski Award

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

Douglas J. Wieze

Wieze is a graduate student at the Department of Sociology at the University of Colorado at Boulder, where he received his BA in 1988 and is currently working for his PhD. His professional interests include revolutions, the political economy of state socialism and post-revolutionary societies, world-systems theory, the mass media, and environmental sociology. His advisors at the University of Colorado are Tom Mayer and Martha E. Gimeno.

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

Award for Distinguished Scholarship

This year the Marxist Sociology section has given its Section Award for Distinguished Scholarship to Jason Core and Change: Basic Questions of Marxist Sociology (Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1981), by Peter Knapp and Al Szymanski. Knapp and Szymanski have written a book for beginners and undergraduates that covers the basics of Marxist sociology (e.g., theoretical assumptions and such issues as class struggle, political parties, and power). The book will be very useful for those who teach Marxist sociology, especially at the undergraduate level.


Martha E. Gimeno, University of Colorado-Boulder

Medical Sociology

Best Doctoral Dissertation

Karen A. Lyman received the award from the Medical Sociology Section for the best dissertation in medical sociology at the 1991 meeting in Cincinnati. Her dissertation, a study of dementia care supported by an investigator initiated grant from the Alzheimer's Association (IRG-87-056), was titled "Stress in the Work of Dementia Care: A Comparison of Eight Alzheimer's Day Care Centers."

Karen A. Lyman

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

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

Nancy G. Kemer, Emory University School of Medicine

Leo G. Reeder Award

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


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

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

Roberta C. Simmons, University of Pittsburgh

Methodology Section

Lazarfeld Award

The Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award is given by the Methodology Section to honor a distinguished scholar who has made outstanding contributions to sociological methodology. Hubert M. "Ted" Blalock, Jr., was the 1991 award winner. Blalock, a well-respected sociologist, is noted for his work on the topic of statistical control in social research. His contributions include the development of the concepts of residualization and partialization, which are fundamental to the practice of social science research. Blalock's work has had a significant impact on the field of sociology, and his methodology has been widely applied in various social research contexts. The Lazarfeld Award recognizes Blalock's contributions to the advancement of sociological methodology and his impact on the field. The award serves as a tribute to Blalock's pioneering work and the lasting influence of his methodologies on social science research.
Section Awards, from page 7

influence on hundreds of social scientists, his pioneering work on causal modeling, his theoretical perspectives on causation, structure, and his innovative work on social measurement. He has served as a founder and on many occasions as a referee and as a friendly guide to statistical analysis. Those students who were privileged to sit in his classes know well his enthusiasm for teaching. He exemplifies superlative intellectual rigor, enthusiasm, and inspiring teacher we all aspire to be.

Some of the striking changes over the past year have influenced the way sociologists analyze data and interpret results. In particular, the influence of social scientists such as Blalock and his colleagues in the development of causal modeling and the emphasis on the role of social networks have been significant. These developments have been accompanied by a growing emphasis on the importance of understanding the social dynamics of complex systems and the ways in which these systems interact.

I riot Uzzi

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

Mr. Uzzi also gave honorable mention awards to Marcia Bello (University of Illinois) for her paper "Still a Cost of Being Female? Another Look at Faculty Salaries" and to Richard Inghel (University of Pennsylvania) for his paper entitled "Loyalty Groups Organizations Review." David Jacobson, University of Oregon

Political Economy of the World System

Distinguished Scholarship Award

Secretary in the Circuit of Sugar, Martinique, and the World Economy, 1820-1840, by Dale W. Tomich (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990), represents a coming of age of historical scholarship inspired by the world-systems perspective. Tomich's painstakingly detailed account, drawing on primary historical sources that range from colonial records to accounts of African cultural practices, transcends the key methodological issues confronting historical social science in recent years. His analysis of Martinique is not a simple case study with "extracting internal and external factors." Instead, it provides a complex model of the multi-layered and nested relationships and practices shaping local structures and transformations. It also shows how conflicts and transformations of a specific locale, such as Martinique, enter into the continued reconstitution of global structures and conflicts.

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

Beginning with a nuanced examination of the competing British and French colonial empires, Tomich demonstrates how the subordinate position of the French empire structured its internal relations. These internal relations included struggles between French sugar beet producers and French colonial sugar planters, and the specific structure and effects of slavery in the French Empire. Having located Martinique carefully in this contested world economy, Tomich shows how Martinique's specific location presented obstacles to the technical and social transformation of the slave sugar plantation that occurred elsewhere, especially in Cuba. This in turn provided the condition, but definitely not the causes, of the abolition of slavery in Martinique. An important aspect of Tomich's subtle account is that conflict pervades and shapes the continuing restructuring of each nested area. Outcomes are not systematically determined, and yet they can only be understood in terms of the interpenetration of the levels of political contest in the world economy. Tomich's brilliant and provocative analysis reframes many questions in the study of slavery and in theories of the world economy. In his study of the culture of slave resistance, Tomich once again transcends the false opposition between political economy and culture. This is particularly evident in his analysis of the interconnections of adaptation and resistance created by Martinique slaves. Tomich also cuts through the false arguments about the technological stagnation or the mechanics of the slave sugar plantation, showing how each was true in different world-economic locations.

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

Philip McMichael, Cornell University

Political Sociology

Outstanding Contribution to Political Sociology Book Award

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

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

Kathleen Schwartzman's monograph explores the importance of both domestic class politics and Portugal's integration into the international economy of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for the demise of the first democratic republic in Portugal. The monograph comes to grips with the widespread criticism of world system theory that it neglects the role of internal national political processes. The book argues that the proposition that semiperipheral nations are beset with greater structural hindrances to democratic stability. This book also maintains that the political arena in developing nations can most fruitfully be viewed from the crossroads of interpenetration of global dynamics and local politics. The ideas in this book will be provocative not only for scholars interested in the collapse of democracy but also for those trying to anticipate the problems and potential in those Latin American and Eastern European countries where the current political project is to transform authoritarian regimes into democratic ones. The book's methodology of The Social Origins of Democratic Collapse is careful and wide ranging and its theoretical contribution to political sociology substantial.

Thomas Janoski

Thomas Janoski's monograph, The Political-Economy of Unemployment: Active Labor Market Policy in West Germany and the United States, is a well-crafted study combining historical and quantitative methodologies, a solid theoretical foundation, and provocative policy recommendations. The focus is the separate sources and relative effectiveness of active labor market policy in West Germany and the United States. The comparison is well chosen. Dr. Janoski shows that the determinants of active labor market policy are quite different in the two countries. There is a dramatic contrast in the case of U.S. and German labor market policy as well. West German policy focuses on skill training in the schools as well as active job-worker matching, and limited job creation programs. U.S. policy has been much less effective and primarily focuses on a socialization, rather than skill, based approach. Dr. Janoski's policy conclusions are important, and perhaps controversial. U.S. schools need to be flexible in responding to actual job skill demand and the U.S. federal government needs to establish an expanded, centralized, but decentralized, federal state government run employment service. The implications are not only about work, but also about whether the U.S. will be able to transcend the homogenous, relatively low-skill labor force production that prior policy has encouraged, and thus be able to transcend the homogenous, relatively low-skill labor force production that prior policy has encouraged.
Sections, from page 8

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

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

Donald Towsamari-Denay, North Carolina State University

Science, Knowledge and Technology

Robert K. Merton Professional Award

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

Chandra Mukerji

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

Jack R. Klippenburg, Jr.

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

The book's interpretational scope is impressive.

The Awards Committee recognized that both books make equally exceptional scholarly contributions to science and technology studies. Each book is well-written and presents a clear, focused, and well-documented argument. For these and other reasons, the Committee found both books worthy of the 1993 Merton Professional Award.

Willie Pearson, Jr., Wake Forest University

Social Psychology

Cooley-Mead Award

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

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

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

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

Berger also has contributed to the discipline as a leader of institutions. He has headed the Stanford Sociology Department for 10 years (in these terms as Chair) and has directed its Laboratory for Social Research. He developed a theoretical construction course in the Stanford Graduate Program that has influenced the development of generations of young scholars. Many of whom are outside social psychology.

Finally, he acted as mentor to many of these theoretically oriented social psychologists who have gone on to continue the development of the expectations states work at other universities. Though doctoral and post-doctoral training, he continues to serve as the core of an ongoing, evolving theoretical edifice. All social psychologists benefit from the knowledge that is generated, from the exemplar of a cumulative, dynamic research program, and from the flow of excellent proteges entering the field.

Lynn Smeth-Evans, University of Arizona

Student Paper Award

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

Joseph Berger

Virginia Tean Gill

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

in treating this process as truly interactive.

Judit A. Howard, University of Washington

Sociology of Emotions

Graduate Student Paper Award

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

Betty Callum-Swain

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

Dinaham R. Lovel, Skidmore College

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

A 40-Year Partnership

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

At the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati, we were honored and thrilled to be presented with a copy of the first issue of ASI that we printed in February 1951, along with a pen and ink drawing of the ASA building and the Boyd building across the street from our another. Maria Allen, Ryan Allen's mother, spoke about our history and long relationship in a way that cemented the wonderful feeling that has existed between these two groups of people.

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

Marten and Henry Quilteines, and Jane Quilteines Carey, Boyd Printing Co., Inc.
CALL FOR PAPERS

CONFERENCE SESSIONS


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

EASY CAUSAL MODELING

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

This path diagram:

\[ X_1 \rightarrow X_2 \rightarrow X_3 \rightarrow X_4 \]

is input like this:

\[(F)\] -1 \rightarrow [X_1], -2 \rightarrow [X_2], -3 \rightarrow [X_3], -4 \rightarrow [X_4]\]

and output like this:

\[(F)\] -1 \rightarrow 0.320 SE = 0.112 \rightarrow [X_1], -2 \rightarrow 0.874 SE = 0.133 \rightarrow [X_2], -3 \rightarrow 0.431 SE = 0.114 \rightarrow [X_3], -4 \rightarrow 0.520 SE = 0.119 \rightarrow [X_4],

\[(U_1)\] -5 \rightarrow [X_1], [X_2] -6 \rightarrow 0.739 SE = 0.109 \rightarrow [X_2], [X_3] -7 \rightarrow 0.520 SE = 0.119 \rightarrow [X_3], [X_4] -8 \rightarrow 0.845 SE = 0.0751 \rightarrow [X_4].

EPATH is one of the few computer programs whose output is also its input. Written by Professor James H. Steiger, a noted authority on causal models and latent variable modeling, EPATH makes latent variable causal modeling accessible to applied researchers. No matrices. No complex equations, EPATH includes a full range of residual diagnostics and significance tests, and its coefficient estimates are identical to those of LISREL, EQS, and other popular latent variable modeling programs.

EPATH is available exclusively as a supplement to SYSTAT—the microcomputer statistics software package that has won top honors in every competitive review for the last five years—and SYGRAPH, described by InfoWorld as "undoubtedly the most dazzling, versatile PC statistical graphics package ever!" Call or write SYSTAT for more information or copies of our InfoWorld, PC Week, or PC Magazine reviews.

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PUBLICATIONS

Anthology on Reproductive and Sexual Rights and Abortion: A subject index for an anthology which will explore the social, cultural, and political implications of abortion. The deadline for abstracts or outline (either in full or in a 50-100 word form) is December 15, 1991.


3rd Annual University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Lingua Germanica Symposium, April 11-12, 1992, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI. Theme: "The Reality of Language: The Multilingual and Multiscopic [sic]."

Second Biennial Conference on Communication and the Holocaust, April 5-7, 1992, Rider College, Lawrenceville, NJ. Theme: "Voces: Interdisciplinary and International Responses to the Holocaust." An abstract of 500 words or less and a brief vita should be submitted by February 28, 1992, to: Dominick A. Iorio, School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Rider College, 2001 Lawrenceville Road, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648.


4th Annual Conference on Communication and the Holocaust, April 5-7, 1992, Rider College, Lawrenceville, NJ. Theme: "Voces: Interdisciplinary and International Responses to the Holocaust." An abstract of 500 words or less and a brief vita should be submitted by February 28, 1992, to: Dominick A. Iorio, School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Rider College, 2001 Lawrenceville Road, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648.

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The Sociology of Sexuality and Homosexuality: Studies and Teaching Materials, a second edition compiled by the ASA Teaching Resources Center and the Sociologists’ Coalition and Gay Caucus, seeks syllabi from courses in either the sociology of sexuality and homosexuality or lesbian and gay studies. Also welcomed are reading lists and media guides for books and films, and essays discussing the pedagogical and personal pitfalls and rewards in teaching about sexuality and homosexuality. Send submissions no later than January 1, 1995, to Martin P. Levine, Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, Florida State University, 2251 West Drive, Room 312, Tallahassee, FL 32306-3120. 

Meetings

October 17-18, Great Lakes Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH. Contact: Donna Jean, Rural Sociology Department, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403.

November 8-9, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis and Butler University, Indianapolis. Contact: Kris Liddle, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Butler University, 4620 Sunset Ave, Indianapolis, IN 46208.


February 1-3, 1993, International Sociological Association/IASA II Global Conference, San Diego, CA. Contact: Phillip Resnik, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1567. Fax: (213) 825-0177. Tel: (213) 825-3798.


March 22-24, 1993, Congress Romain 1993 Annual Conference, Florence, Italy, Contact: Massimo Persico, Department of Sociology and Political Sciences, University of Florence, Via S. Croce 53, 50122 Florence, Italy. Tel: (39) 55 232 111. Fax: (39) 55 282 755.

April 2-4, 1993, Regional Conference for the Social Sciences, Cedar Rapids, IA. Contact: ISCER Global Link Conference, 2007 Linn Blvd, S.E., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402.

April 8-9, 1993, ENDA (Environmental Job Research Association) 23, Boulder, CO. Theme: “Employment and Sustainable Human Development.” Contact: Mark D. Cressman, Chair, ENDA, 3000 East 9th Street, Suite 240, Boulder, CO 80305. (303) 444-4869. Fax: (303) 444-9219. Email: enfad@incom.net.


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

This special issue will be edited by Aisha C. Hinton, University of Kansas, Cynthia Garcia Coll, Wellesley College, and Connie M.loyd, University of Michigan. All papers submitted for inclusion will be reviewed through the regular editorial process of the journal. Five copies of camera-ready manuscript must be received by August 15, 1992. Manuscripts should be addressed to Aisha C. Hinton, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, 4201 Doll Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. The projected date for publication of this special issue is December 1993.

Call for Papers, continued
York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Ithaca Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14385-3081.

Social Problems: Global Perspectives on Social Problems. Please send papers seeking submissions on social problems viewed from perspectives that challenge the notion that problems are unique to areas outside of the U.S. are encouraged. Papers should be submitted to Barry Meieroth, School of Crimi- nal Justice, Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Deadline: January 1, 1993.

The Social Science Research Council Community Service Public Policy Research on Contemporary Hispanic Issues and Research on the Urban Underclass seeks papers that will help to identify and respond to gaps in the literature on Puerto Rican poverty. Deadline for sub- mission of proposals is November 29. For further information, contact: Social Science Research Council, Puerto Rican Poverty Initiative, 600 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Tel: (212) 684-4090.

Society and Animals: Social Scientific Studies of the Human Experience of Other Animals. Awards for young scholars for their inaugural issue Winter 1992/93. Papers must be written in English and all authors must be under the age of 30. Submit manuscripts in triplicate by March 1, 1992, or address inquiries to Kris Liddle, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUBURBANIZATION AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE USA wishes to inform all interested parties that the date of this conference has been moved from October 12-17, 1991, to May 26-30, 1992. Contact: Eliezer Karduner, International Institute for Suburban and Regional Studies, PO Box 26880, Dallas, TX 75220.
The University of Michigan Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass, and Public Policy offers ten-week summer residencies to graduate students, postdoctoral associates, and early-career scholars in economics, public policy, and related fields. Applications are being accepted for the 1992 Spencer Fellowship Program. The stipend is $25,000 for each academic year of fellowship work, or $27,500 for each of the two years of work over the following three years. Research must be related directly to education. Completed application packets must be received by January 31, 1992. For required application packet and further details contact: National Society of Black Engineers, African-American Engineers, NAAS, Suite 305, 1344 Connecticut Ave NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 887-0694.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces the continuation of the Special Sesquicentennial Fellowship Program in Agriculture for 1992. Up to 10 qualified persons holding recent social science doctorates will be selected for two-year appointments as scholars in developing countries. The program is open to citizens of the United States, Canada, and sub-Saharan African states. The deadline for applications is January 31, 1992. Further information contact: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1111 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The Woods Wilson National Fellowship Foundation invites applications for the 1992 Spencer Dissertation Year Fellowship in Research Related to Education. These fellowships are designed to stimulate and support basic research into any aspect of American education. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the United States and hold a Ph.D. or Ed.D. degree. Stipends range from $15,000 to $20,000 for 20 months. Residential fellowships are also available.

The University of Texas at Austin is offering full-time postdoctoral support for U.S. citizens and permanent residents of the United States in the fields of criminal justice and public policy. Stipends range from $15,000 to $20,000 for 20 months. Residential fellowships are also available.

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People

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

Ben Aggar has been named Chair of the Department of Sociology at SUNY,Buffalo.

Deidre Bolen will spend the 1991-92 year at the University Institute in Florence, Italy.

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

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

Susan Levine, professor emerita of Sociology, has been awarded an honorary degree from the University of Massachusetts.

Rosemary Glib Esmele, Moravian College, has been awarded an ASA Departmental Prize.

Richard C. Edwards, University of Massachusetts, has been named to the Board of Directors of the Society of Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Rosemary Glib Esmele, Moravian College, has been awarded an ASA Departmental Prize.

Angel Escobedo was the commencement speaker at the University of Utah, where he also received an Honorary Doctorate of Laws.

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

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

Robert Herkert was awarded a Sears Research Foundation Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award at Tulane University.

Sanatana Hertz, Wellesley College, and Jonathan E. Webber, Wellesley College, have been selected as the new editors of Qualitative Sociology.

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

Howard R. Kopman, Hebrew Union College, was recently named Distinguished Professor.

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

Joan L. Lamb, Northern Illinois University, has assumed the editorship of the Journal of Quantitative Criminology.

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

David R. Mollen has accepted a faculty position at Wayne State University, beginning with the fall 1991 semester. The journal editorship has been moved with him.

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

Robert D. Manning, The American University, has been given expert testimony for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission during the May 1990 public hearings on the recent Miss. Pleasant riot in Washington, DC.

William E. Miller, Loyola University, was recently named to a group of elected officials from Northwest Indiana concerning the current demographic trends within Lake County, Indi- ena, and the impact a third Chicago airport would have on the populace.

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

Isabel Plasada has joined the Sociology Department at Franklin & Marshall College.

Joyce B. Jepkemba has moved from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, joining the faculty as Professor of Sociology.

Juanita D. Sanford, a retired sociologist professor from Howard University, has received an honorary degree from Hendrix College.

Walter S. Sews, Jr., has accepted a position at the University of California at Berkeley.

Jesse D. Skilken, a retired sociologist professor from Howard University, has received an honorary degree from Hendrix College.

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Deaths

Bruno M. Comel dieo, aged 88


Obituaries

Morris A. Fordland

(1933-1991)

Morris A. Fordland, who was 58, in the early hours of May 13, 1991, Morris A. Fordland died at his home. Although it was not widely known, Morris had been seriously ill for the past year.

Morris was born in Jamestown, North Dakota, and raised in Janesville, Wisconsin. An exceptional high school athlete and student, Morris set the state record in the 880-yard run and was an All-State football player as a senior at Janesville High School. He completed his BA magna cum laude at Yale in 1959, his MA in 1961, and his PhD in 1966.

Morris was a lecturer and then an instructor at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, from 1963-66. He served as assistant professor of sociology at the University of Nebraska from 1966 to 1970. From 1970 to the present Morris has been a member of the Depart-ment of Sociology at the University of Wyoming. From 1970 to 1978 he was the Director of the Graduate Studies for the department. He was promoted to professor in 1978. Since 1985, Morris has served as the Director of the Program in Administration of Justice. For the 1987-88 academic year, he was the visiting chair of the Department of Sociology.

Morris' major interests were in the areas of deviant behavior, criminality, social problems, and alcohol problems. In all of these areas his work found its way into print in such journals as Criminal Justice and Law and Sociology, Journal of Drug Education, American Journal of Criminal Justice, Journal of Black Studies, and Social Problems.


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If you have questions, please contact: Helene White, Rutgers University, Center for Alcohol Studies, Smith Hall, Piscataway, NJ 08854-0705; 908-932-2190.

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