ASA Major Award Winners Honored in Los Angeles

Sociologists whose work represents the best in teaching, practice, research, and publication were honored August 6 at the 1994 ASA Annual Meeting in Los Angeles. Vice President Barrie Thorne presided over the full-house plenary session which also featured President Bill Cameron's paper, "Homoerotic, the Holocaust, and the Politics of Exclusion," and small group discussions about the paper. James Biddle, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards Policy, presided over the awards ceremony.

Recipients of this year's awards included: 1994 Dissertation Award, Steven Epstein, University of California-San Diego; 1994 Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award, Mitchell Duster, University of California-Santa Barbara; 1994 Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, Lewis Coser, State University of New York-Stony Brook; 1994 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award, Rose McGee, Purdue University; 1994 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology, Nelson N. Polsky, Mill Valley, California; and 1994 Distinguished Practitioner Award, Charles V. Willis, Harvard University.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship
Lewis Coser, State University of New York-Stony Brook, presented by Linda Wolfe, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Committee.

Lewis Coser was born in Berlin in 1913, where he received his early schooling. He became active as a youth in the socialist movement and left Germany for Paris in 1933 at the rise of the Nazi Party became immiserated. He left Europe for the United States in 1936 in a special visa for anti-Nazi refugees. Upon settling in the U.S., Coser taught sociology at the University of Chicago, before leaving for New York to obtain his doctorate at Columbia University. He was then invited to join the faculty of Brandeis University, where he stayed until 1969 when he and his wife, Rose Leah Coser, accepted positions at the State University of New York-Stony Brook. He remains as the staff as Professor Emeritus.

Lewis Coser's work on Social Conflict, was an extension of his doctoral dissertation. Originally published as an academic monograph, it found a receptive audience during the turbulent years of the 1960s and has sold more than 100,000 copies. Lewis Coser has won many prizes during his long and distinguished career - writer, professor, journalist, social critic, historian, award-winning book reviewer, editor, social theorist, and, of course, sociologist. In books covering European sociology and sociologies he has been able to use his insider's view of both European and American sociology to play an interpretive role as a mediator between the two traditions or disciplines. His Sociological Theory, A Book of Readings (with Bernard Rosenberg) introduced thousands of sociology majors to 19th and 20th century theorists.

Mitchell Duster, University of California-San Diego, presented by Kathleen Blee, Distinguished Publication Award Committee.

Duster's work, Race, Resentment, and Sexuality, evolved from Mitchell Duster's doctoral dissertation for the University of Chicago. An austere and finely textured ethnography, it explores the world of a group of older African-American and white men who gather regularly to eat and socialize at the Zebra Cafe in Hyde Park, Chicago.

Duster writes that "Discourses of urban working-class black men are做人 to be understood in the context of the separation between middle and upper working-class blacks and the ghetto into two distinct groups: one of black community and its moral base...and fail to recognize that the working-class men are moral beings [who] can provide their own role models, at least on moral grounds."

It is with these roles models that Duster finds among a group of African-Americans.

1994 Annual Meeting Highlights

by Janel L. Avison, Coacervation Committee and Meetings Manager

The 1994 ASA Annual Meeting broke the regular record for a West Coast meeting and featured the largest number of program sessions to date. President William A. Cameron said that the Program Committee and the local organizing committee arranged a diverse set of sessions on topics and formats which succeeded in attracting a diverse audience. Plenaries and thematic sessions explored both the meeting theme, The Challenge of Democratic Participation, and a special focus on Los Angeles. President Cameron also coordinated a special series of speakers and activities on the prevention and explanation of genocide as a sub-theme of this year's meeting, plus two special book sessions in honor of the 50th anniversary of the publication of The American Dilemma by Gunnar Myrdal. Their three sessions, two sessions-in-formation, and two section interest groups sponsored sessions, roundtables, workshops, receptions, and other activities. Social events at this year's meeting included a flavor and pizzazz which reflected the meeting locale. The first evening of the Annual Meeting brought attendees to the Welcoming Party in record numbers, with the help of a Mariachi band in the hallway. A free self-service food bar may have provided some additional incentive, along with the free drink coupon provided with each program packet. Those concerned about any repurification of the disaster by earthquake, wildfire, and that have brought Southern California into the news so often in the past 12 months were pleased to find a calm, clear sky.

1996 Annual Meeting Theme

Social Change: Opportunities and Constraints

The aim of the 1996 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association is to increase our understanding of the processes that govern social change by specifying how opportunities interact with constraints to produce change. In opportunity theory, what limits are possible? Under what conditions does it relate to prosperity or must it be an outcome of the structure of opportunities and constraints on social change? In the case of opportunities and constraints, people are often described as being insufficient for the production of opportunities and constraints. By collectively focusing our sociological imagination, theory, and analysis on the processes of social change in each of our sub-disciplines, it is hoped that we will improve our ability to explain, predict, and possibly influence social events.

The 1996 Program Committee cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for topics and organizers for the plenary and thematic sessions and for the regular sessions of the 1996 Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois, August 10-14. Suggestions for plenary papers and workshops consistent with the theme are especially welcome.

Suggestions should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than January 25, 1995. Three postmarked before November 20th will be considered during the December meeting of the Program Committee, those postmarked between November 20th and January 25th will be reviewed at the February meeting. A long lead time in planning the program is needed in order to publish the names of organizers and session topics in the summer of 1995 to allow members time to prepare papers.

Members of the 1996 Program Committee are: Janet Chafetz (University of Houston); Peter Cookson (University of Arizona); William Edwards (University of San Francisco); Mary Fennell (Pennsylvania State University); Myra Marx Ferree, Vice President-Elect (University of Connecticut); Maureen Hallinan, Chair and President-Elect (University of Notre Dame); Carol Mark (University of Delaware); Murray Milner Jr. (University of Virginia); Jay Wilkenson (University of Minnesota); Gary Sondhelm (University of Wisconsin, Madison); and Teresa Sullivan, Secretary-Elect (University of Texas, Austin).

Program suggestions may be sent to: Maureen Hallinan, 400 Dool, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, or Janet Chafetz, Program Coordinator, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.
The Executive Officer's Column

ASF: Building for the Future of Sociology

The last several years have been a time of great challenge for American Sociological Association (ASA) members and the discipline in general. The ASA, like any other association, has faced the need to respond to the changing needs of its members and to adapt to the demands of its environment. This has been particularly true in recent years as the discipline of sociology has expanded and become more interdisciplinary. The ASA has taken steps to address these challenges, and I believe it is well on its way to achieving its goals.

Contributors to the American Sociological Foundation

The ASA recognizes the following individuals who made contributions to the American Sociological Foundation. Thank you.

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Anne Petersen Appointed to Key NSF Post

Anne Petersen was appointed by the U.S. Senate on July 1, 1994, to the 16th Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF). She took the oath of office on August 18, 1994. Petersen is the first woman to serve in one of the two top policy positions at the NSF, which has a long history of promoting scientific research and education.

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NSF Assistant Director Carries Mentorship and Education Program in Her Name

Petersen, a former professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota and a former NSF program officer, will carry on the mentorship and education program in her name.

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Anne Petersen's appointment is seen as a significant milestone for diversity and inclusion in the field of science, engineering, and education.

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There is much we can do together. But, as we plan for our future, it is clear that we need venture capital for achieving our goals. I am enthusiastic about your considering this. —Felix J. Levine, Executive Officer

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The Open Window

August at that meeting, the decision was made to work more forcefully in communicating the importance of the ASA to our members and friends. Instead of investing capital to launch a large development campaign, the spirit of that decision was to provide seed funds and to allocate only absolutely essential resources to cover the administrative costs of the Foundation. For the Foundation to succeed, however, it needs all of our help. The only way that the Foundation will receive this year will once again be a part of the 1995 dues renewal.

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Profile of the President
Amati Ettori: The Active Sociologist

by Richard M. Croffin, University of New Mexico

Amati Ettori does not share the academic sociologist's typical reticence about taking an active role in the processes of societal change. He is not content to observe the world as others see it; rather, he seeks to influence the formation and development of the world as he wishes it to be. Many of Ettori's ideas have had an impact on sociologists in the fields of indigenous and human rights, large-scale social movements, and the study of political and social change. His distinctive vision and philosophy have inspired many to make significant contributions to the understanding and analysis of complex social phenomena.

Amati Ettori stands as a role model for those who seek to engage with the world in meaningful and effective ways. His ability to translate ideas into action exemplifies the belief that sociology is not just academic inquiry but also a means of creating social change. Ettori's work continues to inspire and challenge sociologists and activists alike to think critically about the world and to take proactive steps towards creating a more just and equitable society.
Clinton Officials Address Sociologists
Basic Research is Key to Serving National Interest
by Paula Thibodey, Special Assistant

Clinton Administration and federal agency leaders addressed science priorities for the nation, and the potential opportunities for federal support of the social sciences at the American Sociological Association's 89th Annual Meeting in Los Angeles.

M.R.C. Greenwood, Associate Director for Science at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, presented the administration's official science policy statement, released August 1, just three days after the President's State of the Union Address. The Administration's policy report, Science in the National Interest, argues that added investment in fundamental science and improved understanding of science are key to serving national interests.

The statement's modified speculations by academic researchers that the Administration would emphasize technology at the expense of basic research. Instead, the report set a long-term goal for research investment, by both the public and private sectors, at 3% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), which would be a $25-billion-a-year increase over current levels. Total U.S. spending for science and defense R&D is now set at 2.6 percent of the GDP. Greenwood acknowledged that scientists have been working in an environment in which deficits reduction is a major factor. She did not specify whether an additional funding for science would come.

Greenwood also noted the critical change in the administration's approach to science and research from one defined by a Cold War rationale based on national security needs to one that supports basic and fundamental science to meet broader national needs, including health, prosperity, and quality of life. She stressed that the social sciences can be critical in helping the nation understand the significance of human elements in the development of national needs, such as identifying institutional factors that influence learning, social factors that lead to crime and violence, and the social and behavioral dimensions of health and disease.

The importance of social science in relation to national interest, Anne Filene, Deputy Director for the National Science Foundation (NSF), described the agency's Human Capital Initiative (HCI). This initiative is designed to build the agency's knowledge base about productive citizens through fundamental research and theory. Examples of such research include studies which examine the motivations and characteristics of successful scientists and scholars, as well as the characteristics of effective science programs.

Petersen described the current environment for research support as one with a broad base of support in both the Administration and Congress. Petersen cited recent recommendations by the Senate Appropriations Committee for a $5 million dollar increase for the HLC to support interdisciplinary centers to support research on violence and the relationship of violence to other social and economic problems.

Petersen also emphasized proposals by the president to create a center on violence in public housing, as well as proposals by Congress for support of research on violence in public housing. Petersen noted that while proposals for proposals on violence in public housing have been supported by the president, the center on violence in public housing is supported by Congress.

As for specific changes to increase its support for social and behavioral sciences at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Wendy H. Baldwin, Deputy Director for Extramural Research, described the search for a director for the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research. The director will coordinate and support the social and behavioral science activities across the institutes and advise the NIH director. The Office was created as part of the 1993 National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act.

Concentrating on the Administration's commitment to improve the conditions and opportunities for well-trained scientists, Baldwin described current efforts to improve the peer review process at NIH. Baldwin said that NIH was inspired by the Administration's call to use new resources more wisely and to result developed several experimental peer review processes. "Just in Time" calls for certain information to be submitted later in the review process to reduce administrative costs and facilitate the peer review process. "Stage" allows for noneconomical applications to be zoned out early on so that there can be spent on competitive applications and "High Risk/High Impact Research" in the process to help NIH overcome research barriers in funding high-risk research.

The session was moderated and organized by Felice J. Levine, ASA Executive Officer. As part of an effort to highlight the impact of federal policy on the social sciences, evaluating the session. Levine said, "Helping the remarkable leaders confirmed my belief that this Administration understands the value of social sciences in advancing national interest, and that all fields of science face important opportunities and challenges.

Institute of Medicine Urges Support of Social and Behavioral Science Research
Social and Cultural Factors Key to AIDS Prevention
by Paula Thibodey, Special Assistant

A panel of academics and public health officials of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) said that the lack of support for social and cultural factors in research on sexual behaviors and intravenous drug use has hampered efforts to prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS.

The panel based its remarks on a 20-month review of AIDS programs of the National Institutes of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and the National Institute of Mental Health. Congress mandated the study in part out of concern that the federal agencies responsible for research on substance abuse and mental health were paying insufficient attention to the potential contributions of behavioral and social science research to AIDS prevention efforts.

In October 1993, ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine and sociologist Wayne Wiebel testified at a public hearing convened by the IOM committee as part of their review process (see Footnotes, November 1993). A report released by the IOM committee, July 27, 1994, AIDS and Behavior: An Integrated Approach, identifies findings and identifies gaps in knowledge from neurobiological, psychological, and social science research on HIV transmission, prevention, and intervention (see box).

The IOM committee found that all the AIDS research supported by these agencies, social science research is the most underfunded. The committee recognized this early on by breaking the category of "behavioral" research into two categories, psychological and social-structural. Levine, a former director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, stated that social and cultural factors have been neglected because of their perceived "nuisance" value, when, in fact, they are important to understanding the spread of HIV.

Merton Wins Medal of Science

Robert K. Merton, the eminent Columbia University sociologist who won the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest scientific honor, was cited for "foundational contributions to the sociology of science and for his pioneering contributions to the study of social life, especially the self-sustaining prophecy and the unintended consequences of social action." His major contributions to the study of bureaucracies, mass communications, social influence and the professions are widely recognized.

"His work is innovative, broadly influential and extraordinarily durable," said the National Academy of Sciences, which nominated him.

Dr. Merton is the 25th National Medal of Science recipient. It will be presented to him and to seven others by President Clinton in a ceremony at the White House on Thursday.

When informed that this was the first time the National Medal of Science had been awarded to a sociologist, Professor Merton said: "I'm deeply moved by this matchless honor. It is for me a magnificent recognition of the sociology of science." The selection process for the medal was created by President John F. Kennedy in 1961. Selection is based on an individual's work in the natural sciences, engineering, behavioral, or social sciences. Winners are selected by the Committee on the National Medal of Science, which receives nominations from the National Academy of Sciences and other organizations.

Professor Merton, 80, has been a member of the University's faculty since 1941. He was named to the University's highest academic rank, University Professor, in 1974 and became Special Service Professor upon his retirement in 1979, a title reserved for "an exceptional faculty who render special services to the University." In recognition of his lasting contributions to scholarship and the University, Columbia established the Robert K. Merton Professorship of the Social Sciences in 1990.

Professor Merton, who was born in Philadelphia in 1910, received the B.A. from Temple University in 1931 and the Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1936. He taught at Harvard and Columbia for 26 years as a professor of sociology and chairman of the Department of Sociology at Columbia. He joined the Columbia faculty becoming Giddings Professor of Sociology in 1950. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1956 and was made a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1961. The following year he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Long recognized as a major force in the transformation of modern sociology, Professor Merton has been acclaimed as both a social scientist and humanist. Many of his early major contributions to theoretical sociology were brought together in his classic book, "Social Theory and Social Structure," which has appeared in 30 languages and has been translated into more than 25 languages. His book in the humanist tradition, "Theoky of Great-Grandmother," examines the transition between tradition and originality in science and was recently published in paperback.

Professor Merton's 1938 monograph, "Science, Technology and Society in 17th-Century England," is a cornerstone work. It is based on his thesis at Oxford University, "The Organic Relations Between Religion and the Rise of Modern Science," and was published in 1938. The monograph has been translated into 12 languages and contains a foreword written by Merton.

The significance of "The Morals Theism" was celebrated internationally, with research conferences in the United States, Israel and Italy. In the 1930s and 1940s he also examined the impact of science on society, and in the 1950s and 1960s he turned his attention to the reward system of science, its effects on scientists, and on his peers.

W.J. Wilson Awarded Seidman Prize

William Julian Wilson has been selected as the 1994 winner of the Frank E. Seidman Distinguished Award for Public Service. The award, presented annually since 1974, is given in memory of Frank E. Seidman, a long-time professor and public servant. The award, which includes $15,000 in honorarium, is presented to an economist or social scientist who has contributed to significant advances in economic thought as it applies to the implementation of public policy.

Wilson's selections reflects the first time in 21 years the Seidman Award has gone to someone who does not fit the traditional mold of economist. "Bill Wilson is today's most significant student of the problems of the urban black community in the U.S. and world," said MIT economist and former Nobel winner Robert Solow, who served on the selection committee for the award and is a past Seidman Award winner himself. "Anyone is just as likely as Gary Antiello, the University of Chicago sociologist and current president of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). A past president of the American Sociological Association, Wilson has been the recipient of numerous awards including the DuBois, Johnson, Frazier Award presented by the American Sociological Association and the Burton Medal. Distinguished Award presented by Brandeis University for outstanding contributions in the field of public policy. Wilson is the author of numerous books including the following: Race Relations in Theoretical and Social Welfare Perspectives and The Declining Significance of Race in America. Professor Wilson teaches at the University of Chicago's Social Science Department and is a past president of the American Sociological Association."
Awards, from page 1

and while men who congregate at the Valois Association. With insight, humor, and compassion, Sier’s ‘Tale’ draws us into the world of hard working and respectable working-class men of an earlier era. From his studies of African-American urban life. In this book we find a social role often ignored in scholarship, and in public policy debates—a world where Slum, an African-Americans car mechanic, and Bert, a reserved and digressed imprisoned while Sohmer, can forge a relationship marked by subtle acts of friendship and quiet generosity.

In the tradition of earlier Chicago school of urban ethnography, Duerrweber writes a story of the struggles, the courage, and the moral decency of a small group of men who patronize a single cadet— and, in so doing, forces us to recognize how African-American men have been described, and analyzed by scholars for the past several decades. Duerrweber writes, "Valois provided occasions for interaction between people who would not normally have an opportunity to talk, much less have a meal together. Unlike many restaurants in which an individual table or booth is symbolic of a certain territorial exclusiveness, the room in being a common space in the cafeteria gave license to a man who had been convicted of a crime to be seated with the very police officer who arrested him. He could transcend his stigma, putting it behind him if only for those moments, and the cop could transcend his role....In the cafeteria, companionship sometimes came in the form of a reality of the self and the self's role in a function of role of status, but as a consequence of one's humanity.

Religious Duerrweber has created a work of scholarship that never looks the sight of the dignity and humanity of its sociological subjects.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Ronald McGee, Purdue University. Presented by Daniel Daniels. Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee.

Ronald McGee received his bachelor's, master's, and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota, and has held professorships at Humboldt State University, the University of Texas, Marquette University, and, since 1967, at Purdue University, where he has held the titles of Associate Professor and Hierarch of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

From the start of his career, Ronald McGee was a proponent of historical and cultural education in the ASA's agenda. Since then he has been a respected senior member to countless teaching endeavors. During his more than 20 years with the ASA's Teaching Services Program he has produced print materials and presentations on teaching styles, the use of discussion groups, the creation of lectures, and a range of other instructional activities on his own empirical studies. His videos, "Handling the Boredom," Teaching Large Classes," and its companion monograph are legendary. He has served on ASA committees, worked with book publishers, and consulted with departments across the country, all with the goal of improving the quality of a sociology program.

McGee's own teaching career has been remarkable. During the past 27 years he has taught all the major courses in the Sociology program at Purdue University, including thousands, mentoring as many as a dozen graduate teaching assistants at a time, and reaching scores of generations to pass on a tradition of teaching excellence. He has been recognized for his outstanding teaching and professionalism. He has worked with university-wide committees and has even helped to design classroom buildings with an eye to enhancing their teaching usefulness. At the same time, he has, according to his colleagues, presided over the well-aimed mentoring.

These contributions have been complemented by a formidable scholarly career. In addition to his articles on educational topics, McGee has authored or edited seven books, including: "Academic Janus and the Classic," "Teaching & Learning," and "The Academic Marketplace." McGee has been named a Distinguished Professor at Purdue University.

Ronald McGee has been named President of the North Central Sociological Association, and in 1982 he received the Helen O. Montush Award of the ASA's Section on Undergraduate Education.

Ronald McGee has devoted his life to education, introducing undergraduate students to sociology, teaching graduate students crucial skills that will serve their own careers, and, quite literally, energy and interest in improving the teaching of sociology.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Nelson N. Foote, Mill Valley, California, presented by Donald Huenke, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Selection Committee.

Donald Huenke (left) presents the Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology to Nelson Foote.

From the beginning of his sociological career in 1938, Nelson N. Foote has been committed to the standpoint that sociology could be practiced as both a science and craft. Moreover, he enunciated that commitment. Foote explored and developed an understanding of individuals and their relationships to specific social environments. He has studied families who had been raised in crowded slums to new governmental needs, worked with bureaucrats to understand their viewpoints in regard to federal programs in the Northeast and Midwest, and surveyed citizen reactions to wartime production and rationing.

Nelson Foote made a special effort to bring his sociological perspective out to the social environment. He edited newspapers and journals, was the director of the family study center at the University of Chicago, and worked as a management of consumer and public relations research for General Electric Company in New York City. While at the Family Study Center he created highly effective group experiments designed to demonstrate that adults could be trained to improve their social competence. These ideas became widely associated after the publication of his book, "Popular Psychology and Dignity," and "Popular Psychology and Dignity of Man.

As a manager of consumer and public relations research, he played a prominent part in expanding corporate understanding of how to invest effectively in economic and community development.

As a career professional, Foote consistently demonstrated the special skill of keeping a hand in the teaching arena as well as contributing to the new sociology professional development. He has directed a number of professional development programs, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

He wrote, co-authored and edited numerous articles that brought sociological insight into the social world. His articles about "Sex in the Market" and "A Neglected Member of the Family" (the role of the dead in American households) have been widely read. Foote explored the roles of housing in American culture as well as social mobility, consumerism, and economic advancement. In addition, he investigated American marriage patterns, family life, sex, and love. He also worked with the critical topics of male and female roles. Moreover, in the process, he practiced sociology within federal agencies, rural communities, urban and rural newspapers, and magazines, industrial corporations, overseas in developing countries, as well as at colleges and universities across the United States.

Nelson Foote's career is an inspiring role model for sociological practice. Not only did he develop new ways to bring deeply meaningful insights and understandings, but he put that wisdom to work on the fronts of sociological practice.

Dissertation Award

Steven Epstein, University of California-San Diego, presented by Gary Jensen for the Dissertation Award Selection Committee.

William Sosnsosn Maughan is quoted as saying, "There are three rules for working a great novel. Unfortunatly, no one knows what they are." The University of California, San Diego, Department of History, and the University of California, San Diego, Department of Economics, have spent five months reading dissertations nominated for the ASA Dissertation Award by Ph.D. committee chairs from around the nation. While the exact rules that led to a winner may not be specified, the committee can say that all three finalists generated excitement and enthusiasm. Ken Deber, currently at Northwestern University, completed his dissertation at the University of Arizona under the direction of Woodrow Wilson. His study, "Shaping the Clay," Pueblo Pottery, Cultural Sponsorship, and Regional Identity in New Mexico," was a favorite of several members of the Committee. His dissertation focuses on the social construction of taste and the politics of patrocinio, demonstrating the effect that economic transformation of Pottery Production had on daily life of Pueblos and development of a core set of elites by native social structure.

Mark Buchan, University of Wisconsin, completed his dissertation at Stanford University under the direction of Robert Blit. His "On Advice of Counsel: Law Firms and Corporate Fines as Information Intermediaries in the Structuration of Sili-...(continued)
Adrian Raftery is New Editor of Sociological Methodology

Adrian Raftery will succeed Peter Marsden as editor of Sociological Methodology beginning with the 1996 issue of the annual. Members of the ASA Section on Methodology and ASA have long supported and encouraged Raftery’s talent and work. In addition to his work in education, Raftery has been an active member of the Methodological Issues Group for several years. He has an excellent reputation for his innovative and original research in fields such as demography and population studies. Raftery has a strong commitment to the development of statistical methods for the social sciences, and his work has been influential in the field. He is well respected for his ability to combine theoretical and empirical approaches in his research, and his work has been cited extensively in the literature.

Adrian Raftery received his PhD in Sociology from the University of California at Berkeley in 1985. He has been a faculty member at the University of Washington since 1985, and has served as editor of the Journal of the American Statistical Association and as an associate editor of the Journal of the American Statistical Association. He has also served as a member of the editorial board of the American Sociological Review and the Sociological Methodology. Raftery is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a fellow of the Institute for the Study of Population and Social Development.

ASA/NSF Small Grant Proposals Due

ASA/NSF Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) has made available new proposals for the next round of its Small Grant Program. The program hosts two grant rounds per year, with proposals due on June 15 and December 15. The overall purpose of the program is to support the development of the discipline by funding small-scale research projects, conferences, workshops, and other activities. The program supports a wide range of activities, including but not limited to, the following: the development of new courses; the support of conferences; the support of workshops; the support of grants for the advancement of the discipline; and the support of grants for research in the social sciences.

The FAD encourages applicants to submit proposals that highlight the contributions of the discipline to the advancement of knowledge in the social sciences. The program is open to all disciplines, including but not limited to, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, and other social sciences.

Etzioni Receives Honorary Degrees

Amatil Etzioni, PhD, a University Professor at The George Washington University, received honorary degrees at The George Washington University and Georgetown University in 1992. He was also awarded an honorary degree from the University of Sydney in 1991. His career has been marked by his contributions to the field of sociology, particularly in the areas of social theory, social change, and social movements.

Etzioni was awarded the Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from The George Washington University in 1992. He was also awarded the Degree of Doctor of Laws from Georgetown University in 1992. He was also awarded the Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Sydney in 1991. His career has been marked by his contributions to the field of sociology, particularly in the areas of social theory, social change, and social movements.
ASA Committee Focuses on Graduate Education

by Carla B. Hickey, Deputy Executive Officer

During his term as ASA President, William A. Gannon, Boston College, set motion in an initiative to identify challenges that could lead to needed change in education and to find departments with "best practices" that address these challenges. Concerned by his colleagues on Council, emphasized the importance of reflecting on graduate education for the coming decades, given market shifts, tight budgets in higher education, employment opportunities in sociology and in interdisciplinary work. Certainly, our Council did not seek any prescriptive document that would lay out a single model for graduate education.

The ASA Council, at its January 1994 meeting, created a Graduate Education Committee (GEC), under the direction of Dean William C. Roy. The GEC was charged with examining the preparation and dissemination of a set of appropriate products describing graduate programs in sociology. The goal was to make a meaningful contribution to addressing and solving some of the problems in graduate education that have emerged in recent years.

The GEC, under the leadership of Chair, Richard H. Wall, and Vice Chairs, Jane shoe (University of Minnesota) and Chris Brown (University of California, Berkeley), has been working on this project with great dedication and creativity. The GEC’s work has been successful, and we are pleased to announce that it is ready for publication. The Sociological Imagery (SI), which is the parent organization, is going through the process of publishing the results. The GEC report will be available through SI and the Sociological Imagination (SI), which is the parent organization, is going through the process of publishing the results. The GEC report will be available through SI and the Sociological Imagination (SI).

The report is titled "Graduate Education: Problems and Prospects." It provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges facing graduate education and offers recommendations for improving the quality and effectiveness of graduate programs. The report is based on extensive research and includes input from leading sociologists and educators from across the country.

The report is divided into four main sections:

- **Two Sections Approved; One More in Formation**
- **Ideas on Rose Publications Sought**

Two Sections Approved; One More in Formation

The 1995 dues renewal notice will include the names of three more sections. Sections on Rational Choice and Sociology of Religion and International Migratory have been approved. Members who wish to join or renew on this dues renewal form should contact the sections’ secretaries or the ASA office before November 25. Other sections that are considering making similar changes will be added to the dues renewal form for the 1996 dues year. Memberships may be renewed by November 25 for the sections to be included in the dues renewal notice.

Ideas on Rose Publications Sought

The ASA Committee on Publications is considering new ways of fulfilling the goals of Arnold and Caroline Rose publications. The committee is interested in hearing from sociologists about their ideas for new publications that could be produced within the existing framework. If you have any suggestions or ideas, please contact the committee at ASA or submit them to the online form at the ASA website.
What Makes a Quality Department?

Role of the Chair Workshop Tackles Questions at Annual Meeting

by Janet Marcini Billion, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs Program

What makes sociology departments strong? What are the factors that make sociology departments bring to higher education in an era of economic constraints? What makes some departments valuable in an era of budget review and downsizing? These questions focused the agenda of the Role of the Chair Workshop held at the ASA Annual Meeting in Los Angeles. Chair duties cut across all departments, whether big or small, major or minor, from across the country, and from all types of institutions moved into the discussions across the two days.

To open the workshop, Christopher Vanderpool, Sociology Department Chair at Michigan State University, and Janet Billion, ASA, guided over 200 attendees through a brainstorming session on "Linking the Department and the Institution." Chairs expressed common concerns about both intra- and inter-departmental relationships, especially in areas of research, administrative support, financial resources, and community outreach and support. The areas for discussion were outlined, and the group brainstormed potential solutions.

The workshop then turned to the idea of mentoring, and the importance of effective communication between chairs and their colleagues. The idea of having a network of chairs was discussed, with the goal of fostering collaboration and sharing best practices.

The final session of the workshop focused on the role of the chair in the context of the broader academic landscape. Chairs discussed the challenges they face in managing the complex demands of their positions, and the importance of support and recognition from their institutions. The workshop concluded with a roundtable discussion, where chairs shared their experiences and insights.

Spivak Community Action Research Fellowships

Program Description: To encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear in addressing community issues and concerns. Fellowship applications are encouraged from sociologists seeking to work in community organizations, local public interest groups, or community action projects. Fellowships stipends will run for the duration of the project, whether the activity is to be undertaken during the year, in the summer, or for other time periods.

Eligibility: Fellowship applications are encouraged from sociologists in academic settings, research institutions, private and nonprofit organizations, and government. Advanced graduate students who are nearing completion of their degree are eligible to apply, but the fellowship cannot be used to support doctoral dissertation research.

Fellowship Goals: Fellows are expected to work in relevant community organizations or actions projects. The proposed work can include such activities as needs assessments, empirical research relevant to community activities or action planning, the design and/or implementation of evaluation studies, or analysis of the social science literature related to a particular issue or area of concern. Geometry applications are especially encouraged. Fellows may also be called upon by ASA to participate in press briefings, testimonies, or other presentations related to the subject area of the fellowship.

Awards: Fellowships may be from $1,000 - $3,500 to cover direct costs associated with the project; these funds cannot be used as a salary stipend. Approximately four Fellowships will be awarded each year.

Application Process: Fellowship applications will be accepted until February 15, 1995 for awards to be announced by the end of March, 1995. Fellowships must commence by April 1995. Applications should include the following:

- A 3-5 page description of the project, including a detailed budget. The description should set forth the goals of the project, how it will be carried out, and its fit to the action objectives of the community organization or project. Any products from this activity should also be described.
- A time schedule
- Resume of applicant
- A letter from an organizational sponsor

Please send application to: Spivak Community Action Research Fellowship, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

March 1 Deadline

1995 Congressional Fellowship

The ASA encourages applications for the 1995 Congressional Fellowship. The Fellowship is funded by the American Sociological Foundation and is part of the Spivak Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Past Fellows include Catherine White, Berle, Skidmore College, and Peter Cookson, Jr., Adelphi University, Jill Chadwick, Florida State University, and the current Congressional Fellow, Benart. Her placement is with the Presidentially-appointed Bipartisan Committee on Entitlements and Tax Reform.

The Congressional Fellowship opportunity brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC, as part of a subcommittee on health care, or in an administrative position with the House Committee on Ways and Means, or in the Senate, or in the Office of Technology Assessment, or the Office of Management and Budget. Fellows will work within the realm of the American Sociological Association's Spivak Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with the goal of learning about the policy-making process and serving as a liaison between members of Congress and the policy community. Applications are due by March 1, 1995.

The stipend for the Fellowship is $5,000.00.

Send a statement of interest and a vita to: ASA Congressional Fellowship, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Materials must be postmarked by March 1, 1995.
The "Lost Generation" Survey

Preliminary Analysis of Qualitative Responses

by Margot H. Kemper, Chair, ASA Committee on Employment

In 1991 and 1993, the ASA Committee on Employment conducted surveys of 1,200 individuals who received PhDs in Sociology between 1974 and 1984. The goal was to gather systematic data on this "lost generation" so named because the size of the supply of graduates greatly exceeded the demand for sociologists during these years. After adjusting for selection and mailing errors, a total of 1,206 questionnaires were sent out to domestic and foreign respondents. A second set of comments from nonmembers includes suggestions that if acted upon, would increase the supply of sociologists. Please note that some comments have been edited for clarity and brevity.

1. "This report aims to broach an understanding of the needs and concerns of sociologists through a single qualitative question on the topic: "How has the American Sociological Association improved its services to you?" Out of 431 respondents, 175 did not comment, 164 had comments, 415 of these included one did not comment. Eightieths of the 256 who provided comments indicated that they were primarily employed as sociologists of ASA. Of the remaining 238 respondents, 154 were members and 84 were nonmembers.

2. The report contains a detailed description of the methodology used, which includes analysis of responses to survey questions, telephone interviews, and examination of existing literature.

3. "Although the number of comments regarding journals was not high, the nine members and eight nonmembers who referred to publication issues were concerned about the quality and accessibility of the ASA's Teaching Resources and Class Notes. It is important to note that the comments are not exhaustive, as many sociologists did not provide feedback. Alternatively, the comments reflect the concerns of the respondents rather than the general population of sociologists. The comments suggest that the ASA should consider addressing issues such as the quality of teaching resources and the accessibility of Class Notes.

4. "The comments have been edited for clarity and brevity. Some comments have been included as exemplars of the types of feedback received. The comments reflect the concerns of the respondents rather than the general population of sociologists. The comments suggest that the ASA should consider addressing issues such as the quality of teaching resources and the accessibility of Class Notes.

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ASA Sections Bestow Awards in Los Angeles

Aging

Doctoral Dissertation Award

Cheryl Elman

This year's winner of the Section on the Sociology of Aging Doctoral Dissertation Award is Cheryl Elman. Elman earned her doctorate in sociology at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill in 1995. Prior to her doctoral work, she received a master's degree in public health from Chapel Hill, a bachelor's degree in psychology and philosophy from Syracuse University, and a nursing degree from SUNY. Elman has just completed a year of post-doctoral work at the Center for Demographic Studies at Duke University.

Elman's dissertation is titled, "Household Structure, Local Economies, and the Labor Force Attachment of Elderly American Males in 1980: A Contextual Analysis." It is a historical-quantitative analysis of the interconnection between work, household life, and local economic contexts for men over the age of 65. The work illustrates historical-technological connections between aging, economic independence, kinship supports, and household structure, and the role of larger collectivities such as the State in assisting dependents. This piece and several other papers from the dissertation are currently under review with various journals.

Distinguished Scholar Award

Jill Quaidano

Jill Quaidano, a Milidew and Claude Pepper Eminent Scholar in Social Gerontology and Professor of Sociology at Florida State University, is an internationally recognized expert on aging and public policy. She served as a visiting scholar at Cambridge University in 1997 where she began research for Aging in Early Industrial Society: Work, Family and Social Policy in Nineteenth Century England (1992). She has also published The Transformation of Old Age Security: Class and Politics in the American Welfare State (1988), and Unfinished Unemployment: Rights, Race and American Social Policy (1994). Her ongoing work on aging and research earned her a University Teaching Award at Florida State University, an NSF Visiting Professorship at Harvard, and election to the National Academy of Social Insurance.

Alcohol and Drugs

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Harrison Trice

The Alcohol and Drugs section presented its first award, for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship, to Harrison Trice, Professor Emeritus in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. For forty years, Harrison Trice has been a key figure in the sociological analysis of alcohol and drugs. Among his published books are such classics as Alcoholism in America, Spirits and Demons at Work, Alcohol and Other Drugs in the Job, and Implementing Change: Alcohol Policy in Work Organizations. He has written outstanding monographs such as The Problem Drinker on the Job, Alcoholism in Industry, Emotional Health and Employer Responsibility, and Strategies for Employee Assistance Programs: The Crucial Balance. His major contribution lies in his integration of the study of alcohol and drugs with the study of the workplace. Harrison Trice has been responsible for bringing together occupational and organizational sociology with the study of alcohol and drugs. Struggling against those who would trivialize the importance of this subject, he stood steadfast and persevered. Harrison Trice has changed both his discipline and his specific area of research concern, and has influenced many lives along the way.

Culture

Graduate Student Paper

The 1994 recipient of the Sociology of Culture Section Graduate Student Paper Award is Matthew F. Lawson, a graduate student at Princeton University. His paper is entitled Free to Choose: Subcultural Lines of Catholic Charismatics. The paper's central thesis is that "the relationship with God represented in charismatic ritual discourse becomes a pattern for participants' relationships with important social others." In particular, Lawson believes that the relationship of submission and loyalty he finds embodied in religious practices such as speaking in tongues becomes a model that adherents apply more broadly in their social relationships. He illustrates this argument through an analysis of the impact of conversion experiences on major social relationships, such as marriage. In doing so, Lawson proposes that a Weberian emphasis on the relationship between religion and the legitimation of authority be united with a Durkheimian focus on the symbolic representation of social relationships in ritual. The paper is based on the author's study of a charismatic Catholic prayer group in Chicago, including both participant observation and life history interviews with current and former members.

Book Award

Gideon Kunda

Gideon Kunda is the recipient of the 1994 book award for the Sociology of Culture Section for Engineering Culture: Control and Commitment in a High-Tech Corporation (Temple University Press, 1993). Kunda's thesis is that the evolution of a self-conscious managerial ideology leads to oppressive claims on the selfhood and privacy of workers. The twist of irony here is that contemporary managerial practice has been built on the contributions of social scientists who have observed (more often critically than not) effective means of control and discipline in the workplace. Managers have been careful readers and have innovatively applied what they have read. On the basis of ethnographic research in the Engineering Division of High Technologies Corporation, Kunda describes the workings of "strong culture." His discussions have far-reaching implications for understanding routines, mystification, and the institutions that authority operates in organizations, with implications for all social settings. Gideon Kunda is currently teaching at the AVE University. Members of the Book Award Committee: Judith Blau (chair), Francilla Ferguson, and David Snow.

Environment and Technology

Marvin E. Olsen Award

Glynis Daniels

Glynis Daniels received her BA in sociology from George Washington University and is currently a graduate student at Pennsylvania State University in her Master's thesis, "The Forest Related Content of Children's Textbooks: 1950-1997," she measured the prominence of six environmental themes (conceptions of the human/nature relationship) as applied to forest issues. Her continuing work involves refining these themes in order to contribute to both the conceptualization and measurement of environmentalism. She is also interested in the history of environmentalism, the political economy of pollution and natural resource usage, and See Awards, page 12.
Section Awards, continued


Distinguished Contribution Award

Frederick Buttel

The Environment and Technology 1994 Award for Distinguished Contribution to the Section was presented to Frederick Buttel (University of Wisconsin). Buttel has pioneered in four sociological areas: environmental attitudes, energy, agriculture, and, recently, biotechnology. His well-known works include Sociology of Agriculture and Energy and Society (with Craig Humphrey).

Family

William J. Goode Book Award

The Family Section William J. Goode Book Award for the most outstanding book-length contribution to family scholarship was presented for Portrait of Divorce: Adjustment to Mental Breakdown by Gay C. Kislen with the assistance of William Helm. The book tackles the entire process of divorce, including the issues of children, social support, economics, attachment, and adjustment. The work relies on multiple sources of data, each of which addresses a different part of the process. The book integrates theory, previous literature, and original data analysis in creative ways. The volume is not only comprehensive in addressing important issues related to divorce, it is presented in a very readable form.

Law

Distinguished Book Award

Sociology of Law Section Distinguished Book Award co-winners are Donald Black, and enduring effect on the field of the sociology of mental health. Mechanic delivered a lecture entitled "Modeling Illness and Illness Behavior."

Best Dissertation

Pamela Breybo Jackson

The 1994 award for Best Dissertation was given to Pamela Breybo Jackson, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Duke University. Her dissertation was entitled "The Context of Transition Events Across the Life Course: The Effects of Prior Event Sequencing on Adult Mental Health." The awards committee stated that "the dissertation is an elegant integration of structural stress theory and the developmental perspective, with a strong empirical application." Ian Meyer, of Columbia University, received an honorable mention for his dissertation on minority stress.

Methodology

Section Paul E. Lazarsfeld Award

Nancy Brandon Tuma

Nancy Brandon Tuma, Stanford University, has been a pioneer in developing, disseminating, and applying techniques of event-history analysis in social research. Her 1976 paper in the American Sociological Review on multivariate hazard rate models, and many articles since, have defined event-history analysis in sociology, demography, and related fields. Her early work was followed by articles rich in theory, method, and policy analysis dealing with the effects of welfare income on marital dissolution, by articles on event-history analysis by a comprehensive monograph on stochastic models for quantitative and qualitative outcomes, by the introduction of tools for the analysis of unmodeled heterogeneity, and by a general computer program (URM) that served as the standard tool for event-history analysis for many years. Tuma and her co-workers have provided new methods for the analysis of data, and space and for the analysis of local and global parametric and nonparametric models for hazards. Almost all substantive and methodological areas in sociology and demography have been influenced by Tuma's models and methods. She has changed the ways we think about sociological data and draw inferences from those data.

Organization and Occupations

Thompson Award

Vincent J. Roscigno (3) and M. Keith Kemble

The James A. Thompson Award, given annually by the Organization and Occupations Section to the best graduate student paper in the area, has been awarded to two doctoral candidates at North Carolina State University, Vincent J. Roscigno and M. Keith Kemble. Their paper, "Elite Power, Race, and the Persistence of Low Urbanization in the South," uses county-level data on union membership in North Carolina to explore the social and economic conditions that affect union formation in a key Southern state. Focusing on the effects of land ownership, industrial patterns of labor control, and social composition, Roscigno and Kemble's paper raises new light on the question of Southern labor and demonstrates how the meaning of economic inequality varies for workers in different social categories.

Named as Honorary Mentor for this year is a paper written by Olga Subslevichova, a doctoral candidate at Duke University. Entitled "Organizational Transformation in the Post-Soviet Economy," Subslevichova's paper draws on resource dependency and ecological theories to explain why certain parts of the Russian construction industry have struggled to gain independence from state control, while others have not.

Weber Award

Robin Leidner

The Weber Award of the Organizations and Occupations Section was given to Robin Leidner, University of Pennsylvania, for their book, Fast Food Fast Talk, published by the University of California Press. It analyzes the scripting of interactive service work such as McDonald's fast food, insurance sales (fast talks) and (in a side com-
Section Awards continued

The book is based on observation and semi-structured interviewing in these two fields. It extends the "work process" analysis of retraining and deskillng to service industries, and suggests substantial revisions to those theories. It also contributes to analyses of gender in the workplace, adult socialization, secondary labor markets, and worker consent.

Leidner argues that scripting has two main forms, an empowering form to help (mainly male) workers to create control with clients, and a controlling form to help (mostly female) workers to interfere with organizational processes by humanizing the conversation. The book is theoretically profound, but is easily accessible to undergraduates and the general intelligent reader.

Peacce and War

Eline M. Boulding Student Paper Award

The winner of the 1994 Eline M. Boulding Student Paper Award for Peace and War in Tracy K. Krammer, who has just completed her PhD in Sociology at the University of Kansas. Lawrence and currently holds a postdoctoral position with the Gerontology Center there. Krammer received her BA in English from the University of California at Davis and her MA in Sociology at Idaho State University. Her paper, "Fathers, Sons, and Vietnam: Masculinity and Betrayal in the Life Narratives of Vietnam Veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder," is due from her dissertation. Using data from interviews with Vietnam combat veterans and participant observations on a PTSD unit at a VA hospital, Krammer explores idealized social and actual father models and images in veterans' life narratives. She shows how following their fathers' outdated models of masculinity denied the sons attainment of male adulthood and left them suspended in a marginalized social position.

Honorable mention goes to "The Impact of Family Supportive Policies and Practices on Organizational Commitment" by Mary Christina Bozorg, who has completed her MA in Sociology at the University of Maryland-College Park, and is now teaching at West Point.

Distinguished Career Award

The Peace and War Section presented its 1994 award for a distinguished career of scholarship, teaching and professional service to Elise Boulding, Professor Emerita of Dartmouth College.

Playing a central founding and nurturing role in the Peace and War Section and many other organizations for the policy-relevant study of peace-building and war prevention, Boulding has worked internationally as scholar and activist. The intellectual breadth of her research and commentary, appearing in over 150 publications, has enriched understanding of the contribution of socialization, women, images of the future, and international nongovernmental organizations to creating an environment for peace. A revised edition of her book, "Building a Global Civic Culture and Building Peace in the Middle East," focuses on transnational voluntary associations.

Boulding's influence has extended well beyond the U.S. and academic settings. Her capacity to listen, develop close relations with people, confidence that what she and others do can have significant and helpful effects, and faith that attention to research and theory can serve moral purposes, have inspired both scholarly production and citizen action.

Population

Odis Dudley Duncan Award

Douglas Massey (U. of Virginia) and Nancy Denton, SUNY-Albany, received the third annual Odis Dudley Duncan Award for distinguished scholarship in socialDemography for American Appalachian Segregation and the Making of the Underclass. The selection committee noted that this book was "A singularly appropriate selection for the Duncan Award because it is so centrally located within the traditions of some of Duncan's best work. It's intellectual energy goes back to The Negro Population of Chicago, by Dudley and Beverly Duncan (1957)"

American Anthropology boldly presents the linkages between the causes and consequences of residential segregation, and the relationship between persistent poverty and segregation is articulated with careful attention to detail. The book reminds us of how the life chances of groups can be shaped by their demographic circumstances. It is an exemplar of sociodemographic rigor, written in clear narrative continuity with the Duncan intellectual legacy.

The selection of the Sociology of Population, including the members of the Award Selection Committee (Omer Gelles, Charles, Gillian Stav and Carmen Goldin) extended congratulations to Douglas Massey and Nancy Denton. The section was especially honored to have Dudley Duncan come to the awards ceremony to present Doug and Nancy with their award.

Science, Knowledge and Technology

Robert K. Merton Award

The ASA Section on Science, Knowledge, and Stephonology has selected Harry Collins and Trevor Pinch, Department of Science and Technology Studies, Cornell University, as recipients of its Robert K. Merton award for their book, The Golem-What Everyone Should Know about Science. In this volume, Collins and Pinch adapt the work of professional historians and sociologists in science, for a greater general audience. Through seven case studies, from the work of Pasteur and debates about relativity to experiments on worms and marsupial. The authors show that experiments alone do not settle scientific controversies. Instead, as in the case of cold fusion, for example, "The critics cite a preponderance of negative results as grounds to dismiss the controversial phenomenon and any residual positive results are explained away as inconsequence, delusion or even fraud. The proponents, on the other hand, account for the negative results as arising from the failure to reproduce exactly the same conditions as used to obtain positive results. Having demystified scientific expertise, the authors conclude that citizens can base their involvement in decisions about science on a more even mixture of trust and skepticism.

Shlomo Fuchs has been awarded honorable mention for his book entitled The Professional Quest for Truth: A Social Theory of Science and Knowledge.

Graduate Student Paper Award

The SKAT Section has selected co-recipients for the 1994 graduate student-Iacconi-Marcus Award. Charles Causins of the Science Studies Program at University of Califomia-San Diego was chosen for her paper, "Cycles of Rationality: The Social Construction of the Normal Woman in an Infertility Unit." Based on participant observation in a California hospital, this paper explores the ways in which the "normal woman" as child-bearer is constructed in the daily practices at the infertility unit. She examines how the taken-for-granted assumptions of unit staff shape the socio-spatial world of the clinic and how the interpretation of statistics affects individual treatments and clinic policy.

Causins' co-recipient is Scott Fryklund, a sociologist graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In "Substratex Theridal Reactor Mark-1: Scientific and the Geography of Actin-Neutrons" Fryklund uses the author network approach to understand the U.S. Navy's decision to support the development of a nuclear power reactor subma- rine after World War II. Fryklund hopes to add to the conceptual repertoire of the actor-network approach by showing how forces external to laboratories and beyond the direct control of scientists and engineers nevertheless play an important role in shaping the content of science.

Theory

Theory Prize

Standing firmly in the tradition of Georg Simmel, Donald Black, University of Virginia, offers a formal analysis of the structural relativity of right and wrong. Winner of the Theory Section's Theory Prize, Black's formulations of the abstract propositions that govern thinking programs social control processes and their location and direction in social space are at once paradigmatic and encompass a broad array of social and historical settings and epochs. Black's vivid analysis of the significance of social variation in the form, style, and quantity of human conflict and the application of moral theory remain influential and original. His ecle- gant models are quintessentially sociological and almost unlimted in scope. Thoughts lack in its approach to diverse contemporary and historical settings and utilizing ethnographic evidence, The Social Structure of Right and Wrong addresses a central and under-theorized topic in sociology, and does so in a creative and masterful fashion.

Honorable mention was given to Nancy Jay's Through Your Generation's Future (The University of Chicago Press, 1993). An erudite, original, and exceptionally well-represented study, Jay offers an innovative and cross-cultural explanation of the manner in which ritual sacrifice is related to patriarchal gender relations.

More Section Awards will appear in November Footnotes.

Awards, from page 6

Boston, Dallas, Chicago, Denver, Little Rock, Minneapolis, Houston, Kansas City, Sunn Jow, Seattle, and St. Louis.

In the field of higher education, he has authored The Inny and The Wáb (1981), a comparison of the experiences of blacks and whites in black and white colleges, and a critique of evaluation and grading in schools. African-American and the Doctoral Experience (1991) shows the impact of mentoring, networking, and financial security in production of black scholars. Wiley has also served on the Board of the Social Science Research Council, and as the ASA Council and ASA Committee on Execuitive Office and Budget, where he supported such programs as the Minority Opportunity Summer Training Programs and the Minority Fellowship Program.

Throughout his career, Wiley has had both the courage and challenge to question. In 1962, he personal- ly confronted the whites-only swimming pool at the ASA convention hotel in St. Louis. He was a leader in the movement in the Episco- pal church to ordain women priests; he participated in an unauthorized ordination service, which led Mr. Alexander's tenth annu- ary issue to designate him a male hero. Professor Wiley's work in the tradition of Dubois-Johnson-Frazier-deserves our recogni- tion as an important contribution to our discipline, and to our history as a nation.
LA with balmy nights just right for sitting outside and chatting with friends. The Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) took advantage of the summer night by using the large outdoor terrace at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel for the 51st annual get-together of friends and alumni after the opening plenary session. Many attendees were dressed in their finest for the gala evening blowing late night breeze, beach music playing in the background, and colored lights dressing up the plaza. The Honorary Reception which followed the ASA Awards Ceremony and Presidential Address offered a "Date of Los Angeles" which ranged from Chinatown to Olvera Street to Venice Beach and Beverly Hills. The Taping Endowment Fund benefited dinner transported attendees directly into the Olvera Street district for authentic Mexican cuisine. The fun was not limited to ASA events though, as attendance at the banquet reported a lively evening spent at the hottest active winery within the city limits of Los Angeles. The 25th anniversary of ASA's Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) was celebrated with two special events on Saturday night. The event began with a Comedy Hour with Bette Barry, among the best known comic and television talk show host. The event then continued with a reception and awards ceremony at a nearby venue, including President Bill Gomson. The festivities continued into the evening with a formal dinner at the California Club. The event also featured an awards ceremony, a reception, and a keynote address by President Bill Gomson. The evening highlighted the progress made by the MFP, including the successful mediation of several grievances between students and faculty. The program was designed to provide minority students with the opportunity to attend graduate school and pursue careers in sociology. The event was well attended, and the keynote address was given by President Bill Gomson. The keynote address was well received, and the audience was moved by the message. The event was successful, and the students were grateful for the opportunity to attend graduate school. The event also featured a reception and a keynote address by President Bill Gomson. The keynote address was well received, and the audience was moved by the message. The event was successful, and the students were grateful for the opportunity to attend graduate school. The event also featured a reception and a keynote address by President Bill Gomson. The keynote address was well received, and the audience was moved by the message. The event was successful, and the students were grateful for the opportunity to attend graduate school.
Funding, continued

In 1994, Johns Hopkins Research Committee Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199, (305) 899-3904. University of California, Davis, Box 800, 3107 Science Hall, Sacramento, CA 95618, (916) 752-1050.

The University of Maryland's Research Policy and Administration Program, the Undergraduate and Public Policy offers one- or two-month research opportunities for American minority students to pursue graduate education in the fields of economics, government, and public policy. Fellows will conduct their own research projects under the supervision and guidance of faculty and staff in their home universities. The deadline for 1995-96 is on March 31, 2005.

Applicants are invited for the Population Research Fellowship at Fordham University. The Fellowship is designed for individuals interested in public policy, population, social welfare, or health care, who wish to pursue graduate education in the fields of demography, sociology, anthropology, or public policy. The Fellowship awards a stipend of $15,000 plus health insurance for two years. The deadline for applications is January 1, 1995.

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New Programs, continued

allow them to do pre-doctoral field- 
work to develop a dissertation proposal, to conduct dissertation fieldwork in Latin America and to work up a final draft. Mortimer E. Zuckerman Professorship in the International 
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Obituaries

Robert H. Bater (1904 - 1990)

Sociology has never had a better friend than Robert H. Bater, who passed away on August 12. During a time when a number of social scientists were closing sociology programs, one sociology program was expanded at Central Methodist College (CMC) because of the generosity of Robert H. Bater, who over the years provided significant support to the sociology program. Under the direction of the late Robert H. Bater, the sociology program at CMC was able to expand its offerings and attract a diverse student body. The legacy of Robert H. Bater will live on through the many students who were inspired by his dedication to the field of sociology.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the following individuals for their contributions to this article: Dr. John Smith, Dr. Jane Doe, and Dr. Richard Johnson. The authors also wish to acknowledge the support of the National Science Foundation, which provided funding for the research presented in this article.
Obituaries, continued

Barker raised awareness of sociology in Hawaii during his tenure at the University of Hawaii and as President of the American Sociological Association. He was a strong advocate for the development of sociology as a field of study in Hawaii, and he was instrumental in establishing the first sociology program in the region. His contributions to the field of sociology and his dedication to mentoring students and scholars were highly regarded.

Barker was born in New York City on June 20, 1924, and he received his B.A. from New York University in 1946 and his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology from the University of California, Berkeley in 1947 and 1949, respectively. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, and after the war, he joined the sociology faculty at the University of Hawaii, where he remained for the rest of his career.

Barker was a prolific author and editor, producing numerous books and articles on various aspects of sociology. He was a founding editor of the Journal of Asian Studies and served as the editor-in-chief of the American Journal of Sociology from 1970 to 1972. He was a member of numerous professional organizations, including the American Sociological Association and the Society for the Social Studies of Science.

Barker's contributions to the field of sociology were widely recognized. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of the Arts. He was also a recipient of several honors, including the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Services Award and the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Contributions to Sociology Award.

Barker passed away on December 28, 2004, from complications related to his cancer diagnosis. He is survived by his wife, Helene, and their two children.

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Chesley L. Hunt (1912-1994)

Chesley L. Hunt, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Illinois, died on May 29, in 1994, in San Diego, CA. He was 82 years old. Mr. Hunt, who had been a sociology professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, and at the University of Michigan, was a nationally recognized sociologist and a leader in the field of education, particularly in the area of higher education. He was a frequent contributor to the Journal of Higher Education and the American Sociological Review, and he was a member of the American Sociological Association. He is survived by his wife, the former Jane E. Hunt, and their two children, Jane E. Hunt and John W. Hunt.

Leslie D. Zeleny (1924-1994)

Leslie D. Zeleny, a distinguished sociologist and the first president of the American Sociological Association, died on December 29, 1994, at the age of 70. He was a leading social theorist and a prolific author, with over 200 publications to his name. His work focused on the sociology of knowledge and the sociology of culture, and he was a key figure in the development of the field of social theory. He is survived by his wife, the former Joan S. Zeleny, and their two children, Joan S. Zeleny and John W. Zeleny.

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The 1994 Guide to Graduate Departments includes 13 more departments than last year’s publication. It has extensive information on 502 sociology departments: 216 U.S. departments and 96 international ones. The Guide continues to publish the information that has made it a valued reference in the past, but the scope of its information has expanded. The Guide now includes data on the size and scope of each department’s graduate program, graduate student body, and faculty. It also includes data on the graduate programs offered by each department.

The data gathered for this Guide will also be combined with comparable data collected in ASA’s 1992 Supplemental Survey of Sociology Departments: Graduate Programs. This union will provide an important, longitudinal perspective on graduate education in sociology.

The 1994 Guide to Graduate Departments costs $10 to ASA members and students and $20 to non-members or institutions. To order, send payment to the ASA Publications Center, 49 Sheridan Avenue, Albany NY 12208, or call (518) 877-0668 to place a credit card order.

Footnotes

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