

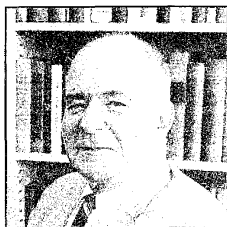
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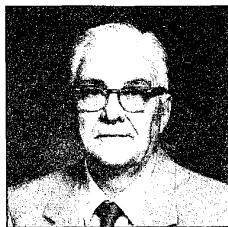
OCTOBER 1988

VOLUME 16
NUMBER 7

Major ASA Awards Given at Annual Meeting



George Homans



Paul Glick



Sharon McPherron



Charles A. Goldsmid



Doris Y. Wilkinson

by Lionel A. Maldonado

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

Career of Distinguished Scholarship

George C. Homans, Professor Emeritus at Harvard, received the Association's

highest honor, the Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship. This annual award honors a scholar who has shown outstanding commitment to the profession and whose cumulative work has contributed significantly to the advancement of the discipline. Joan Aldous, University of Notre Dame, made the presentation on behalf of the committee; the following summary borrows liberally from her statement.

In her comments, Aldous noted that Homans represented that rare sociologist whose influence extended beyond his chosen discipline. Historians and social psychologists, both those sociologically and those psychologically oriented have benefitted from his scholarship.

Aldous went on to point out that Homans' first book, *Introduction to Pareto: His Sociology*, with C.P. Curtis, Jr. (1934), ventured beyond the boundaries of the

sociology of the times. The work of Pareto, recent to sociology from economics and with intellectual origins in civil engineering, had not been available to English-reading sociologists. Homans work, therefore, was responsible for presenting Pareto's ideas to a wide audience of sociologists.

That first book, moreover, has been credited with Homans' second nomination for membership in Harvard University's Society of Fellows, now as a sociologist. The initial nomination, a year earlier in 1933, had been as a poet. In his autobiography, *Coming to my Senses* (1984), Homans noted it was "blind luck" and the Great Depression that made it possible for sociology to claim him. Membership in the Society of Fellows enabled Homans to escape the ranks of the unpaid and gain recognition as a sociologist.

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

See Awards, page 5

Dues Renewal Underway

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

ASF Trustees Make First Grant

Endowment Campaign Reaches \$200,000; Seeks Goal of \$250,000 by December 1988

The trustees of the American Sociological Foundation voted unanimously to provide a one-time grant of \$10,000 to support the new initiative in minority group recruitment and training recently developed by the Task Force on the Minority Fellowship Program, chaired by Charles Willie (Harvard). In announcing this first grant, the president of the Trustees, Alice Rossi (University of Massachusetts), expressed the hope that this seed money grant would serve to help attract additional moneys from larger funding sources "for a program that may well become a model to other disciplines."

Lionel Maldonado, Director of the Minority Fellowship Program, thanked the Trustees on behalf of the Task Force. He observed that "the grant from the Foundation to the MFP's new initiative (see *Footnotes*, March 1988, page 1, for full particulars) comes at an opportune time. ASA Council had just approved the Task Force recommendations that (a) the universities of Wisconsin (Madison) and Delaware be the sites of the first undergraduate summer institutes, and (b) the Task Force itself become an Ad Hoc

Committee of the MFP to help oversee the arrangements for the first summer institutes. Once arrangements are in place, the Task Force will become a standing committee of the Association."

Maldonado went on to note that the

summer institutes, to begin in 1990, "are designed to enhance the recruitment, retention, and career attainments of minority scholars within sociology. The two pilot programs are scheduled for

See ASF, page 9

Editors Sought for Three Journals

The ASA Publications Committee is in the process of selecting new editors for two of the Association's existing journals, *Teaching Sociology* and *Sociological Theory*, and the forthcoming *Sociological Practice Review*.

The new editor of *Teaching Sociology* will assume the position of Editor-Designate in the fall of 1989 and will take over the editorial office in summer of fall of 1990. He/she will be responsible for journal issues appearing in 1991.

For *Sociological Theory*, the new editor will become editor-designate in early 1989 and will take over the editorial office in summer or fall of 1989, responsible for journal issues appearing in 1990.

The Publications Committee, chaired by Caroline H. Persell, hopes to appoint

the new editor for *Sociological Practice Review* early in 1989, with the first volume of the new journal appearing in 1990.

The term of office for an ASA editor is three years, with a two-year extension possible in some cases.

Members are invited to submit nominations for the editorships of TS, ST, and SPR. Self-nominations are encouraged. Candidates should send a curriculum vitae and a letter indicating their vision of the journal, possible institutional support, and relevant experience. Nominations should be sent no later than December 1, 1988, to: William V. D'Antonio, Executive Officer, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

INSIDE

Footnotes

- 2 Herbert Gans' President's Report, Observing
- 3 Profile of Joan Huber, 1989 Annual Meeting Theme
- 4 J. Michael Brooks Leads Teaching Services Program
- 6 Sections Present 1988 Awards
- 9 TS to publish article on "Textbookgate"
- 10 New Committee on Employment, POD Deadlines and Winners, Jensen Lectureship
- 11 ASA Department and Business Columns

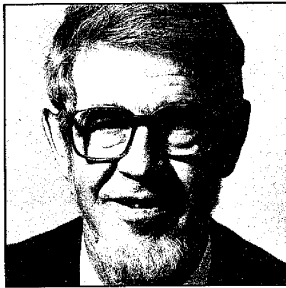
President's Report

The 1988 ASA Presidency: A Personal Account

by Herbert J. Gans

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

Nonetheless, there is more and more for the president to do on his own, for he/she must make a variety of committee and liaison appointments, as well as minor policy decisions between Council meetings. In addition, the presidency is the place where the buck stops, although



Herbert J. Gans

when that buck is of controversial coinage, the president, past president and president-elect function as a troika. There are also endless letters to write or to answer, while some days the phone seems to ring constantly with inquiries, requests, or suggestions from members.

I begin with this simplified job description to indicate that a full president's report to the membership would take up

several *Footnotes* pages. Besides, much of what my colleagues and I have done during the past year has been reported in previous issues, especially in the unfortunately much too cryptic minutes of Council meetings. Consequently, my report will be limited mainly to reporting on one other role of the president: to suggest new areas of policy or policy-study to Council and others which may end later in specific actions by Council. I will describe some major initiatives I took—with the advice and consent of Council, and will also discuss some problems and issues which I hope future presidents and Councils will deal with.

Probably my first initiating effort, just after I became president-elect, was to persuade Bill D'Antonio, who needed no persuading, that ASA should be doing some practical sociological research about itself. The first study, now being completed, seeks to learn from available ASA membership data—and the signed envelopes in which voting members insert their ballot envelopes—some characteristics of members who have voted in recent ASA elections. The only

purpose of the study is to shed light on the characteristics of the two-thirds of the membership which did not vote, and to use the resulting findings and guesses to try to increase voter participation. (The need for more research about ASA was recognized at the August 1988 council meetings and on the recommendation of now Vice President Glen H. Elder Jr., Council set up an Ad Hoc committee to develop a research capacity for ASA.)

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

Since being active in ASA is one step in the de facto process of becoming eligible for elective office, I also asked Council to form an Ad Hoc committee on "Work Distribution." It was chaired by Judith R. Blau and has now been turned into a Task Force (so that it can include participants from outside Council) which is chaired by Richard H. Hall. The Task Force's aim is to find ways of "spreading" ASA's work and to encourage more practitioners and members from two and four year colleges to become active.¹

Spreading ASA's work is no simple task, partly because we are not yet very good at reaching out to people who want, or can be persuaded, to work for ASA. Although those members now active in ASA know a lot of other members, they tend, network theory applying even to sociologists, to know people of similar age, specialties, types of sociology departments etc. Collectively, we therefore miss a lot of potential participants, just like any other voluntary association. In addition, some of them may feel that ASA is still run by an "old boys network" which may not want them. Having myself first joined ASA when that network was alive and well, I know how they feel. Although only traces of it survive today, another one has taken its place which consists not of old boys but of a set of hard-working sociologists mainly from the major research universities, who can always be counted on to say yes when asked to take on yet another chore.² While we are constantly looking for new colleagues willing to share the work, we naturally look first for people we know or know of. The current network is thus not quite as open as it thinks, although it is more open than it looks from "below."

Furthermore, there is still some opposition to spreading ASA's work among colleagues from the colleges, especially the two year ones, because they are thought not to be doing research. Whether they are or not is an empirical question, but while one can argue that research-related ASA activities ought to be carried out by researchers, ASA is today neither solely a research organization nor even a purely scientific one, since it represents a large and

Observing

Bits 'n Pieces from the Annual Meeting

The long-awaited meeting in Atlanta came off in grand style, as 2,762 official registrants roamed the Convention facilities of the beautiful Marriott Marquis Hotel. In addition to the official registrants, there were hundreds of family members and about 350 exhibitors staffing booths in the Exhibition Hall. Just about everyone found Atlanta as interesting and attractive as had been promised by our colleagues in the Southern Sociological Society. And the restaurants more than lived up to their reputation.

Among the statistics worth noting are the following: a record 87 booths representing 75 different companies and institutions; twice as many employers this year as last year in Chicago; and nine well-planned tours enjoyed by a sell-out crowd of some 300 attendees. On the downside, there were fewer children this year taking advantage of the outstanding child care program that has become a staple of ASA meetings. A few additional comments about each of these statistics are in order.

There were many positive comments about the rich assortment of books, computers and software, with live harp music and a special sculpture exhibit as background. Jen Suter has been digesting the comments of exhibitors and attendees, and is already at work thinking about ways to make the 1989 exhibit area even more attractive for all concerned. Thanks, Jen.

The ratio of employers to employees was very heartening. In Chicago 1987, there were 86 employers and 278 potential employees. This year there were 125 employers and only 265 job candidates. Twice as many interviews occurred.

While some of this may be attributed to the larger attendance and easier access to Chicago by members, the fact is that the market for sociologists continues to grow, with the experience of the annual meeting only the most recent indicator.

Since the unsatisfactory experience with baby sitting at the 1982 meeting in San Francisco, ASA has been committed to providing quality child care. And this

year was no exception. The dozen children who attended as well as their parents were unanimous in their praise of the program. The ASA wishes to express its appreciation to Wadsworth Publishing Company and to the Sociologists for Women in Society for their co-sponsorship roles and assistance in supporting this quality program. More information on child care will appear in "Open Forum" in the November issue of *Footnotes*.

Sociologists from Atlanta directed nine tours, ranging from the place of religion in the life of the city, to sociological aspects of AIDS research at the Centers for Disease Control. (Those who toured the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center probably noticed that King was a 1948 graduate of Morehouse College with a major in Sociology.) The ASA wishes to express its deepest appreciation to Dr. Charles Jaret, of Georgia State University, for coordinating the 1988 tours. Our thanks also to the people who worked with Charles, namely the Drs: Ruby Lewis (Dekalb Community College), Hubert B. Ross (Atlanta University), Nancy T. Amerman (Emory University), Russell W. Irvine, Jacqueline Boles, Donald Reitzes, Cliff Kuhn, Charles Jaret (all of Georgia State University), and Richard M. Levinson (CDC and Emory University) for their tour leadership roles.

In retrospect, some things were not as successful as we had hoped, and we are not sure why. For example, this year we had two sets of plane tickets to raffle, and collected less in donations than we did in 1987 when we only had one set. Everyone who knew about the raffle thought it was a great idea—making a contribution to the American Sociological Foundation, Minority Fellowship Program, or Teaching Endowment Fund, but apparently not enough people are aware of the raffle or of how to locate the table where it is set up. At any rate our congratulations to Butler Jones of Cleveland State and Samuel Westmoreland of Kutztown College, this year's raffle winners. We would like to continue the

event next year if we can find a suitable way to attract sufficient interest.

The silent auction of gems donated by Ed and Marie Borgatta went off well, and yielded more than \$1,300 in contributions to the American Sociological Foundation. There is the probability that this amount will be augmented as one very valuable gem donated by the Borgattas will be sold to provide additional funds for the Foundation. The Foundation Trustees extend their thanks to the Borgattas for their generosity.

Let me add a comment about the meeting setting from a colleague and friend who wrote me as follows:

"One of the reasons I enjoyed the meetings especially this year is that the Marriott Marquis was particularly comfortable for me as a woman travelling alone. . . . The open design of the hotel was such that one could go where one wished to without wondering what/who was around the next corner. . . . Several other women at the conference agreed that their level of comfort was greater than at other hotels in which they had stayed."

To those of us who knew Atlanta only as the Regional city of Floyd Hunter's classic study, this meeting provided a welcome opportunity to discover just how far it has developed beyond that. And the fact of growth and change was exemplified by the appearance of Andrew Young, mayor of Atlanta, in a special address on the first morning of the Convention. His candid, sometimes eloquent talk was greatly appreciated. I trust that some enterprising sociologists will take him up on his challenge to do the research needed to help him and the city more effectively confront its major problems.

To all our colleagues in the South, we say "thank you" for the warm, gracious display of Southern hospitality. Now it is time to begin to think about 1989 and President Joan Huber's Program, set for the San Francisco Hilton. Start planning now to taste the intellectual and other pleasures of this most popular of all convention cities.—WVD/A □

Joan Huber: Sociological Theory and Common Sense

by Mary Ann Lamanna, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Two images of Joan Huber come persistently to mind. One scene is an early women's caucus meeting. Joan spoke, along with others, as SWS was organized to pursue the full inclusion of women in the profession and the wider world of work and politics. I was struck by her unapologetic insistence, carried out of the meeting and into a social world which did not then take gender equality for granted. I also felt welcomed, although I knew only Joan, by the clear rejection of elitism expressed at that meeting, the concern for women less established in the field, for those far removed from the professions, and for women in their other roles.

My other image is a slightly earlier one: Joan commuting through the snows of Michigan and northern Indiana to her first faculty position at Notre Dame. How did she arrive from Grand Haven, Michigan, the complete scholar? Joan's biography makes it clear that life as well as education prepared the way for what appeared from the outside to be instant achievement.

Joan produced three books within half a dozen years of taking her first full-time position: *Income and Ideology: An Analysis of*



Joan Huber

the American Political Formula (Huber and William Form, 1973); *Marxist Theory and Indian Communism* (Charles Loomis and Huber, 1970); and *The Sociology of American Poverty: A Text-Reader* (Huber and Paul Chalfant, 1974). She also offered one of the first American university courses on poverty, still taught at Notre Dame almost twenty years later.

In scholarship, as in the real world, Joan has paid keen attention to disadvantage; her primary interests have been stratification and political sociology. Her characteristic approach to stratification is to cast empirical data into a broad histor-

ical and theoretical framework ("I fell in love with history in the sixth grade"). *Income and Ideology* uses national sample data to reveal the containment of working class dissatisfaction through ideological justifications of inequality based on American individualism.

As the women's movement developed, Joan's sociological attention turned to gender stratification. She edited a special issue of *AJS* which became *Changing Women in a Changing Society*, one of the earliest sociological contributions to the Second Wave of feminism. In addition to articles on the women's movement and the ERA, sex bias in workplace evaluation, and reviews of research on women and sex stratification, she and Glenna Spitze undertook a major theoretical and empirical study of *Sex Stratification* (1982). In 1985 Joan received the ASA Jessie Bernard Award, given biennially "in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society."

In *Sex Stratification* Huber and Spitze use survey data to test a metatheory of gender stratification. Grounded in an evolutionary theory of stratification which gives primacy to technological development, it proposes a macro theory of change in women's labor force partici-

pation (brought about by declining mortality and rising education coupled with labor market needs for service and clerical workers and reduced demand for children), which in turn predicts variation in sex role attitudes and behavior at the micro level.

It is evident from these particulars that Joan brings gender into the sociological mainstream. She connects change in gender roles to the historical shift from status to contract relations and to the economy. The division of household labor, a new variable in gender stratification after 1950, is analogous to the division of labor important in nineteenth century stratification theory. The women's movement, a search for equity arising out of the women's massive entry into the workforce, parallels the earlier labor movement, or "men's movement," which developed in response to the Industrial Revolution. Joan's women's movement is grounded in the material world, as are her explanations of other social phenomena such as depression. She has always looked to social structure rather than social psychology as the essential social fact.

Yet, Joan is as much the experiencing person as she is the structural sociologist, or rather, she is both at once. Much of her work reflects her dual citizenship, at home in the real world as well as that finite province of meaning, the sociological perspective. In "From Sugar and Spice to Professor," written for Rossi and Calderwood's *Academic Women on the Move* (1973), Joan reflected on her socialization, education, and early adult roles. Intended to enliven a collection of mostly quantitative articles (it does!), this piece tells three stories: first, her life history; second, an explanation of sex stratification in mid-century; and third, the story of how Joan works. In her sociological *modus operandi*, concrete life experience stimulates sociological analysis (praxis, thy name is Huber) while sociology and history offer a context for biography:

"I liked being a girl . . . Boys led a dull and colorless life, in brown corduroy knickers and grey sweaters, always hitting things . . . [But a] most impressive aspect of socialization is the capacity to sweep unpleasant facts about a girl's future under the rug. Girls are socialized with double-talk because no one has ever demonstrated the relationship of doing well in school to domestic service. Since housewives' activities are not inherently interesting, a lot of fast talking is required to convince little girls that they face a great future . . . The fact is that a married woman has little control over her own future because in industrial societies so much depends on her husband's occupational performance, while housewifery is essentially a semi-skilled blue collar occupation." The consequent income and status imbalance precludes an egalitarian marriage.

Joan's biography reveals that she, like so many American women at mid-century, experienced the contradiction between women's school achievement and their adult roles which generated the women's movement. Joan was born in Bluffton, Ohio in 1925. Her father was a PhD entomologist with the Agricultural Experiment Station in Wooster, but Joan's mother had gone back to Bluffton to be with her mother for the birth of twins. All four grandparents, descendants of Scots, German, and Swiss immigrants, had grown up on farms in the area.

"My mother's upward mobility was

Continued on next page

1989 Annual Meeting Theme: Macro/Micro Sociology

by Joan Huber, Ohio State University

Choosing a program theme for the annual meeting of a disciplinary association presents problems. A theme too narrow excludes much high quality work. A theme too broad scoops in everything, thereby focusing on nothing.

Examining old programs, both of the Association and the regional societies, leaves one with the impression that most planners risked the broad route. The themes coalesce into something like "Sociology: Problems, Prospects, and Priorities."

I can understand why presidents so often opted for this expansive approach. When I was president of the Midwest, I too chose an all-inclusive theme: Sociology. However, when the printed programs arrived, a bunch of words had popped up to the right of the colon. Someone, probably the printer, apparently felt that I had gone too far.

Heeding this lesson, I chose two themes for the 1989 meeting. Both are focused enough to dispense with words like priorities and perspectives to the right of the colon.

One theme is untraditional. It will appear in a plenary session and a number of program slots dedicated to a somber topic: the problem of AIDS and what sociologists are doing about it. There are many compelling reasons for featuring this topic so prominently but the main reason is the staggering estimate of the world-wide effects of the disease. Sociologists are increasingly working in this area.

Another theme, more traditional, will appear in a plenary and a number of thematic sessions. It focuses on the interrelationships of macro- and microlevel theories, variables, and concepts. The macro/micro relationship is a problem that in one way or another most of us confront daily in teaching and research. Yet there is little consensus as to its implications. Worse, although scholars agree on the definition of macrosociology, microsociology is so variously defined as to make the debate on the macro/micro relation less productive

than one would like. Two definitions of microsociology seem to predominate.

In one view microsociology includes only those studies based on first-hand observation of interaction. Accordingly, micro research methods are restricted to those of symbolic interaction, ethnomethodology, and phenomenology. Studies based on survey data collected from individuals are left implicitly in limbo, neither macro- nor microsociology.

Other scholars define microlevel research as including all studies in which the individual is the unit of analysis, whatever the research methods. This definition suggests questions as to how individual behaviors and attitudes relate to aggregate trends. Divorce is a good example. After 1960 the divorce rate rose although the individual-level factors thought to lead to divorce had changed little. But one cannot conclude that the increase in the divorce rate resulted from an increase in the proportion of spouses who disliked one another. What changed, instead, was one or more of the aggregate-level factors subsumed under "all else equal," such as the rate of women's labor force participation.

The two definitions of microsociology obviously give rise to quite different explanations of the macro/micro relationship. Both definitions will be evidenced in the thematic sessions, planned by a Program Committee that includes Michael Aiken, Jeffrey Alexander, Donna Eder, Glen Elder, John Hagan, Elizabeth Long, Victor Nee, Samuel Preston, Beth Schneider, and Wade Smith.

Thematic Sessions

- (1) From interaction to structure
- (2) From interpretation to structure
- (3) From exchange to structure
- (4) Action and structure in social theory
- (5) Action and structure in cultural studies
- (6) Micro/macro dilemmas in organizational analysis
- (7) Consequences of aging societies for individuals
- (8) Age, crime, and the life course
- (9) Family responses to macroeco-

nomie change

(10) Class consciousness effects on collective action

(11) Losing a generation of children

(12) Creating inequality within the schools

(13) Contextual effects on demographic processes

(14) Structural effects on career mobility

(15) Structural effects on women's work

There will be six special sessions. They cover topics too important to exclude but which do not readily fit the major themes.

Special Sessions

(1) Social change across the Asian rim: Women's roles

(2) Comparative stratification research in Canada

(3) Ethnicity in Canada

(4) The new immigration

(5) Social change in Mexico

(6) Crisis in the farm belt

There will be 13 didactic seminars, a popular feature of past meetings.

Didactic Seminars

- (1) Introduction to multi-state processes
- (2) Methods of conversational analysis
- (3) Measures of economic wellbeing
- (4) Cultural interpretation
- (5) New class theory
- (6) Measuring inequality and segregation
- (7) Methods of social network analysis
- (8) Computer analysis of qualitative data
- (9) Study kinship
- (10) The revival of German sociological theory
- (11) Analyzing social interactive processes
- (12) Conflict resolution
- (13) Measuring religious values

As the above array of topics indicates, focusing on the macro/micro relations leaves much latitude to encompass broad interests. Having plenty of room is important. Scientific growth cannot be imposed from the top. A discipline can take direction only from the people actually doing the work. □

Joan Huber, from page 3

furthered when her parents moved into Bluffton . . . She was a quick student and benefitted from a high school situated in a college town. Also a farm child, Joan's father boarded in town for high school, then went onto college. "The money to send him to high school came from the presence of about ten oil wells on the farm—my ancestors had foresightedly bought a quarter section lying over the Lima oil field. As oil fields go, it was not very good, but it provided just enough extra fat to make college a realistic aspiration for my father."

Joan too benefited from a high school made challenging by proximity to a liberal arts college. She was captain of the debate team and editor of the school paper. As a sophomore she placed first in the state world history exam, "owing to having a really brilliant teacher supply me with the right books and to having acquired a bad case of flu three weeks before the exam so that I had plenty of time to study."

Several contingencies led to the choice of German as a college major. Joan had studied German rather than French in high school because "my twin sister refused to take German . . . I therefore had no choice. Being in different classes meant more to me than it did to her." When she arrived at Penn State as an undergraduate, the history department refused to let her take exams for advanced placement in history ("You might flunk," the department chair assured me in kindly fashion"); the German department was more accommodating. "I majored in German, thinking that it might help one understand why the Nazis behaved as they did." Nevertheless, her future as a sociologist was foreshadowed when Joan not only took introductory sociology from George Simpson, but babysat for the family.

Joan completed her undergraduate education in two years, graduating in 1945. With evident academic talent, she was admitted to graduate work at Radcliffe, "but the man I was engaged to persuaded me not to go." Married at twenty, Joan was hired as an instructor in the Penn State German department when returning GIs poured into the university, "learning in the process that I did not want to spend the rest of my life teaching the German subjunctive. It changes, but not so fast that you notice it in your own lifetime." (Joan later used her German to translate Paul Honigheim's *On Max Weber*, 1968).

Another year of employment as a "gal Friday" in New York, and Joan, by now the mother of two, became a full-time housewife (and volunteer) until she returned to school in the early sixties. Social science must have been presented along with the strained peaches, because both children earned PhDs in sociology: Nancy Rytina from Duke University and Steve Rytina from Michigan.

In addition to offering an existential grasp of categorical disadvantage, the everyday life of the household provided Joan with a handy set of metaphors. Bill D'Antonio notes her comparison of the occasional disastrous meeting to mopping up children's messes. Such comparisons characterize her academic writing as well: "If she flutes the mushrooms to make *boeuf bourguignon*, her status is higher than if she peels carrots to make beef stew, but the job operations are about the same." A homely observation: a sharp critique of the literature on alienation and anomie which had ignored sex stratification. A vivid account of her summer waitress job in which almost a paragraph is devoted to scrunched roaches shifts quickly to the conceptual point: "The job also taught me that women who serve food to strangers undergo symbolic degradation."

It is this fusion of everyday life and sociological perspective which most characterizes Joan. In turn, she is critical of those who "find it hard to apply their sociological insights to concrete problems," leading them to overlook "the alienating effect of an endless stream of dirty diapers." Joan has always sought to "flesh out this analysis with an account of real people."

As she moved from graduate student to professor in 1967, Joan's talent was already apparent. Bill Form described her then as "the brightest student I ever had." Her professional competence was inspiring, so also was the motivation which enabled her to commute one hundred miles to work, and this after 100,000 miles of driving—"way the hell across the state," as one faculty member put it—to Western Michigan for a Master's degree (1963) and Michigan State for a PhD (1967). It was certainly a statement about the worth of sociology. Joan had considered other options, retaining a love for history and possessing a deep interest in philosophy. However, "its labor market combined with my sex made it hopeless as an occupation. Sociology seemed to combine everything I liked best." It is an open-minded sociology, for consistent with her broad intellectual background, Joan argues (in "Comparative Poverty Programs in Industrialized Countries," 1978) the necessity of an interdisciplinary approach to interstitial problems, those located at the boundaries of economics, history, sociology, and political science.

Teaching at Notre Dame, Joan combined intensity and thoroughness with an informal manner, and "you learned more than you ever realized until later." She was personally encouraging to students, offering a confidence in our capacities which was very important to me as a returning student. In 1971 Joan moved to the University of Illinois together with Bill Form; they had married. Bill and Joan collaborated on *Income and Ideology*, and Bill's name appears regularly on the list of readers who have provided valuable criticism but are not held liable. Joan remained at Illinois through 1983, serving as department head and as Director of the Women's Studies program. She, as always, took great interest in graduate students and their education, and was also extremely well-liked as a teacher of massive sections of introductory sociology. She was a helpful colleague, often returning manuscripts with comments in forty-eight hours—"she can keep a lot of balls in the air"—all this with the proverbial unassuming manner.

Joan is presently Dean, College of Social and Behavioral Science, the Ohio State University, and Coordinating Dean for the Colleges of Arts and Sciences. She has served on the editorial boards of fourteen journals and annual reviews and on the NSF Sociology program review panel. She has held numerous offices in professional organizations, including the presidencies of Sociologists for Women in Society and the Midwest Sociological Society, the Vice Presidency of ASA and ASA Council.

In recent years Joan's work in gender stratification has led to a more thorough study of family, but in social structural, not social psychological terms. "The study of personality and sexual adjustment may provide useful information for therapists, but it cannot explain long-term shifts in marriage patterns." She has authored a review of "Family Sociology" for the forthcoming *Handbook of Sociology*, as well as articles on fertility, divorce, housework, and depression and family roles (often working with Glenna Spitze and with Catherine Ross and John Mirowsky).

Joan's intellectual interest in stratifica-

tion penetrates theory and method as well as substantive areas of sociology. Her epistemological critique (1973) of symbolic interactionism attends to the power implications of theory-building strategies. As a political person, she has been especially attentive to stratification, working to eliminate categorical disadvantage within the profession. To that end she has been willing to accept organizational leadership, not only to expand opportunity for women, but also as chair of the ASA Task Force on Discrimination against Homosexuals. Nationally recognized as a feminist leader, her views were featured in *U.S. News and World Report* in 1976. She has striven to put objective review standards in place to minimize informal discrimination against women and other minorities.

Joan approaches administration with dedication—"any institution which can get Joan to administer it has gotten a gold star"—and also with zest, the only person I know who seems to find administration to be fun! Last year she supplied *Footnotes* with some pithy advice to faculty: attend to university politics and remember that "teaching has more pitfalls than it used to have, owing partly, perhaps, to the change in the ratio of lawyers to professors."

Professor, dean, incoming ASA President, Joan manages to remain a quite original person. "Open," "refreshingly frank," "feisty," "colorful," and "spicy" are terms that only begin to describe Joan's personality. Sociological theory and praxis are

always tempered by her considerable common sense. "Direct evaluation of the situation," "earthy," "natural," and "down-to-earth" are terms I heard as I talked with colleagues and friends. Joan has always seemed unusual to me in the pronounced way in which her personality infuses her professional work and relationships, yet in no way threatens accomplishment or professional judgment as they are often presumed to do. Another way of stating this dual approach—passion and reasonableness; concern and competence—is Andy Weigert's comment that she "merges a concern for equity with a rigorous approach to large scale research." "Bright," "trenchant," "model of professionalism," "coin of the realm," and "pioneer of our discipline" were terms I also heard. Joan's engagement with others can be very personal, but she remains a person of reasoned judgment and high standards.

The quality of saying what she thinks, and quite wittily, her directness and common sense infuse Joan's academic writing, organizational leadership, conversation, and her personal life. Friends find her to have "the rare quality of being a good talker and a good listener." That phrase might also serve as a down-to-earth description of a good sociologist. ASA will be much enriched by Joan Huber's special brand of intellectual insight and common sense. □

Brooks Leads Teaching Services Program

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

Brooks has been an active volunteer in the ASA Teaching Services Program for over a decade. He was the first incumbent in an exciting position created at the University of Kentucky in 1976. The department of sociology wanted to improve its advising and instruction to undergraduates. To institutionalize and support such efforts, they created a "special title" faculty position as Director of Undergraduate Studies, with a separate contract of expectations and evaluation. Brooks developed that position, was granted tenure, and left the position as a full professor. In 1985, the department of sociology at the University of Kentucky won the ASA Award for Outstanding Contributions to Teaching for this innovative and successful program. (See the October 1987 issue of *Teaching Sociology* for a complete description of their program.)

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

Fort Worth has personal appeal for Mike and his family. He grew up and attended high school there and his parents still live in that community. You can spot Mike wearing cowboy boots and



J. Michael Brooks

talking in a slow cadence with a southern twang.

As Field Coordinator, Brooks plans to continue some of the more popular workshops, such as those emphasizing computer assisted instruction. He stresses that he is open to ideas for workshop topics that have not been offered but strike a chord for a core group of sociology teachers. The Field Coordinator position will allow him to keep a tie with sociology even as he moves into general advising. He hopes to continue his own writing in curriculum development and advising.

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

Every ASA member will receive a copy of the 1988-89 workshop schedule and information on the visitation program after sending in his/her 1989 dues. Other information will appear in *Footnotes*. But go directly to the source and contact the new Field Coordinator directly: J. Michael Brooks, Academic Services Center, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129. □

Awards, from page 1

was not, however, a doctoral thesis and Homans is one of only two ASA presidents since World War II to enjoy the maverick status of not holding the PhD.

Homans served in the U.S. Navy during World War II; he commanded his own ship. Returning to Harvard after the war, he spent his academic career there, first in the Department of Social Relations then, after its breakup, in the newly created Department of Sociology.

By the 1950s, Homans increasingly was gaining recognition as a theorist, beginning with his celebrated *The Human Group* (1956), then *Social Behavior: Its Elementary Forms* (1961) and *The Nature of Social Science* (1967), and continuing with articles and essays *Sentiments & Activities: Essays in Social Science* (1961); *Certainties and Doubts: Collected Papers, 1962-1985* (1987).

Aldous noted that Homans explicitly defined social theory in *The Nature of Social Science* and drew from behavioral psychology for propositions in his system of explanation. Moreover, Homans insisted that most theoretical work in the discipline basically was derived from individualistic and psychological sociologies. Further, Aldous continued, Homans has remained very interested in showing how social structures grow out of the interactions of individuals. He has applied his general propositions to small groups to explain the development of differential behavior of persons in different positions, "status systems, conformity to norms and distributive justice—or the lack of it" (Homans, 1984:333).

Homans has been generous in recognizing other theorists and researchers, from Aristotle to the present, whose concepts, findings, and laws he has borrowed. These have served him well in his theoretical work; he also has benefited them. He has often pointed out their overlooked implications, showing how findings can be explained in light of his theory. And the felicity of his own writing does cast a luster on them not always present in their original form, Aldous noted.

Aldous concluded her remarks on George C. Homans in his own words: "Our field ought to be expanding, not contracting, and it should be open, as any great science must be, to all kinds of ideas and research that may have something to add to knowledge, not only of our own field but of the behavior of all humankind" (1986:xxix).

Distinguishing Career for the Practice of Sociology

Paul C. Glick, Adjunct Professor at Arizona State University, received the 1988 award for a distinguished career for the practice of sociology. This honor recognizes (1) a sociologist whose work has contributed to a general understanding of sociological concepts and practices, as well as to the discipline; (2) individuals who have been models in bridging the practical needs of a business or government agency with the goals of the discipline; and (3) a lifetime of scientific work that has stimulated scholarly research by others while helping to advance general human welfare. Larry Suter, US Office of Education, made the presentation on behalf of the committee.

In presenting the award, Suter indicated that Glick had spent a lifetime converting his personal interest into widely read publications on the family. For forty-four years at the Bureau of the Census, Glick transformed census bureau statistics on marriage and divorce into readable stories. His publications and research provided a basic measure of family formation that formed

the foundation for theory and research carried out by others; it brought to the attention of the general public the reality of the stability of the American family in the face of extensive social change.

Paul Glick began his academic career studying at the University of Wisconsin from 1933 to 1937 with, among others, Samuel Stouffer. During the war in 1944, Glick worked with Stouffer, Arnold Rose, and others on the monumental *The American Soldier* studies. Returning to the Bureau of the Census, Glick has often refined the statistical innovations of others as well as introducing his own.

Glick's sociological contributions, both theoretically and methodologically, center on the American family. While his ideas regarding the family contributed to theories regarding family formation, its permanence, and persistence as a social institution, they were stimulated by firsthand knowledge of statistical trends and his own intense personal interest in the subject. Glick's earliest ASR publication was in 1941; his most recent was in 1987. Within this span of forty-six years, countless intervening publications address important and timely issues on marriage, divorce, remarriage, and child-rearing.

His publications on trends in family formation in the United States have come to be widely cited, both by researchers within the discipline and by the popular press, considered as he rightly is a major authoritative source on evidence regarding the current condition of the American family and its future.

Glick's work, in short, addresses issues of general public concern while sustaining the highest professional standards.

Glick not only used census statistics to describe the family, but also developed the typology of the family that has become the standard tool to summarize census data collection. He used sociological concepts to develop categories of family types, a contribution standing the test of time and utility in describing American life for better than forty years.

Suter summarized Paul Glick's professional life as a model for others who would choose a professional life in sociology outside the groves of academe.

Distinguished Contribution to Teaching

The annual Distinguished Contribution to Teaching award was jointly shared by Sharon McPherron, Florissant Valley Community College, and Charles A. Goldsmid, Claremont, California. Hans O. Mauksch, University of Georgia, presented the award.

Mauksch noted the crucial role of both McPherron and Goldsmid in developing resources that would be widely shared by sociologists and others dedicated to the craft of teaching. Beginning in the 1970s, both individuals helped organize countless task groups, conferences, workshops and special working committees. Their energy, good will, and intellectual focus helped weld a group of interested though disparate teachers into a coherent network of collaborating colleagues. Goldsmid and McPherron played indispensable roles in establishing a new level of institutional commitment for undergraduate teaching in the ASA.

Sharon McPherron demonstrated outstanding and crucial leadership in the development and implementation of of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. From the inception of the proposal to the last days of project activities, the effectiveness of the program, funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education, was a direct function of her com-

mitment, effort, and organizational ability. She chaired Task Group A, a group of small working teams, devoted to exploration and improvement of the sociology curriculum. To coordinate these task groups working in all regions of the country for three years posed an unusual challenge to McPherron's diligence, diplomacy, and determination. These groups had a variety of assignments; all were issues critical to undergraduate teaching and ranged from the exploration of core concepts in sociology to questions of substance and pedagogy relevant to the first course in the discipline.

Under her leadership, numerous papers were published, mostly in *Teaching Sociology*. A special issue of this journal was devoted entirely to the undergraduate sociology curriculum with McPherron as the special editor. She was both a leader and a role model who demonstrated the feasibility of a scholarly approach to issues of undergraduate teaching. One of her achievements is the association between her successes and her identification with community colleges; this challenged the negative stereotypes that hampered the unity of undergraduate teaching approaches. McPherron served as one of the early chairs of the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education, traveled to numerous campuses as a special consultant on curriculum, authored chapters for textbooks, and chaired numerous sessions at regional and national meetings.

With regard to Charles (Chic) Goldsmid, Mauksch noted his complementary role on the ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. While McPherron concentrated on curriculum, Chic demonstrated his leadership and creativity in fostering and facilitating an improvement in the teaching role and in teaching competence. Goldsmid was responsible for launching several significant projects, including a successful application for additional grant support from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. Goldsmid developed and trained the first generation of sociologists who conducted workshops on teaching; over 2,000 sociologists have been reached through his pioneering efforts. He established the ASA Teaching Resources Center, a clearinghouse for materials on teaching sociology. One of his most successful innovations were the syllabi sets which have been sold to thousands of sociology teachers. Goldsmid also helped to establish the Teaching Resources Group (TRG) and trained numerous sociologists in the skill of consultation.

The significance of the programs which Goldsmid was instrumental in launching is evidenced by the continuing visibility of these activities nearly ten years after all funding has ceased. Today, these programs—such as the ASA Teaching Resources Center or the Teaching Workshops—are integral parts of the Association's program and continue to flourish at a level that could not be anticipated when they were initiated by Task Group B under Charles Goldsmid's tutelage. He has been a frequent contributor to *Teaching Sociology* and co-authored (with Everett Wilson) the most important text yet written on the craft of teaching our discipline, *Passing On Sociology*.

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship

This year's award went to Michael Mann, University of California-Los Angeles, for his book, *The Sources of Social Power*. Charles R. Tittle, Washington State University, in making the award for the committee, noted that the recipient may offer a lectureship known as the Sorokin

Lecture; regional and state sociological associations and societies may apply to ASA to receive the lecture, at ASA expense.

In making the award, Tittle summarized the book as one presenting a breath-taking overview of the history of public power, particularly in Europe and the Middle East. He noted further that, although only the first of three volumes, this book stands on its own, suggesting as it does that we need to understand patterns of power rather than societies per se, a proposition amply demonstrated throughout the volume. By analyzing ideological, economic, and political systems, Mann shows how and why power is multi-stranded, thereby posing a fundamental challenge to the very idea of society. Tittle continued that not since Sorokin, by whose name the award was known for a decade until changed by action of Council in 1979, has a sociologist been so audacious in scope, so ambitious in objective, and so provocative in challenge. The committee was united in applauding Mann's effort and achievement, believing that this work must be confronted by the sociological community.

In speaking for the committee, Tittle observed that more than one hundred and twenty publications, mostly books, were considered. This number was narrowed to ten finalists. In addition to Mann's book, the committee wished to single out for special recognition Karen Fields (Brandeis) for her volume, *Ritual and Rebellion in Colonial Central Africa*. The committee felt this work deserved recognition because it is a specialized case study of unusual merit which might escape the attention of the sociological community because of its title. The committee acknowledged the book's significance for the sociology of religion, political sociology, and colonialism.

Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award

Doris Y. Wilkinson, University of Kentucky and 1987-88 president of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, was the recipient of the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier award. This biennial award, created in 1971, honors the intellectual tradition and contributions of W.E.B. Dubois, Charles S. Johnson (ASA vice president in 1937) and E. Franklin Frazier (38th president of ASA, in 1948). The award is given to a sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching, and service to the community and profession or to an institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in this tradition.

In presenting this year's award to Wilkinson, committee chair Ronald Taylor, University of Connecticut, noted her extraordinary accomplishments in scholarship, teaching, and professional service. The following tribute is from Taylor's comments at the awards ceremony.

True to the scholarly tradition of the three Black scholars for whom the award was established, Wilkinson's work has focused consistently on the Black experience in American society in all its institutional spheres. Her efforts have sought to unravel the dynamics of intergroup behavior, conflict resolution, and various manifestations of prejudice and discrimination. From her early work on the politics of race relations, social movements, and the socialization of Black children, including such articles as "Status Differences and the Black Hate State" (1968); "Tactics of Protest as Media: The Case of the Black Revolution" (1970); "Racial Socialization Through Children's Toys" (1974), to her more recent research on family and health in the Afro-American experience, including "Transforming National Health Policy: The

Sections Bestow Awards at ASA Annual Meeting

Aging

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

"Matilda White Riley's contribution to the study of age and aging has spanned almost fifty years. Her monumental three-volume *Aging and Society* is a landmark in the field of aging and in modern sociology. Even before this influential work was published, she was pursuing topics related to the life course: the impact of mass media on young children, socialization of adolescents, adolescent values, and contraceptive behavior of adults. Since publication of *Aging and Society* her publications include papers on the treatment of cancer in the elderly, the postponement of disability, health behavior of older people, the impact of changes in life expectancy on the family. In 1988 alone she has authored or edited eight publications including her two-volume *Social Change and the Life Course*.



Matilda White Riley

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

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

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

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

Anne Foner, Rutgers University

Collective Behavior and Social Movements

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



John Lofland

John Lofland's *Protest: Studies of Collective Behavior and Social Movements* draws together and extends the results of two decades of his research on a diverse array of substantive and theoretical issues in the study of collective action. The work spans and builds upon the creative tension between the analysis of more spontaneous forms of collective behavior and the analysis of more structured forms of concerted social action. Ranging from the now classic accounts of personal identity transformation to thick descriptions of "doing social action" in a variety of circumstances, Lofland's efforts have both shaped and intersected with some of the most lively debates about how to best understand collective action. How larger social contexts shape the formation of collective grievances, personal conversion to activism, the empirical range of organized forms of contention and the strategy and tactics of social conflict are the broad categories which define Lofland's impressive research agenda. The vision, diversity and successfully insistent drive to integrate the empirical and theoretical, mark John Lofland's scholarship as notable and unique.

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

John D. McCarthy, Catholic University

Community and Urban Sociology

The Robert E. Park Award of the Section on Community and Urban Sociology of the American Sociological Association honors a distinguished book-length research effort, published in the last two years, that reports the results of a single scholarly effort in community or urban sociology.

The Award Committee selected two volumes to receive The 1987-88 Robert E. Park Award: *Fisher Folk, Two Communities on Chesapeake Bay* by Carolyn Ellis (University of South Florida), published by University Press of Kentucky in 1986, and *Urban Fortunes, the Political Economy of*

Place, by John Logan (SUNY-Albany) and Harvey Molotch (University of California Santa Barbara), published by University of California Press in 1987.



Carolyn Ellis

Fisher Folk by Carolyn Ellis is an outstanding ethnography that skillfully blends interpretative accounts with detailed and well documented observations of two relatively isolated coastal communities. Ellis provides the reader with an up-close view of the family-centered individualists in Fishneck and contrasts their social organization with that of the church-dominated, upwardly striving Crab Reefers.

Fisher Folk poses one of the most significant problematics in our field, the degree to which environment, mode of production, social history, and human will interact to produce outcomes. However, Ellis does not let her observations of modern changes in technology and their impact on the two communities blind her to how social relationships and processes modify the ways in which communities respond to such changes. She has selected the two communities with care. They illustrate how communities can be organized in terms of both kinship/ethnicity and institutional membership. The volume makes subtle use of what we know about human behavior in communities, but takes us a step farther by reminding us how complex reality is.

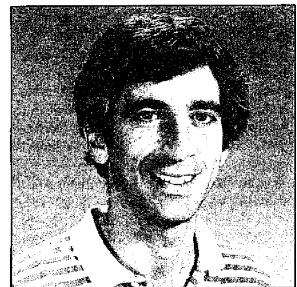
Fisher Folk is directly within the Chicago School of community ethnography founded by Robert Park. It takes sociological theory seriously by using, rather than evoking, theoretical insights. The comparative and historical dimensions of the work enlarge our understanding of community structure and process.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

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

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



John Logan



Harvey Molotch

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

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

Kirsten Gronbjerg, Chair, Loyola University-Chicago; Janet Abu-Lughod, New School for Social Research; William Michelson, University of Toronto; Melvin Oliver, ICL; Christine Wright-Isak, BBDO, NY

Comparative-Historical Section

At the recent ASA meeting, Pamela Barnhouse Walters and Philip J. O'Connell received the section's "Best Recent Article" Award. The Award Committee felt that their paper, "The Family Economy, Work, and Educational Participation in the United States, 1890-1940," published last year in *American Journal of Sociology*, exhibited outstanding scholarship, insightfully addressing important theoretical issues with sophisticated methods, making an enduring and far reaching contribution to the field and providing a splendid example of one mode of comparative and historical research.

Honorable Mention awards were presented to Carlos A. Forment for "Political Practice and the Formation of an Ethnic Enclave: The Cuban American Case, 1959-1979," Michelle Lamont for "How to Become a Dominant French Philosopher: The Case of Jacques Derrida," Philip McMichael for "Reformulating Comparativism From a Non-positivist World-Historical Perspective: A Fourth

Continued on next page

Section Awards, *continued*

Research Strategy in Historical Sociology," and William G. Staples for "Technology, Control and the Social Organization of Work at a British Hardware Firm, 1971-1891."

The competition included many excellent articles, confirming that comparative and historical sociology is indeed vibrant and vigorous. The Award Committee was Jon Miller, Sonia Rose, William Roy (chair), and William Sewell, Jr.

William G. Roy, *University of California-Los Angeles*

Crime, Law, and Deviance

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

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

Malcolm W. Klein, *University of Southern California*

Environment and Technology

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



Adeline Levine

Adeline Levine was cited for her influential book, *Love Canal: Science, Politics and People*, which has been widely acclaimed. In addition to the recognition from Dr. Levine's colleagues in the Section on Environment and Technology, the book has received attention in fields as diverse as Community Studies, the Sociology of Science, and the Sociology of Medicine—not to mention other disciplines, such as law, public policy, and even epidemiology. *Love Canal* quickly became an extremely important book in the areas of technological risk and the social consequences of technological change, both of which have become major emphases of the of the Section on Environment and Technology over the past several years.

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

William Freudenburg, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Family

The William Goode Book Award was established in the mid-1980s to honor distinguished contributions to research and scholarship on the family. This year the Family Section is privileged to announce co-winners of the Goode Award: *Adolescent Mothers in Later Life* (Cambridge University Press, 1987), authored by Frank Furstenberg, J. Brooks-Gunn, and S. Philip Morgan; and *The Divorce Revolution* (The Free Press, 1985), authored by Leonore Weitzman. At a time when social scientists are prodded into making their work more relevant to human concerns and society, these two books share a much deserved spotlight for their achievements in helping us understand the human consequences and policy implications of two problematic family events—births out of wedlock in adolescence and divorce. It is also very fitting to note at this time that William Goode conducted pioneering studies of these events in the 1940s and 1950s.

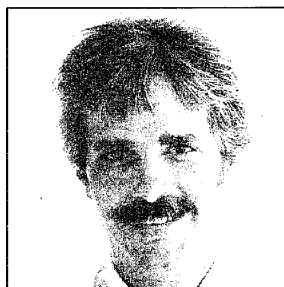


Frank Furstenberg, Jr.

Rarely do social scientists return to the scenes of their past studies. But Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr., and his co-authors [J. Brooks-Gunn and S. Philip Morgan have done just that, with surprising results. In 1984, they reinterviewed 300 women in Baltimore who had been the subjects, seventeen years earlier, of Furstenberg's study of teenage mothers, *Unplanned Parenthood*. Their new research shows substantial diversity in the lives of these adolescent mothers in later life. Two-thirds were employed and two-thirds had not received public assistance in the previous five years. The authors identify



J. Brooks-Gunn



S. Philip Morgan

the paths that most successfully brought these women out of poverty, among them, staying in school, restricting further childbearing, and becoming and remaining married. Their balanced account demonstrates that early childbearing diminishes the chances of an economically secure later life but does not doom all teenage mothers to lives of dependency. Their findings on constancy and change in the lives of adolescent mothers have important implications for the sociology of the life course. And their tracing of routes out of poverty has important implications for social welfare policy.



Leonore Weitzman

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

Medical Sociology

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



Virginia Olesen

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

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

Gary Albrecht, *University of Illinois-Chicago*

Note: The Section on Theoretical Sociology did not present an award this year. Nominations for next year's theory prize should be addressed to: Samuel Kaplan, Department of Sociology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.

The Section on Methodology did not present an award this year.

Additional Section awards will be announced in the November *Footnotes*. □

Index Now on Disk

The ASA now has the *Cumulative Index of Sociology Journals, 1971-85*, available on disk.

The *Index* is on a set of ten 5" floppy disks, 360K, ASCII format, DOS 2.10. Both author and subject indexes are included.

The set of disks is available for \$70 to ASA members, \$100 to non-members; prepayment is required. Upon request, the ASA will send one disk for readability. (The disk must be returned after examination.)

To order or request a sample disk, contact: Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410. □

Correction

The authors of the obituary of Maurice Jackson (August 1988) should have been listed as James L. Wood, Will C. Kennedy, and Thomas L. Gillette, all of San Diego State University. Professor Wood's name was listed incorrectly; Professor Kennedy and Gillette were inadvertently omitted. □

Report, from page 2

increasingly diverse discipline and its membership is open to anyone interested in sociology. Moreover, all of us academics teach for a living and a majority of ASA members come from 2 and 4 year colleges. As a result, there is much room for active people in non-research activities, and I hope the Task Force is able to put its fingers on the processes by which we can spread the organizational work force further in the future, creating a larger and wider network of researchers, teachers, practitioners and others to get the jobs done.

One of Council's own governance problems is that it is so busy dealing with issues of the moment, petty and large, that it never has time for long-range policy-thinking. Then Vice President Mayer Zald suggested the idea that we set aside one or two evenings of Council meetings during the year which would be limited solely to concerns about the future. Two such meetings have now been held (a third giving way to resolving a brief budget crisis) and president Joan Huber has already scheduled a third. The second, held in January 1988, produced an extremely fruitful discussion of sections and their long-term roles both in ASA and in the discipline. Some of what I said and learned at that meeting appeared in my presidential address. Furthermore, Council approved the establishment of yet another Ad Hoc committee, which is chaired by Randall Collins. I have asked Collins and his colleagues to look at relevant data from sociology and other social sciences to develop some scenarios about what the increasing number of sections, and the rapid growth of membership in sections, will mean for ASA and sociology in the coming decade. The report of that committee should enable one of my successors and Council to decide what if anything should be done to assure the vitality of ASA AND the sections—and to prevent the emergence of a discipline that is so balkanized into separate specialties that ASA could be in danger of splitting apart, a fate currently being faced by the American Psychological Association.

The same committee will examine a closely related issue: the likely relationships of a still predominantly academic organization and discipline to the growing number of practitioners. ASA wants them to stay inside the organization and to continue to identify as sociologists. So do I! Having once worked as a practicing sociologist/social planner, I know that academics and practitioners need each other. Practitioners see the innards of society from a very different angle than academics, which means they have much to teach us academics both with respect to research and theory. Conversely, practitioners depend on the less hurried and more detached research and theorizing of academics to obtain new ideas, perspectives and findings for their own work. The two types of sociologists have their differences of interest, but we are also held together by common or symbiotic concerns and we must find ways of living together productively.

One of my own long-standing interests, to which I devoted much of the presidential address, is sociology's relations with journalists and others who disseminate our findings and ideas to the general public. I was fortunate to become President even as a very active Public Information committee, chaired by Ronald Milavsky, was already at work, and I functioned mostly as a supporter and kibitzer. The committee is now identifying and making contact with journalists from all over the country who report

on sociology regularly or intermittently. In addition, the committee has set up a Media Clearing House which, with the help of ASA Assistant Executive Officer Stephen Buff, is recruiting and training ASA members to transform academic journal articles into nontechnical pieces for use by the news media. About a dozen ASA members are already at work and I trust they and others who will join them in the future will be able to increase the amount of media coverage of our research. As I have said repeatedly, we can all help in the dissemination effort by cooperating with journalists when they call for sociological advice about and input for stories on which they are working.

Another strong personal concern of mine is increasing the respect—and funding—for ethnographic and other kinds of "qualitative" research. Thanks to the interest of Phyllis Moen, the new Director of NSF's Sociology Program, there is now some hope that NSF will be able to fund more qualitative proposals in the future. Given NSF's prestige, any changes in its practice should inspire other funding agencies, public and private, in the same direction.

One shortcoming of being an ASA officer is that time to go to annual meeting sessions is preempted by other obligations. However, I have been to many annual meetings over the past four decades, and have long wished that the program format could consist of more than our reading papers to and at each other. Council agreed with me and an Ad Hoc Committee on the Annual Sessions Format chaired by Nancy DiTomaso put together a report, which surveyed exhaustively the program formats and innovations of a large number of other organizations. I think this report and the committee, now chaired by Richard T. Campbell, will soon inspire the addition of new formats to the annual meetings, including some already being used by sections. The annual meetings can be made more lively, without, however, depriving participations of the chance to present papers or to obtain travel funds from their schools, firms and agencies. Still, I believe that we would all benefit, authors included, if fewer new papers as well as reshapes or minor updates of last year's papers were written solely to get people to the meetings. We need also to find other ways of further improving the overall quality of papers, and of submissions to our journals, which still have to reject too many papers on sheer grounds of quality.

One of the knottiest problems facing ASA and the discipline is how to help what I think of as sociology's own underclass: the still unemployed sociologists and the colleagues who are temporaries and part-timers. They must each in several colleges to earn a living, are not eligible for fringe benefits or tenure, and usually lack access to facilities for doing research or even writing grant proposals. They are in danger of becoming permanent victims of the dreadful job markets of the 1970s and early 1980s, and we have to make sure that they become neither a lost nor a forgotten cohort.

An Ad Hoc Committee chaired by Irwin Deutscher developed a number of excellent proposals to help this cohort. It was succeeded by another committee, chaired by Vice President Glen H. Elder Jr, to find data on the size of the cohort. This committee was promoted to the rank of Standing Committee at the August 1988 Council meetings, and once it has developed a rough estimate of the magnitude of the problem, I hope Coun-

cil can move quickly on the proposals of the Deutscher committee and others. I hope also that Council's efforts will generate interest, support and yet further initiatives from other quarters, especially those with more resources than ASA. Nevertheless, sociology departments can do more to improve economic rewards, working conditions and the social statuses of the part-timers and temporaries they must hire.⁵ As the discipline which studies social stratification, we need to pay far more attention to this and other forms of inequality in sociology to which I referred in the presidential address.

Surely the most unusual event of my presidency was the announcement by ASA member Shere Hite, on network television, that the president of the ASA has praised the methodology of the latest volume of the "Hite Report." I first heard about this matter from David Streitfeld of the *Washington Post* and denied energetically that I had said anything about the book, not even having seen it. (Actually, it turned out that Ms. Hite had been thinking of another sociologist, who had, however, never been an ASA president.) My denial was widely circulated, spreading news of ASA to sectors of American society it had never reached before, although as far as we can tell, without any consequences for the organization, good or bad. The press's interest in the book had at least one useful effect nonetheless, for several sociologists, including Arlie R. Hochschild and Janet Lever, were able to write about and emphasize the importance of proper research methods in articles appearing in national mass circulation magazines.

Finally, I ought to report on the annual meeting. Some fears that not many people would come to hot and humid Atlanta notwithstanding, the meeting attracted over 2700 registrants. Presidents are poor judges of their own meetings, since they spend most of their time in committee sessions and semi-ceremonial appearances. Indeed, I was unable to attend any sessions from beginning to end, other than the welcoming speech by Mayor Andrew Young which I chaired, and my own presidential address. I can say that the Program Committee helped me plan a very lively set of sessions around the theme "Sociology in America," with presentations not only from American and foreign sociologists but also economists, historians, anthropologists, and representatives from journalism, the humanities, the law and other fields.

I can also say that I received an immense number of very enthusiastic and highly gratifying comments both about the program and my presidential address. I was particularly pleased that the conception of the discipline's priorities and the kinds of sociological ideas which I favor appear to have far more support in ASA than I had imagined. As for the sociologists who could not come to Atlanta, they missed an intellectually and otherwise exciting five days, but some of the plenary, thematic, and special session papers will eventually appear in the presidential volume I must now edit, also entitled *Sociology in America*.

NOTES

¹Council also endorsed another spread-the-work idea when it voted to maintain the limit of two participations on annual meeting programs. Partly because of the competition for audiences at regular and section sessions, some organizers have wanted to increase the limit so that more "name" sociologists could be asked to

appear at their sessions. Such a change would, however, reduce presenting opportunities for lesser known sociologists and would also contribute to the growth of the "star" system in the discipline.

²Unfortunately, too high a proportion of ASA members say no when they are nominated for an office (other than the presidency) or an editorship, or when they are asked to participate in committee and related work.

³The Atlanta meeting also included a thematic session in which four journalists experienced in reporting on sociology, one publisher of non-academic books in the social sciences, and a sociologist discussed issues and problems of dissemination.

⁴The Deutscher committee was an outgrowth of the independent Caucus on Unemployment and Underemployment formed in 1983 under the leadership of Edna Bonacich, now the Vice President-Elect.

⁵ASA is in the process of distributing a pamphlet "Guidelines for Employment of Part-Time Faculty in Departments of Sociology," drawn up by COFRAT and approved by Council. These Guidelines are eminently sensible and I trust they will be implemented quickly in relevant departments. □

1989 Guide Listings

The listing forms for the 1989 *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology* will be mailed to all graduate departments of sociology by October 1. The forms are sent to the attention of the current chair and are due back at the ASA by October 31, 1988. If you chair your department and have not received your forms by October 10, please contact the ASA office. ASA members in graduate departments not listed in the 1988 edition of the *Guide* are asked to request the department chair to list in 1989. The more departments listed, the more valuable this resource becomes to faculty, students, and libraries. □

Coupon Listing

Included in the benefits package members will receive upon renewing their ASA membership is the 1989 Coupon Listing. This publication provides information and coupons for ordering journals, books, and software programs offering a special discount (at least 15% below regular individual rate) to ASA members. Orders should be sent directly to the publishers, not to the ASA.

Remember to check your benefits package for special discounts through the Coupon Listing!

Raffle Winners

Butler Jones, Cleveland State University, and Samuel Westmoreland, Kutztown University, each won a pair of roundtrip Eastern Airline tickets at the annual meeting's raffle. The raffle proceeds benefit the American Sociological Foundation (ASF), the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), and the Teaching Endowment Fund (TEF). Anyone making a donation of \$15 or more was eligible to win a set of tickets and could specify to which fund(s) their contribution would be made. The raffle netted \$1450, with \$332.34 going to ASF, \$944.33 to the MFP, and \$173.33 to the TEF. If you did not get a chance to contribute, your donations are welcome. Use the dues renewal notice as a convenient way to send in a contribution earmarked for one or more of these worthy endeavors. □

Awards, from page 5

Significance of the Stratification System" (1987) and (with M.B. Sussman) *Alternative Health Maintenance and Healing Systems for Families* (Haworth Press, 1987). Wilkinson's scholarship creatively blends social psychological and experiential dimensions with careful attention to social structure. Committed to the advancement of theory and research in sociology and in the study of race relations, Wilkinson has not avoided sensitive or unpopular topics, as revealed in such publications as "Coming of Age in A Racist Society" (1973; 1984); *Black Male/White Female: The Sociology of Interracial Dating and Marriage* (Schenkman, 1975); and *Social Structure and Assassination: The Sociology of Political Murder* (Schenkman, 1976). In her work at ASA as Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Woman, from 1977 to 1980, she blended analyses of the profession with her interests in race and gender, and evidenced in a series of articles in *Footnotes*: "Minorities in Sociology and the Other Behavioral Sciences" (1978); "Status of Women in Sociology, 1934-1977" (1979); and "Women, Racial and Ethnic Minority Sociologists" (1981). She combined her service commitment to the profession as a whole and to Blacks and women in particular with her desire to enlarge their participation by developing research Skills Institutes at Morgan State University and UCLA. These were designed specifically for minorities and women. Funded by the National Institute of Education, these research skills institutes are reported to have been one of the more successful ASA programs that addressed careers, minorities, and women.

As a scholar and teacher, Wilkinson always has combined activism with scholarly pursuits. Her abiding concern for the welfare of Black people and commitment to equal opportunities for all minorities germinated long before she

became a sociologist. Along with a relative, Wilkinson desegregated the University of Kentucky shortly after the 1954 Supreme Court decision and was the first Black resident of Lexington to graduate from the University of Kentucky as an undergraduate. As a student leader, she founded and served as President of the first club for Black women at UK, waged a battle to eliminate "Colored Notes" from the Lexington newspapers, and took an active role in the civil rights movement. As the first Afro-American woman appointed to a full-time faculty position at the University of Kentucky, Wilkinson served as a primary support link, advisor, mentor, and role model for large numbers of Black students. Over the years, her dedication and superb skills as a teacher have earned her numerous awards from her students at the institutions with which she has been affiliated, the most recent being the establishment of the Doris Y. Wilkinson Award for Leadership, at the University of Kentucky.

In her long and productive career as a sociologist, Wilkinson has been an active participant and leader in the affairs of her profession; she has compiled an impressive record of service contributions. Among the innumerable elective and appointive positions held in the profession, she includes Vice President of Sociologists for Women in Society (1974-75); President, District of Columbia Sociological Society; Vice President, Eastern Sociological Society (1983-84); and board members (1984-87) and Vice President (1984-85), Society for the Study of Social Problems; Executive Office and Budget Committee of ASA (1985-88); and Committee on Permanent Organization, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1986-87).

Wilkinson's sustained and exemplary contributions to the field of race relations, her commitment to research on

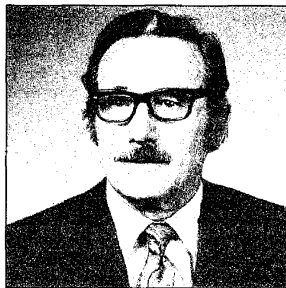
the Black community as a major focus of scientific inquiry, her record of leadership in fostering broader participation of Blacks and other minorities, as well as women of all races, and her distinguished service contribution to the profession, are the epitome of the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier tradition," Taylor concluded.

MFP Special Awards

The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), now in its fifteenth year of supporting students working toward the PhD, honored William H. Sewell, Sr., and the late Maurice Jackson, for their work to help establish the Program and their constant support over the years that has helped it become a highly successful ASA activity. Receiving the award on behalf of Jackson was his wife, Carla, whose attendance at the meetings was aided by the University of California-Riverside, where Jackson had been a faculty member.

Maurice Jackson, a member of what was the Black Caucus in the ASA and now the Association of Black Sociologists, largely was responsible for drafting the proposal to NMH that initially created and funded the MFP. On leave at ASA from UC-Riverside in 1972, Jackson was the Association's first Executive Specialist for Race and Minority Relations, a position created in response to concerns by the Black Caucus and other ASA members. Jackson became the MFP's first Director and, after returning to UC-Riverside, continued to serve in an advisory capacity to the MFP's various directors. He also was appointed by Council to the MFP Committee in 1975, the committee which is advisory to the MFP Director and is responsible for selecting each year's cohort of fellows. In addition to his major involvement historically with the MFP, Jackson also served on the Association's Committee on Committees in 1978-79 and the Committee on the Status of Racial & Ethnic Minorities in 1976.

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



William H. Sewell, Sr.

William H. Sewell, Sr. (University of Wisconsin) was honored for his long history of support for the MFP. Sewell, ASA's sixty-second president (1971), was in office when the initial thrust for a program within the Association was made by the Black Caucus and others. He was an early advocate on behalf of the initiative. And like Jackson, Sewell also served on the MFP Committee in 1975. In addition to the presidency, Sewell was ASA Vice President in 1962 and served on Council in 1956-58. In accepting his award, Sewell noted the impact MFP

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

Most recently, Sewell has been a member of the Task Force on the MFP, chaired by Charles V. Willie (Harvard), that has proposed a major addition to the Program (see March 1988 *Footnotes*). The Task Force has recommended, and Council has approved, the establishment of summer institutes at selected departments of sociology to enhance the recruitment, retention, and career attainments of minorities in the discipline. This new component is scheduled for 1990 at two sites, the universities of Wisconsin (Madison) and Delaware, and is designed for undergraduates. They will be pilot test for a three year period. Their funding is a joint effort by the host universities, the ASA, and foundations. If successful, the Association will seek federal funding for this component of the MFP. The goal is to rotate the summer institutes among departments of sociology, with regional sociological associations serving as co-sponsors. □

Upcoming: An Article on "Textbookgate"

by Ellen Berg

George Ritzer, the author of successful introductory and upper level texts as well as monographs, has written a jeremiad on textbook writing, publishing, and marketing which will be published in the October issue of *Teaching Sociology*.

This article is valuable to potential text book authors for the information it gives on sales figures and patterns, royalties, and the pressure to write standardized, "cookie cutter" texts. Ritzer writes about his own experience with the pressure to format introductory texts in an established way. While the immediate pressure comes from the publishers, Ritzer argues that it is the profession which demands cookie cutter texts and he makes some recommendations about teaching as well as publishing.

Focusing on publishing, Ritzer notes the unfairness of a system in which presses which make fortunes on elementary texts do not generally publish lower-yield upper-division texts, let alone monographs. Paradoxically, the work which garners most prestige within the university is least in demand by publishers.

Ritzer deplores a publishing industry in which most editors are unschooled in the areas in which they are publishing—and most proficient in marketing.

It is marketing practices which are at the heart of Ritzer's jeremiad. Speaking from personal experience as well as inquiry, Ritzer points to a number of unethical practices which threaten to bring on a "textbookgate." Principal among these is the practice of "bribes or kickbacks to instructors, or committees involved in group decisions, for adopting a publisher's book." Ritzer became interested in the theme of this article after learning that his introductory text, co-authored with Kenneth Kammeier and Norman Yetman, "recently won a large adoption on the basis, at least in part, of outbidding a competitor on the amount of money to be 'kicked back' to the department." Following a candid and detailed discussion of the forms kickbacks take, Ritzer offers a set of suggestions for reform. This is directed to all the actors involved: publishers, universities, and the discipline. □

ASF, from page 1

three years at both universities, after which they are expected to rotate to other departments of sociology."

In addition to the grant from the ASF, the institutes will receive support from the host universities for local faculty and administration. With these funding sources in hand, the Task Force is now prepared to seek larger and long-term support from foundations for students' travel, lodging, meals and miscellaneous expenses.

The Foundation Trustees stated that they were able to make this first grant now because the Endowment Campaign had reached the \$200,000 level, making it possible to make the grant from interest earnings, without touching the principal. President Rossi announced with pleasure that during the month of August the Foundation had received a check for \$50,000 from Fr. Andrew M. Greeley (his two year Challenge Grant having been met by the members), a check for \$4,000 from an anonymous donor, and several other checks ranging up to \$1,000 each. This brought the amount actually received in 1988 alone to almost \$90,000.

Speaking for the Trustees, Rossi expressed deep gratitude to the members of the Endowment Campaign Committee and its chair, Jay Demerath (University of Massachusetts). In three years, they have created a Foundation for the Association and raised \$200,000 in gifts and pledges. Heartened by the work of the Campaign Committee, and

by the fact that more than 900 members and friends of the Association have contributed so far to the Endowment, the Board expressed the hope that "with an extra hard push on everybody's part we might even attain a total of \$250,000 by the end of the year."

In support of this expression, and of its appreciation for the work of the Campaign Committee, three members of the Board immediately pledged \$1,000 each toward the goal of \$250,000 by December 31, 1988. A special final appeal will go out this fall to raise the additional \$50,000 needed in gifts and pledges to reach the \$250,000 goal.

The Trustees also announced that 1989 would mark a transition to the phase of development with the appointment of a Development Officer and a new committee to plan other strategies for adding to the good start represented by the sum to be reached by the end of December 1988. Rossi summed up the Board's feelings by saying "We are hopeful that news of our recent actions will inspire new contributions to the endowment fund, and perhaps even additional contributions from those who already have given or pledged to give. In sum, the Board is hoping that tangible evidence of a first seed-money grant may provide the stimulus to further giving by ASA members."

A full report on the Endowment Campaign will appear in a winter issue of *Footnotes*. □

Council Establishes Standing Committee on Employment

by Stephen A. Buff

Thanks to the work of two ad hoc committees, the ASA Council has established a permanent Committee on Employment to attempt to resolve problems of unemployment and underemployment in the profession. A new ad hoc committee was also formed to "prepare a plan of action toward developing a coherent research capacity for the ASA." Last January, Council accepted a wide-ranging report from the first Ad Hoc Committee on Unemployment and Underemployment in the Profession, composed of Irwin Deutscher, Chair, (University of Akron, Emeritus); Jan Fritz (National Cancer Institute), Martin Oppenheimer (Rutgers University), and Gregory D. Squires (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee). The Committee was originally charged "to advise Council on how best to address the concerns of the unemployed and underemployed sociologist." The committee worked throughout 1987, building on the prior efforts of the ASA Caucus on Underemployment and the Committee on Unemployment of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

The Deutscher Report recognizes problems of un/underemployment in the profession as public issues, not only as personal troubles. While employment statistics appear to suggest a gradual decline in the unemployment problem (see "Observing," April 1988 *Footnotes*, page 2), the problems of underemployment and part-time employment have grown in the last decade and seem to be more permanent features of the academic scene. Underemployment is characterized by extreme insecurity, lack of autonomy, heavy work-loads, the piecing together of part-time jobs, low compensation, lack of retirement, health or other benefits, and consequent stress and alienation. The underemployed also include those who occupy positions unrelated to their sociological education, knowledge and skills. Deutscher notes that even with an improving job market, it will take a concerted effort to absorb those sociologists who have suffered from over a decade of un/underemployment. The "lost generation" of experienced sociologists should be brought back into the profession now so they will be able to help fill academic positions expected to open as a result of retirement in the mid-nineties.

The Committee made the following general recommendations to Council:

A. *Cooperative Action.* Since the problems of un/underemployment are not amenable to solution simply by action of the ASA, Council should work with other groups and social science organizations who share the problem with the sociological profession. They should publicize the problem, its causes, and possible solutions and engage in supportive political activity with educational organizations and unions to improve the situation of full-time temporary and part-time faculty.

B. *Endorse "New Policies and Procedures Related to Placement of New Graduates, Departmental Recruiting, Hiring Guidelines, and Program Development."* Promote awareness among graduate departments that faculty have a responsibility to help all graduates find positions in academic or practice settings. Faculty (and students) should become aware of new opportunities in practice and academia. This could be accomplished through visiting lecturers, consultants, practitioner-academic exchanges, and workshops and courses on practice—in clinical and app-

lied sociology. "Departments should inform campus placement offices of the full range of sociologists' capabilities and seek their advice on opportunities in practice settings." Departments should also be reminded of continued discrimination in hiring, retention and promotion of women and minorities. Since the correlation between departmental prestige and the quality of graduates is less than perfect, great care should be taken in recruitment.

C. *Strengthen Approaches to Problems of Part-Time or Temporary Faculty.* The Deutscher Committee recommended going beyond the ASA "Guidelines for Employment of Part-Time Faculty" (See *Footnotes*, January 1988, page 7) in making pay, benefits, appointments and responsibilities proportional to those of full-time faculty.

D. *Improve Conditions for Independent Scholars.* Since un/underemployed sociologists represent relatively untapped intellectual resources of the profession, the ASA, sociology departments and institutions should find ways to a) foster

intellectual community through inviting their participation in scholarly forums and b) promote access to resources such as libraries, computers, and research support for the unaffiliated and underemployed.

The second Ad Hoc Committee was created in January 1988 after Council accepted the Deutscher report. Chaired by ASA Vice President, Glen H. Elder, Jr. (University of North Carolina), with Joan Burrelli (American Chemical Society), Donald J. Hernandez (Bureau of the Census), and Thomas A. Lyson (Cornell University), it was charged with gathering available data, considering additional data for proper oversight of the problem, and sorting out recommendations of the Deutscher Committee for consideration by Council.

The Elder Committee reviewed all known sources of relevant data on professional employment status including surveys from the National Science Foundation. These sources were judged to be limited or unsatisfactory to the questions posed. In view of these limita-

tions and given the lack of a coherent research capacity of the ASA on a wide range of questions, the motion to form an Ad Hoc Committee to develop a research capacity for the ASA was accepted. The Elder Committee suggests that an annual employment survey be developed, to be completed by all Department chairs, with questions on placement history of recent graduates, number of entering graduate students, and number of new positions, etc. Other immediate Executive Office actions (following Deutscher's recommendations) include articles in *Footnotes* to inform the membership about un/underemployment and mailing *Guidelines for Employment of Part-Time Faculty* to all Departmental Chairs. With the formation of these two new committees on employment and research, Council has established vehicles to both monitor and to consider the best means for dealing with complex and persistent problems of un/underemployment in the profession. □

POD Grant Deadlines, Winners Announced

The ASA Council Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline invites proposals for the next two rounds of its ASA/NSF Small Grant Program. The deadlines are November 16, 1988, and June 16, 1989. The program is a means of launching innovative projects, including conferences which allow scholars to meet with others about new developments in significant areas of research.

The guidelines for grant application are as follows:

Scope: Requests for funds must show relevance for some problem of importance to sociology as a discipline. The Subcommittee will rate more highly those applications which are on the "cutting edge" of the discipline, represent innovative activity, are of substantive importance, would be most helped by a small grant, would have difficulty being funded through traditional sources, foster networking among scholars, and foster the discipline of sociology as distinguished from the profession. The nature of the request may include but is not limited to the following: an exploratory study, a small conference, travel to consult with several widely dispersed specialists, a program of study at a major research center, and projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds. The grants are restricted to postdoctoral research. Preference will be given to applicants who have not previously received a Small Grant.

Funding: While the upper limit of each award normally will be \$2,500, the Subcommittee will entertain proposals of exceptional quality for somewhat higher amounts. These are small grants with no indirect costs involved; payment goes directly to the principal investigator. An accounting statement is to be submitted to the Executive Office at the end of the project and unspent funds returned to the ASA. Grant money may not be used for convention travel, or for honoraria.

Submissions: November 16 deadline: decisions announced in February; June 16 deadline: decisions announced in September. Submissions which are too late for one deadline will be carried over to the next review period only with written request by the applicant.

Format: Proposals should include the following: a text of no more than three single-spaced pages (with no appendices), a bibliography, and vita. Both title

and author(s) should appear at the top of the first page of the text. A budget statement should appear on a separate page immediately following the text of the proposal. Send nine (9) individually bound copies of the entire packet to: Small Grant Program, ASA, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The joint ASA/NSF Small Grant Program has funded seven of seventeen proposals submitted for the June round. Winning proposals were selected by the ASA Council Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline during the Atlanta Annual Meetings. Those receiving awards are:

Elizabeth M. Almqvist (University of North Texas), Dudley L. Poston (Cornell University) and Kathryn B. Ward (Southern Illinois University), "Gender Inequality in Occupations Among Minority Groups: Cross-National Perspectives," \$2,500;

Nona Y. Glazer and Johanna Brenner (Portland State University), with Martha Gimenez (University of Oregon), Norma Jean Chinnella (California State University, Long Beach), Barbara Laslett (University of Minnesota), Dorothy E. Smith (Ontario Institute for Studies of Education,

Toronto), and Amy Wharton (Washington State University), "Socialist Feminist Theory: Towards Class, Gender and Racial Ethnic Integration," \$2,500;

Jeanne S. Hurlbert (Louisiana State University), "Social Networks and Social Resources," \$1,000;

Nancy S. Landale (University of Chicago) and Steward E. Tolnay (SUNY-Albany), "Caste, Class and Context: Marriage Patterns of Southern Black and White Men at the Turn of the Century," \$2,500;

John Logan (SUNY-Albany), Joe Feagin (University of Texas-Austin), Richard Hill (Michigan State University) and Harvey Molotch (University of California-Santa Barbara), "The Political Economy of Urban Growth: Local Responses to Uneven Development in the United States and Western Europe," \$2,500;

Carol Schmid (Guilford Technical Community College), "Language, Group Conflict, and Public Policy," \$1,500;

Carolyn S. Ellis (University of South Florida) and Michael G. Flaherty (Eckerd College), "Sociology of the Subjective: Emotion, Cognition, and Interaction," \$2,500. □

Jensen Lectureship Nominations Invited

The ASA and Duke University invite nominations for the second Jensen Lectureship. The purpose of the Lectureship is to encourage and make more visible sociological investigations which enrich the common good. An \$8,000 stipend and a publication subsidy are provided by a bequest from Howard Jensen, formerly on the faculty at Duke, and by the ASA Problems of the Discipline Committee. The Jensen Lecturer will present a series of lectures at Duke and at the annual meeting of the ASA.

The purpose of the Lectureship is to give wide recognition to programs of research which test theoretical propositions that have relevance to the larger community and bring fresh, penetrating insights into the human condition. Besides communicating to those outside the discipline the significance of sociological research, the Lectureship will afford recognition to exemplars within the discipline. The Jensen Lecturer should be one who has conducted

sociological research that contributes to the discipline's goal of providing social action with a more rational grounding in tested knowledge.

Individuals may apply to the selection committee, or others may nominate a candidate whom the committee may then invite to apply. Those making nominations should include a statement describing the nature of the investigations conducted by their candidate which would provide the basis for the Lectures and the candidate's curriculum vitae. Those making application should submit a two-page narrative biography (in addition to their curriculum vitae) and a three-page single-spaced essay on the central theme and specific substance of the proposed Lectures.

All nominations and inquiries should be addressed to Alan C. Kerckhoff, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706.

The deadline for completed nominations is February 15, 1989. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 21st National Convention, November 20-25, 1989, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, IL. Proposals for complete panels only will be accepted. For a copy of the program guidelines and a panel proposal form, contact: AAASS, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-6029; (415) 723-9668. Deadline for receipt of proposals is January 1, 1989.

American Association of Suicidology 22nd Conference, April 12-16, 1989, San Diego, CA. Theme: "Suicide and Gender." Contact: AAS, 2459 S. Ash, Denver, CO 80222; (303) 692-0985.

Association for the Study of the United States Biennial Meeting, November 17-20, 1989, Westin St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Persons interested in participating should send an abstract of 150 words or less by February 15, 1989, to: Victor Konrad, Program Chair, ACSUS '89, Canadian-American Center, University of Maine, 154 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04469; and to ACSUS, One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, DC 20036.

Association for Death Education and Counseling National Conference, April 14-16, 1989, Treemont Plaza Hotel, Baltimore, MD. Session formats include research reports, scholarly papers, practice reports/experiential papers, roundtables, and poster sessions. Proposals are due December 15, 1988. For additional information, contact: Terry Martin, GPT Group, P.O. Box 720, Frederick, MD 21701; (301) 898-7416.

Association for the Study of Food and Society Third International Conference, June 2-4, 1989, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. Theme: "Changing Food Habits." Scholars in any discipline are welcomed to submit papers. Abstracts or completed papers should be sent by December 1, 1988, to: William Whit, President, ASFS, Sociology Department, Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, MI 49506.

Center for Austrian Studies Annual Spring Symposium, May 11-13, 1989, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Theme: "Austria in the Age of the French Revolution, 1790-1815." Interested scholars able to propose a session of two to three papers are invited to write to: Kinley Brauer, Center for Austrian Studies, 712 Social Sciences Building, 269 19th Avenue South, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Deadline for detailed proposals is November 1, 1988.

Conference on Women and Unions: Past and Present, April 14, 1989, University Park, PA. Papers by scholars and researchers in the social sciences, humanities, and the labor movement are invited. For information on submitting proposals, contact: Frieda Schoenberg Rozen, Department of Labor Studies and Industrial Relations, Pennsylvania State University, Old Botany Building, University Park, PA 16802. Proposals should be received by January 1, 1989; final papers will be due March 15, 1989.

Eastern Sociological Society 59th Annual Meeting, March 17-19, 1989, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Social Movements and Social Change, 1960-2000." ESS members are encouraged to submit papers on any topic of sociological interest. Send three copies of papers to: Jo Ann Gora, Dean, College of Arts & Sciences, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, NJ 07940; or Patrick Biesty, Department of Sociology, County College of Morris, Randolph, NJ 07869. Colloquium-Roundtable requests should be sent to: Cheryl Townsend Gilkes, Department of Sociology, Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901. Submissions of graduate papers

on current social issues for the Candace Rogers Award of \$200 should be sent in duplicate to: Eastern Sociological Society, County College of Morris, Randolph, NJ 07869.

Ferris State University welcomes proposals for papers or sessions for its second annual conference on Humanities, Science, and Technology, April 7-8, 1989. Proposals should include a 300-word abstract and the participant's vita. Indicate in the proposal interest in serving as session chair or commentator. Proposals and inquiries should be directed to: James Walker and Gary Huey, Coordinating Program Committee, Department of Humanities, Ferris State University, Big Rapids, MI 49307; (616) 592-2771/2758.

Fourth International Conference on Social Prevention: Theoretical Controversies and Strategies of Evaluation, University of Bielefeld, West Germany. Persons interested in presenting lectures or in receiving general information should contact: Gunter Albrecht or Hans-Uwe Otto, Universität Bielefeld, SFB 227, Postfach 8640, D-4800 Bielefeld 1, West Germany; 0521/106-4630 or 106-3308.

Fourth International Conference on Thinking, August 17-21, 1989, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, PR. Theme: "Thinking, Education, and Social Development." Submissions should include an abstract and a three- to four-page summary including: title, statement of issue addressed, presentation format, source or methodology used for developing content, conclusions, and the vita of the presenter. Submit by October 31, 1988 to the Conference Coordinator: Maria de Lourdes Santiago, Office of the Dean for Academic Affairs, Rio Piedras Campus, UPR, P.O. Box 23344, University Station, San Juan, PR 00931-3344; (809) 764-0000, x3617 or 2304.

Institute for the Study of Genocide Conference, May 22-23, 1989, New York, NY. The "Genocide Watch" conference is being held on how we can detect, deter and stop genocide and mass political killing. Proposals for papers and abstracts, discussions, and roundtables are requested by October 15, 1988; final papers will be due December 15, 1988. For additional information, contact: Secretary, ISG, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Room 31145, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019; (212) 489-3284.

International Conference on the Relationship Between Humans, Animals, and the Natural Environment, November 15-18, 1989, Monaco. Presentations may be submitted in one of the following categories: research papers, posters, workshops, seminars, audiovisual presentations. Proposals, with abstracts, are due December 31, 1988. For additional information, contact: Linda M. Hines, Delta Society, P.O. Box 1080, Renton, WA 98057-1080; or AFIRAC, 23 rue de Cherche Midi, 75006 Paris, France.

Massachusetts Sociological Association Fall 1988 Meeting, October 29, 1988, Westfield State College. Theme: "Third World/Global Sociology." Send papers, abstracts, ideas, etc., to: Walter F. Carroll or Abraham Thomas, MSA Program, Sociology/Anthropology, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA 02324; (617) 697-1355.

Montana State University Interdisciplinary Conference for Health Promotion Research, Education, Service, and Policy, July 18-21, 1989, Bozeman, MT. Theme: "Meeting Health Promotion and Health Maintenance Needs of Rural Populations." Abstracts for symposia, panels, contributed papers, or posters are invited. Deadline for submission is December 15, 1988. For information and abstract guidelines, contact: Conference Services, Montana State Uni-

versity, Room 280F, Strand Union, Bozeman, MT 59717; (406) 994-3333.

National Women's Studies Association 1989 Annual Conference, June 14-18, 1989, Towson State University, Towson, MD. For a copy of the proposal form, contact: NWSA '89, National Women's Studies Association, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1325; (301) 454-3757. Five copies of the completed form are due October 14, 1988.

Sunbelt IX Social Network Conference, February 9-13, 1989, Bay Harbor Inn, Tampa, FL. All papers proposed for presentation must be accompanied by a camera-ready abstract of up to 200 words. Submission of more than one multiple-authored paper is acceptable, although no more than one single-authored paper is allowed. Contact the Program Chair: Jeffrey C. Johnson, Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353; (919) 757-6220/6752.

Technological Change Conference, April 5-7, 1989, Washington, DC. Co-sponsored by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), Texas A&M University, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the U.S. Department of Labor. Submission deadline is December 1, 1988. Manuscripts should be submitted to the program chair: Thomas J. Kovik, Institute for Innovation and Design in Engineering, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-3132. General information is available from: David G. Jansson at the same address or call (409) 845-5024.

Third Tun Abdul Razak Conference, March 24-26, 1989, Ohio University, Athens, OH. Theme: "Language Planning in Southeast Asia." Scholars interested in submitting papers or participating are invited to contact: Abdullah Hassan, Tun Abdul Razak Professor, Center for International Studies, Ohio University, 56 E. Union Street, Athens, OH 45701; (614) 593-2656.

Third World Conference Foundation 15th Anniversary Conference, April 5-8, 1989, Chicago, IL. Theme: "A 15-Year Retrospective of Social Movements and Social Change in Third World and Diaspora Communities: Projections for the Future." Original papers, panels, and projects are due by December 1, 1988. Interested persons should contact: Roger K. Oden, Program Chair, Professor of Political Science, Third World Conference Foundation, P.O. Box 53110, Chicago, IL 60653; (312) 241-6688 or (312) 534-5009, x4249.

University of Antwerp International Colloquium, September 18-20, 1989, University of Antwerp, Belgium. Theme: "Gender and Class: International Developments in Theory and Research." Scholars engaged in research on problems of women and class are urged to submit three copies of abstracts by April 1, 1989. Contact: Alison E. Woodward, Department of Political and Social Science, University of Antwerp, Universiteitsplein 1, Belgium; 3-233-9393.

The Western Social Science Association Annual Meeting, April 26-29, 1989, Albuquerque, NM. The Chronic Disease and Disability Section invites scholarly and critical papers on disability theory, policy, methods, evaluation research, ethnographies, and advocacy. Proposals for session topics, organizers, and roundtable discussions are also encouraged. Submit a two-page (typed) developed abstract including author(s) and affiliation(s), mailing addresses, and title of paper by November 30, 1988, to: Stephen C. Hey, Department of Sociology, Willamette University, Salem, OR 97301.

PUBLICATIONS

Arena Review invites manuscripts for the Spring 1989 special issue on "Ethnographic Methods in the Sociology of

Sport." Papers must use the current (since 1986) ASA reference format. Send three copies of manuscripts to the special issue editor: Charles P. Gallemer, Sociology Department, California State University, 1250 Bellflower Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90840; (213) 985-4602. Submission deadline is December 1, 1988.

Communication Research invites submissions for a special issue on "Bibliometric Methods for the Study of Scholar Communication." Papers utilizing bibliometric methods to address innovative questions in scholarly communication and theoretical papers that evaluate bibliometric methods and their application are welcomed. Manuscripts are due November 1, 1988. Publication is scheduled for fall 1989. Contact: Christine L. Borgman, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024; (312) 825-1379; BITNET: IJINACLB@UCLAMVS.

Current Research on Occupations and Professions, an annual series, invites manuscripts on organization or practice of medical work, or processes of change in medical/healing occupations and professions. The volume will contain 15 papers, each about 25-35 double-spaced manuscript pages. All inquiries and correspondence should be directed to: Judith A. Levy, School of Public Health, P.O. Box 6998 (M/C 923), Chicago, IL 60680; (312) 996-5761.

Design Issues, a journal of design history, theory, and criticism founded in 1984 at the University of Illinois-Chicago, invites submissions on a wide range of topics related to design. Articles should be no more than 20 typed, double-spaced pages of text. Authors may submit their work in languages other than English, with an English abstract, and the editorial board will have accepted articles translated. Proposals for articles are also welcomed. Contact: Bonnie Osborne, School of Art and Design, University of Illinois, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

Gender and Society invites manuscripts for a special topical issue on physical and psychological violence against women and children. Of particular interest are papers showing the systemic interrelationship of the various forms of violence, the impact of institutional

violence, and the threat of violence as a means of social control over women and children. Publication is expected in December 1990. Deadline for submissions is July 1, 1989. All submissions should be sent to the editor: Judith Lorber, Department of Sociology, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. Send five copies (using *Gender and Society* guidelines) and a \$10 submission fee.

Humanity and Society, the official journal of the Association for Humanist Sociology invites manuscripts. The twelve-year-old, peer-reviewed journal is particularly interested in publishing works that serve to advance the quality of life of the world's people. The journal accepts work from all content areas and methodologists in sociology. Submit three copies of manuscripts to the editor: Judy Aulette, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, NC 28223.

The Institute for the Study of Genocide is seeking course syllabi and outlines of units focusing on genocide (for the Holocaust and genocide/genocide and human rights, etc.) for possible inclusion in a resource guide for teachers at the college/university level. Send materials to: Helen Fein, Director, ISG, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Journal of Applied Gerontology, a comprehensive forum devoted to practice and policy research in the field of aging, invites submission of research reports and reviews of current research. Manuscripts should be submitted to the editor: Miles Simpson, P.O. Box 51026 Shannon Station, Durham, NC 27717-51026.

Journal of Comparative Family Studies announces a special issue on intermarriage. Papers that have an international focus as well as a North American focus are welcomed. Papers can be on inter-ethnic, inter-racial, and/or inter-religious family themes. Abstracts, papers, and requests for information or a style guide should be sent to the guest editor: Mark Hutter, Department of Sociology, Glassboro State College, Glassboro, NJ 08028.

Continued on next page

TEACHING SOCIOLOGY

A Special Issue on Textbooks

The October issue of *Teaching Sociology* addresses the publishing of textbooks. The two lead articles are by Sheryl Fullerton (Wadsworth Publishing Co.) and Franklin Graham (Mayfield Publishing Co.). Sixteen textbook authors respond: J. Hewitt, H. Tischler, G. Ritzer, P. Baker, E. Goode, D. Eitzen, J. Shepard, R. Schaefer, C. Persell, B. Hess, P. Zopf, Jr., J. Ballantine, D. Monette, M. Lamanna, J. Macionis, and K. Kammerer. Sheryl Fullerton responds to the authors. This issue raises a number of important issues regarding the role and production of textbooks in sociology, issues of direct relevance to users of textbooks. Readers are encouraged to write responses for a future issue of *Teaching Sociology*. This special issue also includes an in-depth analysis of the treatment of gender issues in introductory texts by Elaine Hall and a lively exchange between the authors and the reviewer of an urban sociology text.

Single copy price is \$6. A better deal is to order the entire 1988 volume for only \$13 to ASA members (non-members, \$27; institutions, \$53). Send orders to: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

Call for Papers, continued

Journal of Social Behavior and Personality invites manuscripts for a special issue on replication studies. The special edition will include a lead article by Robert Rosenthal; commentary/reaction papers discussing the lead paper are welcomed. Scholars interested in participating should send one copy of their manuscript to the journal editor (P.O. Box 9838, San Rafael, CA 94912) and three copies to the special edition editor: James W. Neuliep, Department of Communication, St. Norbert College, 100 Grant Street, De Pere, WI 54115; (414) 337-3135.

Justice Quarterly invites submission of books for review. New publications related to criminal justice, criminology, deviance, police studies, and other topics related to crime and justice should be sent to the Book Review Editor: Lawrence Travis III, Criminal Justice Department, ML 108, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

Kathryn Grzelkowski, University of Maine, is organizing an edited volume of original works on the application of sociology outside of academia and how this application reflects and/or influences the development of theory and methods. Scholars working outside of academia interested in contributing to the volume should submit a brief overview of topics to: Kathryn Grzelkowski, Department of Sociology, Fernald Hall, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469; (207) 581-2381.

Marriage and Family Review invites submissions for a special issue on "Wider Families," which are neither legally recognized nor ascriptive/property-conveying in their essence. Submissions in a variety of methodologies are encouraged; qualitative/ethnographic studies are especially welcomed. Deadline for submission of proposals is October 31,

1989. Send a brief statement of what will be covered in the proposed article and send to: Teresa D. Marciano, Department of Sociology, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, NJ 07666.

Michigan Sociological Review invites research papers, theoretical articles, research notes, and book reviews for the fall 1989 issue. Papers should be submitted in duplicate by January 1, 1989, and should follow the ASA format. Send manuscripts to one of the co-editors: Akbar Mahdi, Department of Sociology, Adrian College, Adrian, MI 49221; or Roger Nemeth, Department of Sociology, Hope College, Holland, MI 49423.

Research Annual on Computing and the Social Sciences invites submissions for Volume 3 (1990). Submission of initial prospectus should be made by fall 1988, draft manuscript by Christmas, and final manuscript by summer 1989. *Social Science Computer Review* also welcomes manuscripts. For information on submissions to either publication, contact: G. David Garson, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, North Carolina State University, Box 8101, Raleigh, NC 27695; (919) 737-2468/3067.

Research in Political Sociology, a research annual produced in cooperation with the Political Sociology Section of the ASA, solicits papers for Volume 5. Deadline for submission of manuscripts is March 1, 1989. Send four copies in ASA format to the series editor: Philo C. Wasburn, Department of Sociology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47906.

Research in the Social Scientific Study of Religion functions as an outlet for major research reports, review articles, and theoretical papers in the social-scientific study of religion. It allows the publication of longer manuscripts than most journals permit. Submission deadline for Volume 3 is December 31, 1988.

Correspondence about potential papers may be addressed to either editor: Monty L. Lynn, Department of Management Sciences, Abilene Christian University, ACU Box 8325, Abilene, TX 79699; or David O. Moberg, Department of Social and Cultural Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233.

Social Problems solicits submissions of papers on AIDS and AIDS-related questions. Submissions of papers reporting on AIDS research and/or critically examining in detail the way we think about, study, and act toward AIDS as a social phenomenon are especially welcomed. Send five copies of submissions (with identifying material removed from four copies) to the editor: Joseph W. Schneider, Department of Sociology, Drake University, Des Moines, IA 50311-4505; (515) 271-3563, BITNET: JSCHNEDR@DRAKE. Questions about submissions should be directed to the editorial office or to members of the Sociologists' AIDS Network (SAN) liaison committee: Dale Chitwood, University of Miami; Martin Levine, Bloomfield College; Rose Weitz, Arizona State University; and Rick Zimmerman, University of Miami.

Without Prejudice publishes scholarly analysis on the subjects of the ideology of racism, cases of racial discrimination and international law, giving particular attention to the role of racism in conflict in southern Africa, the Middle East, the condition of indigenous peoples, and racism in America. Submissions of double-spaced, 4,000-5,000 word articles should be sent in duplicate to: *Without Prejudice*, 2025 I Street NW, Suite 1020, Washington, DC 20006.

Meetings

October 6-7, Conference on Presidential Succession: Bi-National Reflections, Los Angeles Airport Marriott Hotel, Los Angeles, CA. Contact: Edgar W. Butler, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, (714) 787-5444; or Jorge Bustamante, El Presidente, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico, 011-52-66-8800-38.

October 7, Red River Symposium, Louisiana State University, Shreveport, LA. Contact: Norman Dolch, Department of Social Sciences, LSUS, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71115.

October 21-22, Illinois Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Bone Center, Illinois State University. Contact: James P. Sikora, Department of Sociology, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, IL 61702.

October 26-28, New England Conference on the National Council of Community Mental Health Centers, Radisson Hotel, Burlington, VT. Theme: "The Politics of Mental Health." Contact: Catherine Beinhauer, Conference Management Associates, Inc., 127 Brook Hollow, Hanover, NH 03755; (603) 643-2325.

October 26-30, American Folklore Society Centennial Meeting, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Cambridge, MA. Contact: American Folklore Society, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009; (202) 232-8800.

October 29, Massachusetts Sociological Association Fall Meeting, Westfield College, Westfield, MA. Theme: "Third World/Global Sociology." Contact: Walter F. Carroll or Abraham Thomas, MSA Program, Sociology/Anthropology, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA 02324; (617) 697-1355.

November 12-16, National Council on Family Relations 50th Annual Conference, Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: Families and Addictions." Contact: NCFR, 1910 W. County Road B, Suite 147, St. Paul, MN 55113; (612) 633-6933.

November 28-December 2, Sociological Conference of Australia and New Zealand Annual Conference, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. Contact: Stephen Mugford, SAANZ '88 Conference Manager, Department of Sociology (Arts), Box 4, ACT 2601, Australia.

December 7-9, Fourth International Symposium on Social Prevention: Theoretical Contradictions and Strategies of Evaluation, University of Bielefeld, West Germany. Contact: Gunter Albrecht or Hans-Uwe Otto, Universität Bielefeld, SFB 227, Postfach 8640, D-4800 Bielefeld 1, West Germany.

January 14-19, American Association for the Advancement of Science Annual Meeting, San Francisco Hilton, San Francisco, CA. Contact: AAAS, 1333 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005.

January 30-31, Research Conference on Responses to Family Violence, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN. Contact: JoAnn Miller or Dean Knudsen, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907; (317) 494-4699/4674.

February 23-25, Association for Gerontology and Human Development in Historically Black Colleges and Universities Seventh Anniversary Celebration, Holiday Inn-Inner Harbor, Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Gerontological Theory and Practice: Promoting Better Health and Fitness for the Minority Elderly." Contact: William S. Kilkenny, Gerontology Program, Morgan State University, Box 670, Baltimore, MD 21239; (301) 444-3581.

March 3-4, International Conference on Women and Development: Focus on Latin America, Africa, and U.S. Minorities, SUNY, Albany, NY. Contact: Chris Bose, Institute for Research on Women, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222, (518) 442-4670; or

Edna Acosta-Belen, Chair, Latin American and Caribbean Studies, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222, (518) 442-4719.

March 17-19, Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Social Movements and Social Change, 1960-2000." Contact: ESS, County College of Morris, Route #10 and Center Grove Road, Randolph, NJ 07869; (201) 328-1328.

March 19-22, Census Bureau Fifth Annual Research Conference, National Clarion Hotel, Arlington, VA. Contact: Maxine Anderson-Brown, ARC Conference Coordinator, Office of the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-1150.

March 24-26, Third Tun Abdul Razak Conference, Ohio University, Athens, OH. Theme: "Language Planning in Southeast Asia." Contact: Abdullah Hassan, Tun Abdul Razak Professor, Center for International Studies, Ohio University, 56 East Union Street, Athens, OH 45701; (614) 593-2656.

March 28-April 1, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency Washington Capitol Hill, Washington, DC. Theme: "Criminal Justice: Policy and Politics." Contact: Finn-Aage Esbensen, Institute of Behavioral Sciences, University of Colorado, Campus Box 483, Boulder, CO 80309; (303) 492-3241.

March 29-April 1, Southwestern Social Science Association Meeting, Excelsior Hotel, Little Rock, AR. Theme: "Vanishing Borders: America in the World Community." Contact: A. Gary Dworkin, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, 4800 Calhoun Road, Houston, TX 77004.

March 30-April 8, International Association for Semiotic Studies IV Congress, Barcelona and Perpignan. Contact: Secretariat du IV Congres de l'AIS, IRSCE, Université de Perpignan, Chemin de la Passio Vella, 66025 Perpignan Cedex.

March 31-April 4, American Orthopsychiatric Association 56th Annual Meeting, New York Hilton, New York, NY. Theme: "Changing Families, Changing Responses: Reorienting Services and Programs." Contact: AOA, 19 West 44th Street, Suite 1616, New York, NY 10036.

Funding

The American Statistical Association, National Science Foundation, and the Census Bureau offer Fellowships and Associateships beginning September 1, 1989, at the Census Bureau for one year or a shorter period. Fellows must have a PhD and research record in a relevant field; associates must have two years of graduate study in a relevant field, plus computer experience. Stipends are commensurate with qualifications and experience; fringe benefits and a travel allowance are provided. Apply by January 6, 1989, for fellows and February 15, 1989, for associates. For information on specific research topics and application procedures, contact: Daniel Kasprzyk, Coordinator for SIPP Research, Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-5784.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars has announced the opening of competition for Spain Research Fellowships. Up to 10 grants will be available for individual research in Spain during the 1989-90 academic year. Candidates must be U.S. citizens with a PhD or other appropriate degree. Benefits include a monthly maintenance allowance of \$1,400-\$2,000, depending upon number of dependents, \$1,200 for books and settling-in expenses, air travel, excess baggage allowance, and health and accident insurance. Application

Continued on next page

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Funding, continued

deadline is January 1, 1989. For information and applications, contact: Robert Burnett, Spain Research Fellowships, CIES, 11 Dupont Circle NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 939-5414. Requests for application forms must be received by December 15, 1988.

Harvard Law School will offer four or five Liberal Arts Fellowships to college and university teachers in the arts and sciences for a year at the School during the 1989-90 academic year. The year of study will not count toward a degree. The fellowship covers tuition and health fees only, as well as provision of office space. Applications should include a biographical resume, statement of what the applicant hopes to achieve during the year of study, and two letters of recommendation (mailed directly to the chair). Applications should be sent by January 15, 1989, to: Chair, Committee on Liberal Arts Fellowships, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The Inter-University Program for Latino Research and the Social Science Research Council announce the 1989 Grants Competition for Public Policy Research on Contemporary Hispanic Issues. Grants will vary from small individual awards to support for collaborative research projects. Awards will range from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Priority will be given to the following themes: children and youth at risk, culture and economic behavior, political organization and empowerment, national policy initiatives and their impact on Latino communities, and other city-specific themes. For more information, contact: Raquel Orryn Rivera, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, (212) 661-0280; or Harriett Romo, Center for Mexican American Studies, University of Texas, Student Services Building 4.120, Austin, TX 78712, (512) 471-1817.

The Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health invites applications for postdoctoral fellowships for advanced training in primary prevention or mental disorders and psychopathology. Appointments are for two years, with standard Public Health Service payback provisions for National Research Service Awards. Appointments

begin after September 5, 1988. Interested applications should send a vita and a statement of research interest to: Wallace Mandell, Department of Mental Hygiene, Johns Hopkins University, 615 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21205.

The National Endowment for the Humanities provides grants of \$750 to assist American Scholars to meet the costs of long distance travel to the research collections of libraries, archives, museums, or other repositories in the U.S. and around the world. Application deadlines are January 15 for research travel between June 1 and November 30, and July 15 for research travel between December 1 and May 31. Information and application materials are available from: Travel to Collections Program, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0463.

The National Foreign Language Center encourages empirical research in foreign language pedagogy and the study of related policy issues. The Center's Institute of Advanced Studies welcomes applications from specialists within the humanities, social sciences, and public policy. Fellowship awards will be made on an individual and/or collaborative basis. Closing date for applications is November 1, 1988. For further information, contact: Program Officer, National Foreign Language Center, Johns Hopkins University, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW, 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20036.

National Institute on Aging and National Institute for Child Health and Human Development invite grant applications on intergenerational family relationships. Application deadline is November 15, 1988. Detailed information is available from: Behavioral and Social Research, National Institute on Aging, Building 31, Room 5C32, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496-3136; or Center for Population Research, Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Room 611, Executive Plaza North, 6130 Executive Blvd., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496-1174.

The National Science Foundation invites applications for Visiting Professorships for Women, designed to support women doing research and serving as mentors. Deadline for applications is November 15, 1988. For program details, contact: NSF, Forms and Publications Unit, Room 232, Washington, DC 20550.

The National Science Foundation is seeking creative, exciting, imaginative research proposals to fund through its Law and Social Science Program. The Program supports social scientific studies of law and law-like systems of rules. The review process takes six to nine months and includes appraisal of proposals by ad hoc reviewers selected for their expertise. The next submission deadlines are January 15, 1989, for proposals to be funding on or after July 1989 and August 15, 1989, for proposals to be funded after January 1990. For further information, contact: Felice J. Levine, Program Director, Law and Social Science Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-9567.

The Rockefeller Foundation invites applications for the Social Science Research Fellowship Program in Agriculture for 1989. Up to 10 recent social science doctorate recipients (citizens of the U.S., Canada, or sub-Saharan African states) will be selected for two-year appointments as scholars in developing countries. Candidates should have received the PhD after December 1984 or expect to receive it by September 1989. Deadline for applications from U.S. and Canadian citizens is December 31, 1988; for persons applying from Africa, the deadline is January 31, 1989. Further information is available from: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

University of California-Los Angeles, Institute of American Cultures, offers fellowships to postdoctoral scholars to support study of Afro-Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanos, or American Indians. Awards range from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year, may be awarded for less than one year, and can be used to supplement sabbatical salaries. Submission deadline for applications is December 31, 1988. Contact the fellowship director of the appropriate ethnic center at UCLA: Center for Afro-American Studies, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1545; Asian American Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1546; Chicano Studies Research Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1544; or American Indian Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1548.

University of Michigan, Doctoral Program in Social Work and Social Sciences, announces a two-year postdoctoral fellowship in social research training on applied issues of aging. The 12-month stipend ranges from \$15,996 to \$30,000, depending on years of postdoctoral experience. Vita, statement of research interests and future career goals, graduate transcripts, samples of written work, and three letters of refer-

ence providing information on research promise and knowledge and skills relevant to aging and the aged, should be addressed to: Sheila Feld, Head, Doctoral Program in Social Work and Social Science, University of Michigan, 1065 Frieze Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Deadline is October 15, 1988; appointment begins January 1989.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation is now accepting applications for 1989 Rural Policy Fellowships. Applicants must be candidates in a PhD or EdD program in the United States, intending to fulfill all pre-dissertation requirements by June 1, 1989. Up to 15 fellowships, offering annual stipends of \$15,000 plus field research and tuition allowances, will be awarded. Applications are due January 13, 1989. Application forms are available from: Rural Policy Fellowships, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, P.O. Box 410, Princeton, NJ 08542.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation offers Spencer Dissertation Year Fellowships in Research Related to Education to stimulate and support basic research relevant to education. Candidates must be enrolled in a U.S. PhD or EdD program, intending to fulfill all pre-dissertation requirements by June 1, 1989. Selected applicants will receive \$12,500 for 12 months of full-time dissertation research; up to 25 fellowships will be awarded. Applications are due December 1, 1988. Application forms are available from: Spencer Fellowships, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, P.O. Box 410, Princeton, NJ 08542.

The World Society Foundation funds selected proposals for research projects on the structure and change of world society. The next deadline for applications is February 1, 1989. For details and application forms, contact: World Society Foundation, Zeltweg 67, CH-8032 Zurich, Switzerland.

Competitions

The Law and Society Association invites nominations for the Harry Kalven Prize, awarded biennially for "distinguished research on law and society." It is not a book prize or a career achievement award, but is given in recognition of a body of scholarly work, at least some portion of which should have been completed within the last few years. Nominations are due December 1, 1988, and should be forwarded to the chair of the committee: John P. Heinz, American Bar Foundation, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611.

The North Central Sociological Association invites nominations for the 1989 Award for Distinguished Contribution to Teaching. The Award may be given to an individual, department, program, or institution. The principal criterion for the Award is excellence in some

activity related to the teaching of sociology that can be judged to be a distinguished contribution within the region or for the Association. Nominators may want to identify the person being nominated and ask them to send in supporting materials. Anyone who has been a nominator before is strongly encouraged to renominate that nominee. Deadline for nominations is December 1, 1988. Send nominations or address questions to: Phyllis M. Goudy Myers, Chair, NCSA Committee on Teaching, 194 Briarhead, Naperville, IL 60565; (312) 369-2596.

The Society for Applied Anthropology invites nominations for the 1988 Malinowski Award, presented to an outstanding social scientist in recognition of efforts to understand and serve the needs of the world's societies through social science and who has actively persuaded the goal of solving human problems using the concepts and tools of social research. Nominees should be of senior status, strongly identified with the social sciences, willing and able to deliver an address at the SAA annual meeting, and should include individuals who reside or work outside the U.S. Nominations should include a detailed letter of nomination, curriculum vita of the nominee, and selected publications and other substantiating material. Send nominations by January 20, 1989, to: Carole E. Hill, Malinowski Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303.

The University of Florida's Graduate School Monographs in the Social Sciences announces a publication award competition. The editorial committee is searching for unpublished work of the highest quality on any theoretical and/or empirical social scientific topic. The author of the winning manuscript will receive an offer of publication through the University Presses of America. Manuscripts should be 125-225 pages double-spaced and should be preceded in submission by a brief prospectus. Deadline for submission of finished manuscripts is February 15, 1989. For further information, contact: George E. Pozzetta, Department of History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Contact

Census materials available for institutional donation: (1) Census of population for U.S.—Complete census publications for 1940, 1950, and 1960. Condition of publications vary from very good (1950) to poor (1960). Includes some special reports and census tract data. (2) Census of Agriculture for U.S.—Complete census publications for 1940, 1945, 1954, 1959, and 1964. Condition of publications vary from excellent (1964, 1943) to fair (1940). These volumes were used by the late Dr. T. Lynn Smith. If interested, contact: W.R. White, 3014 Meadowood Lane, Atlanta, GA 30341; (404) 458-4905 home or (404) 262-2915 office.

People

Panos Bardin was selected for inclusion in *Who's Who in Society and Who's Who in Technology Today*.

Donald Black has been appointed University Professor of the Social Sciences at University of Virginia.

George Bohnstedt is now Vice President of the American Institutes for Research (Washington, DC).

Barbara Carson has joined the faculty at Ball State University.

Lee Clarke and Eviatar Zerubavel have joined the Rutgers University Sociology Department.

Southwestern Sociological Association to Hold Minority Fellowship Auction

The Southwestern Sociological Association will hold the Second Annual Minority Fellowship Auction to benefit the American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Program at the Spring meeting. The auction will be held at the annual meeting of the SSA in Little Rock, Arkansas, March 29-April 1, 1989. SSA contributions to the Fellowship Fund will be used to fund a minority fellow from the Southwest region who is enrolled in graduate study in sociology. The first SSA auction, held in 1988 under the leadership of Dr. Gary Dworkin, Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Houston, raised \$1,250. Our goal this year is to raise at least \$2,000. Some of the more popular items at the 1988 auction included a hand-made quilt, wines, autographed books, copy-editing manuscripts, reviews of manuscripts and grant proposals, statistical assistance on a paper, tours of cities in the region, a yacht cruise, and lunch for four in Little Rock with the current SSA President, Dr. Teresa Sullivan of the University of Texas-Austin. In addition to items and services provided by SSA members, contributions may also be solicited from publishers or businesses that serve the university or college community. Items or services may be sent to the SSA in advance of the meetings or may be turned in at the auction desk at the meetings. Items that are turned in in advance should be sent by March 15, 1989, to: Susan Brown Eve, Chair, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 13408, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203; (817) 565-2296. If you have any questions about the auction, please contact Susan Eve at North Texas.

EXPERT SAMPLING

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People, continued

Joan Wallace Ferrante, former managing editor of *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, has accepted a teaching position in sociology at Northern Kentucky University.

Estevan T. Flores, University of Colorado-Boulder, is serving as a National Board Member of the National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and as a Research Associate of CU's Centers for the Study of Ethnicity and Race in America.

Mary Frank Fox has joined the faculty of Pennsylvania State University.

Rosemary Gartner has joined the Department of Sociology and Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto.

Davita Silfen Glasberg has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Connecticut.

Jeffrey A. Halley, SUNY-Purchase, lectured on "The Dada Art Movement and the Sociology of Artistic Reception" at the Instituut Postdoctoraal voor de Sociologie, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, November 15, 1987; and at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France, November 26, 1987.

Mary Ann Hawkes, Rhode Island College, retired this year. Her retirement party was a fund-raising event for the Women's Center.

Jon Hendricks is now Chair, Department of Sociology, Oregon State University. He is also the new chair of the Behavioral and Social Sciences Section of the Gerontological Society of America.

Pearl Jacobs has been appointed Associate Professor and Director of the Criminal Justice Program at Sacred Heart University.

Carole Joffe, Bryn Mawr College, and **Heidi Hartmann**, Rutgers University, made presentations on quality issues in day care to a COSSA-sponsored Congressional breakfast seminar on June 21.

Mary Margaret Wilkes Karraker is now at the Department of Sociology of Augsburg College.

James Katz, Bell Communications Research, helped to organize an ASA-sponsored conference for the telecommunications community celebrating the 150th anniversary of the telegraph. **Vincent Mosco**, University of Ontario, participated.

Bruce MacMurray has joined the faculty at Anderson College.

Pamela Malone has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.

John P. Marcum is now Research Associate with the Presbyterian Church (USA) in Louisville, KY.

Edgar Mills has joined the Department of Social Sciences at Springfield College (MA).

Shan Nelson-Rowe has joined the faculty of Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Brian J. O'Connell has been appointed Executive Vice President at Niagara University.

Lloyd Ohlin, Harvard Law School, gave an address on "Citizens and Criminals: Their Making and Unmaking" at the first annual Donald R. Cressey Lecture at the University of California-Santa Barbara.

Gianfranco Poggi has moved from Edinburgh (Scotland) University to become Professor of Sociology and member of the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Virginia.

David Popenoe, Rutgers University, has been appointed Associate Dean for Social and Behavioral Sciences in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, New Brunswick campus.

Jeffrey Salloway is the new Director of the Center for Health Promotion and Research at the University of New Hampshire in Durham.

Juliet Saltman, Kent State University, retired from the Department of Sociology at the branch campus.

John F. Schnabel is the new Associate Dean for Development at West Virginia University.

Brenda Seals has joined the Department of Sociology at Tulane University. **David Segal** and **Mady Segal**, University of Maryland, are Distinguished Visiting Professors of Sociology at West Point Military Academy.

Joan Spade has joined the Department of Social Relations at Lehigh University.

Henry J. Steadman has formed his own consulting firm, Policy Research Associates, in Albany, NY.

Ivan Szelenyi has joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology at the University of California-Los Angeles.

Sheryl R. Tynes has joined the Department of Sociology at Trinity University.

Mass Media

Beth Bailey, history professor at the University of Kansas, authored a book titled *From Front Porch to Back Seat* that the *Cincinnati Enquirer* described as a "sociological dig to dating."

Pauline Bart, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in a *Redbook* article on "Hidden Rape: The Shocking Truth Behind the Statistics." She was interviewed by the *Chicago Tribune* on the failure of the miniskirt and appeared with her daughter on a Donahue show panel discussing how mothers talk to daughters about sex.

Albert Bergesen, University of Arizona, had his upcoming book, tentatively titled *Why Great Coaches Will Lose Championship Games* featured in a March 23 *Los Angeles Times* article on college basketball.

Larry Bumpass and **James Sweet** were cited in an article on cohabitation in the June 14 *Wall Street Journal*.

Muriel Cantor, American University, had her research about the decline in soap opera viewers reported in the *Toronto Saturday Sun*.

Valerie J. Carter, University of Maine, was interviewed and quoted in a story of working mothers and homemakers for the May 7 *Bangor Daily News*.

Daniel F. Chambliss, Hamilton College, recently completed a promotional tour for his book, *Champions: The Making of Olympic Swimmers*. Excerpts of the book were published in the July 24 *Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine*.

Noreen L. Channels and **Sharon Herzberger**, Trinity College, were cited in the *Hartford Courant* and other area newspapers, and on local and National Public Radio News, about their research on the effects of one's race and ethnicity on progress through the Connecticut criminal justice system. They were also interviewed about the same research on a television show devoted to Hispanic issues.

Rohit Deshpande, Dartmouth College, was quoted in an article on marketing to older consumers that appeared in *Sky magazine* in June.

Helen Rose Fuchs Ebaugh, University of Houston, and **Jaber Gubrium**, University of Florida, were quoted in a June 12 *Cincinnati Enquirer* article on "being an ex."

Amiati Etzioni, Harvard Business School, authored an article on "Kicking Economy on Way Down" in the July 26 *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. He appeared on the Firing Line show with **William Buckley** opposing limiting the care to the elderly.

Estevan T. Flores, University of Colorado-Boulder, discussed his research (with **Leo Chavez** and **Marta Lopez-Barza**) on undocumented Mexicans and Central American Refugees for the Radio Bilingual radio series on the Simpson/Rodino Immigration Law. The program was carried live via satellite on 12 NPR stations as well as recorded on 60 more stations.

Herbert Gans, Columbia University, authored an editorial titled "Is Voting Just for 'Upscale' People?" in the July 8 *Washington Post*.

Barry Glassner, University of Connecticut, appeared in August on National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" and "Fresh Air" programs, as well as ABC's "Good Morning America," discussing his book, *Bodies*. The book was also reviewed in the *New York Times Book Review* and mentioned in an article in *Time*.

Norval Glenn, University of Texas; **Andrew Cherlin**, Johns Hopkins University; **Andrew Greeley**; **Frank Furstenberg, Jr.**, University of Pennsylvania; and **Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington, were cited in a *New York Times* article on the relationship between marriage and happiness. Glenn and Cherlin were also cited in an article on the same subject in the June 16 *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Laurie Goldberg, Arizona State University, was cited in a June 7 *Phoenix Gazette* article on spendthrift spouses.

Meredith Gould, Gillespie Public Relations, authored an op-ed article on university-business partnerships which appeared in the June 1 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Patricia A. Gwartzney-Gibbs, University of Oregon, had her research on long-term trends in occupational sex segregation in New Zealand excerpted in the "Report of the Royal Commission on Social Policy: Future Directions," Wellington, New Zealand. An article on the same topic was recently published in the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*.

Bernard Headley, Northeastern Illinois University, discussed immigration as it relates to crime, drug traffic, and gangs on a Public Interest Affiliates nationally syndicated radio program.

William B. Helmreich, City College and CUNY Graduate Center, was a featured guest on the Morton Downey Jr. Show on the topic of Black-Jewish relations. He was also interviewed by TV *Guide* on the portrayal of minorities on television.

Philip Kasinitz, Williams College, and **Aubrey Bonnett**, University of California-San Bernardino, were quoted in a June 19 *New York Times* feature article on Caribbean immigrant rotating credit associations.

Rebecca Klatch, University of California-Santa Cruz, had her research on politically active women featured in an August 10 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article.

Robert C. Liebman, Portland State University; **John R. Sutton**, University of California-Santa Barbara; and **Robert Wuthnow**, Princeton University, had their June *American Sociological Review* article included in the research notes section of the July 6 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Ivan Light, University of California-Los Angeles, was cited in a July 25 *Time* article on "Do-It-Yourself Financing."

Clarence Lo, University of Missouri-Columbia, had his forthcoming book, *Small Property, Big Government: The Property Tax Revolt*, quoted in an op-ed piece in the June 17 *New York Times*.

Milton Mankoff, CUNY-Queens, wrote about prospects for a resurgence of a student left in the May issue of *Tikkun*.

Gerald Marwell, University of Wisconsin-Madison, authored an op-ed article

on campus bigotry in the *New York Times*.

Kathleen McKinney, **Susan Sprecher**, and **Terri Orbach**, Illinois State University, had their research on student perceptions of birth-control pill users reported in the June 1988 issue of *Health magazine*.

Harriett Presser, University of Maryland, was cited in a June 14 *Wall Street Journal* article on split-shift couples. She and **Andrew Cherlin**, Johns Hopkins University, were quoted in a June 19 *Parade* article on the same subject.

Samuel Preston, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a June 22 front-page *New York Times* article on welfare reform.

Arlene Saluter, U.S. Census Bureau, was cited in an article on second marriages in the June 16 *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

John Stanfield II, William and Mary College, authored an article titled "Absurd Assumptions and False Optimism Mark the Social Science of Race Relations" in the July 6 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

David Sudnow appeared on the Today Show, June 15, discussing his method of teaching piano.

Teresa Sullivan, University of Texas, was cited in a June 10 *Wall Street Journal* article on immigrant shopkeepers.

Verta Taylor, Ohio State University, had her research on postpartum depression featured in a July *Self* magazine article.

Gerda Wekerle had her research on the Toronto Transit Commission's overlooking women's needs featured in a November 30, 1987, *Globe and Mail* article. Her research on women and women's issues has been reported in numerous Canadian publications.

Awards

Nancy Ammerman, Emory University; **David Schwartz**, Wesleyan University; and **Susan Cotts Watkins**, University of Pennsylvania, received fellowships from the American Council of Learned Societies.

James Ault's documentary film, "Born Again: Life in a Fundamental Baptist Church," won a blue ribbon at the American Film Festival and a Cine Golden Eagle.

Susan E. Bell, Bowdoin College; **Judith R. Blau**, SUNY-Albany; **Ann S. Orloff**, University of Wisconsin-Madison; and **Andrew T. Scull**, University of California-San Diego, received postdoctoral research fellowships from the American Council of Learned Societies.

Vern Bengtson, University of Southern California, received a MERIT award from the National Institute of Aging for his "Longitudinal Study of Three-Generation Families."

Alfred Bonnano, Veteran's Administration, received an award from President Reagan as one of the outstanding counselors in the United States.

Jeffrey Broadbent, University of Minnesota, received two Fulbright awards to study in Japan next year.

Edgar W. Butler, University of California-Riverside, and **Jorge Bustamante**, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana, received funding from the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States to hold a conference on "Presidential Succession in Mexico: Bi-National Reflections." Butler also received funding, with **Jose Luis Reyna**, Latin America Faculty of the Social Sciences, Mexico City, to support research on the "Political Transition in Mexico: Its Impact on Mexico-United States Relations."

Penelope Canan, University of Denver, received the 1988 Driscoll Master Award,

the University's highest award for teaching excellence.

Anita Puiwah Chan and **David Wank**, Harvard University, received funding from the new Chinese studies program of the American Council of Learned Societies.

William Corsaro, Indiana University, was awarded the Presidential Award in Recognition of Distinguished Teaching. **Emily Dunn Dale**, Illinois Wesleyan University, received three awards this year: the Century Club Award for outstanding teaching; the first Sears Roebuck Foundation Award for excellence in teaching and campus leadership; and an award from former students and colleagues "with deep affection for continuing support and challenge."

James A. Davis, Harvard University, was the only social scientist to receive one of 27 National Science Foundation awards to "revitalize the teaching of undergraduate science, mathematics, and engineering." His project is titled "An Undergraduate Faculty Program in the Social Sciences to Enhance Quantitative Instruction on American Society."

Amiati Etzioni, Harvard Business School, received the Lester F. Ward award from the Society for Applied Sociology for his contributions in applied sociology.

Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, S.J., Fordham University (emeritus), received a Fulbright grant to give two seminars at the Catholic University in Montevideo, Uruguay. He was awarded a Doctorate of Sacred Theology, Honoris Causa, by the Jesuit School of Theology, Berkeley, CA, in recognition of his outstanding research, writing, and advocacy related to Hispanics in the U.S.

Ann Barry Flood, University of Illinois College of Medicine at Urbana-Champaign, was been selected as a Robert Wood Johnson Health Policy Fellow for 1988-89.

Charles P. Gallmeier, California State University-Long Beach, received the 1987-88 Meritorious Performance and Professional Promise Award from the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

William Gibson, Southern Methodist University, received a \$21,000 grant from the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation to support his work on paramilitary culture.

Charles Goode Gomillion, Washington, DC, received the Distinguished Career Award from the Sociological Practice Association.

David Grusky, University of Chicago, and **Aaron Palls**, Columbia University, were awarded National Academy of Education Spencer Fellowships.

John Hagan, University of Toronto, has been named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Debra Renee Kaufman, Northeastern University, was selected to present the university's Robert D. Klein University lectureships, an honor awarded annually to a faculty member for "outstanding scholarly achievement, professional contribution, and creative classroom activity." Her address, "Religious Revival in America: The Feminist Awakening" was presented May 27.

Rebecca Klatch, University of California-Santa Cruz, received the 1988 Victoria Schuck Award from the American Political Science Association for her book, *Women of the New Right*. She shares the award with **Jane Mansbridge**, author of *Why We Lost the ERA*.

Connie McNeely, Stanford University, and **Tonya Williams** received minority student fellowships from the National Research Council.

Peter M. Nardi, Pitzer College-Claremont Colleges, has been awarded one of 11 Haynes Foundation Research Awards for 1988 to work on "The Role of Friendship in People's Lives."

Continued on next page

Awards, continued

David Null, California State Polytechnic University-Pomona, has been awarded the degree of *Legum Magister* (LLM) in criminology and criminal law from the University of London.

Brian Powell, Indiana University, received the Edwin Sutherland Faculty Teaching Award.

Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, and **Magali Larson**, Temple University, were awarded NSF Visiting Professorships for Women.

Mady Segal, University of Maryland, was named Outstanding Woman Faculty Member of the Year.

Janet Hinson Shope, George Washington University, received the Life Patterns/Life Choices Dissertation Award from the Henry A. Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College.

Herm Smith, University of Missouri-St. Louis, received a Fulbright grant to teach American Studies at Tohoku University in Sendai, Japan.

John Stanfield II, College of William and Mary, has been named Cummings Professor of American Studies and Sociology, an Eminent Scholar designation of State Council of Education of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Henry Steadman, Policy Research Associates, received the Amicus Award from the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law for the non-member who has made the most significant contribution to the field of law and psychiatry.

R. Stephen Warner, University of Illinois-Chicago, has been appointed a visiting member at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, for 1988-89.

Deaths

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

Obituaries

Albert B. Blumenthal
(1902-1988)

Albert B. Blumenthal was born on July 19, 1902 at Philipsburg, Montana and died on June 22, 1988 at El Toro, California. I knew him as a friend and colleague from 1964 until his death. His greatest asset as a colleague was a gifted mind. Albert may have tested it to the utmost for formidable tasks, but it served him well. A high intensity persisted in his work while his interests in special areas within sociology changed, but only gradually and sometimes painfully because he made his work so much a part of himself. While he was a doctoral student at University of Chicago he did what he felt was forbidden. He attended lectures by George Herbert Mead and got caught up in the excitement centered in Mead. That interrupted what he came to think of as what for him was most promising.

Like Lester F. Ward he struggled with the task of making sociology both a science and a means of improving the collective life of mankind. He adopted a combative style in some of his theoretical work. That style is difficult to turn on and off, especially if one is gifted for concise definitions and gains sharper insights from confrontation. At one point he seemed to select culture as the major concept in sociology as well as anthropology. During this period he published a small book called *The Place of the Term Culture in the Social Sciences* (1935). From 1937 until 1941 he was the Director of the Committee for Conceptual Integration attempting to get its

eighty members to collaborate in efforts to clarify social science concepts.

At this time and later he had a keen interest in social theory but this gradually faded during years of undergraduate teaching. He taught for 35 years. Eventually criminology and social welfare became more important to him and his work. For this shift, as well as others, he had something already in his background and experience to build upon. From 1944 to 1947 he served as a probation officer for juvenile delinquents in Los Angeles.

The time to visit him in his office had been at 7:00 a.m., one hour before his first class, his favorite schedule. Early in the morning that gifted mind was at its best—the mind that produced *Small-Town Stuff* (1932) and was forever full of adventure and innocence, open to surprises and excitement and that above all was fiercely independent. That early in the morning, it had not been distracted by the details and cares of the day ahead.

He accepted the competitive status system in sociology as a necessary fact of professional life, but he did challenge intellectual absurdities and misdirections. There was some over-professionalism in him—a too-wide application of the principle that everything be placed under suspicion until it proves itself. That turns inward as well as outward. He was his own severest critic. It was evenhanded; nobody escaped. If Albert did not want to hurt someone's feelings, he might soften criticism with a report of similar instances in his own work, understood somewhat better years after the event.

Albert had a strong commitment to the Wisconsin Sociological Association and was one of the founders of the association, as well as its first president.

George K. Floro, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Robert Galen Burnight
(-1988)

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

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

Dr. Burnight taught sociology at Brown University during the 1960s. From 1971 to 1975, he worked at Mahidol University in Thailand where he helped establish and served as director of the Center for Population and Social Research. For the next four years, he was associate director of the International Programs Office of the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, NC. Dr. Burnight moved to the Washington area in 1979 and joined the National Cancer Institute. He retired for health reasons in 1984.

He was a member of the Population Association of America and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. He received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1979 and spent the year conducting population studies in Mexico.

Survivors include his wife, Catherine Glazier Burnight of Silver Spring, and two sisters, Gladys Brackbill and Helen Borthwick, both of Lancaster.

Reprinted from the Washington Post, August 5, 1988

Hugh Carter
(1895-1988)

At the age of 93, Hugh Carter died of a heart attack at the Medical Center in Princeton, NJ, on May 8, only a month after his wife, Isabel, had died. A native of San Antonio, he was educated at Southwestern University, the University of Minnesota, and Columbia University, where he earned his Ph.D. His dissertation on the *Social Theories of L.T. Hobhouse* was published in 1927. After several years of teaching at the University of Pennsylvania, his research career was located in Washington, DC. He was in charge of research at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service from 1945 to 1952. From then until his retirement in 1965, he was chief of the marriage and divorce statistics branch of the National Center for Health Statistics in the Department of HEW.

In the mid-1950's, Hugh and his associates conducted the first U.S. test of the completeness of marriage registration. They also made a series of joint studies with the Census Bureau on variables related to marital history. Hugh actively promoted efforts to increase the number of states in the marriage and divorce registration areas.

Hugh was elected to membership in the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. He also served as secretary-treasurer and president of the Population Association of America. Hugh is perhaps best known for the book we co-authored, *Marriage and Divorce: A Social and Economic Study*, that was published by the Harvard University Press in 1970 and updated in 1976. The book organized around major phases of the family life cycle.

Hugh was highly respected among his professional colleagues for his contributions to his areas of specialization. During his retirement years, he enjoyed

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Instant Wait Reduction

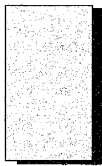
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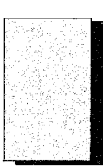
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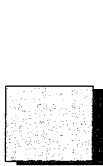
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Obituaries, continued

professional camaraderie at the Cosmos Club in Washington, where a memorial service was held for him on June 29. He is survived by two daughters, five grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Paul C. Glick, Arizona State University

Manuel Elmer (1886-1988)

Manuel C. Elmer, 101, a retired sociology professor, died on April 1, 1988. Elmer founded the Department of Sociology, the Department of Anthropology, and the School of Social Work at the University of Pittsburgh. On his 100th birthday, Dec. 5, 1986, the Sociology Department gave a reception in Mr. Elmer's honor and dedicated a room in his name. On May 2, the School of Social Work, marking its 50th anniversary, presented him a special Founder's Day award. Of his longevity, he once said, "You see, I lived not through 10 decades but through three generations."

He was a native of Monroe, WI, and the son of a dairy farmer. He held a bachelor's degree from North Central College, a master's degree from the University of Illinois and a doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1914. Although officially retired in 1966, Mr. Elmer was appointed the next year to a professorship at Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio, by the John J. Whitney Foundation.

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

About today's education, he was quoted as saying, "The present attitude is that you want to make a million dollars in a hurry. I got my doctorate degree and then I taught for \$1,100 a year, because I wanted to. I read in the paper about some fool who calls himself an educator, saying the only way to attract good teachers is to pay them \$60,000 to \$70,000. That wouldn't help."

He was an early member of the American Sociological Society (later ASA) and attended meetings beginning in 1914. Elmer was a founder of the Eastern Sociological Society and attended their 50th anniversary meeting in Boston, MA.

Surviving are a son, Dr. G.A. Elmer of South Bend, IN; two daughters, Dr. Anne Strong of Edgewood, PA, and

Patricia Appel of Cocoa Beach, FL; four grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Reprinted from the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, April 4, 1988

Harold Feldman (-1988)

Harold Feldman, Professor emeritus at Cornell University, died Wednesday, May 11, 1988 in New Orleans, while attending the Groves Conference on the Family.

Professor Feldman had been an active member of the Conference for 30 years. He was its President from 1972 to 1975, and, at this Conference, was elected into the Groves Academy—the organization's highest award.

He is also a member and officer of the National Council on Family Relations, and chaired its Burgess Research Awards Committee and its section on Research and Theory.

Professor Feldman was a member of the Department of Human Development and Family Studies at Cornell University from 1948 until his nominal retirement in 1981. At that point, he divided his time between Cornell and Washington, where, as Visiting Scholar at the American Home Economics Association's Center for the Family, he worked as an expert-advocate for family and aging issues.

In an age of increasing scholarly specialization, Harold Feldman stood out for the breadth of his professional interests and activities. Although his formal training was primarily in the fields of social work and clinical and developmental psychology, he came early to the conviction that the realization of human potential required social and institutional change. These, in turn, required both new knowledge and new commitment. To this end, Feldman, throughout his career, gave equal priority to teaching, research, and the development and implementation of public policy.

In all three of these domains, Harold Feldman's special contribution was to lead the way to important new issues and solutions. At a time when most developmentalists were asking how the family situation might affect children, Feldman was asking how children affect the marriage relationship. While most researchers were focused on psychological and social "problem," Feldman chose to study "people who made it" even though the cards were stacked

against them: black teenagers from inner-city broken homes who were doing well in school; mothers in poverty who managed to get off welfare; couples who were coping successfully with problems of having to take aged parents into their homes.

Innovation was equally the hallmark of Feldman's contribution as a teacher. At Cornell three and a half decades ago, he was the first to introduce a course in what is now called woman's studies, and to follow it up with other "firsts" on racism, poverty, human sexuality, family and work, and aging in contemporary society.

But it was not only through his ideas that Harold Feldman exerted his lasting influence. In whatever enterprise he was engaged, his always low-key participation would bring the situation to life. People would begin to talk to each other, to come up with their own ideas, and then to move easily from words to actions, as if that was what they had intended all along.

Nowhere was his legacy more manifest than in the memorial service held in his name. It was characteristic of Harold to have left instructions that, upon his death, there should be no mourning, but a celebration of life. And that's what it was. In a church filled to overflowing with people from many parts of the community, a Dixieland sextet ushered in spontaneous statements from those he loved and who loved in return. Family, friends, colleagues, students past and present, neighbors, politicians, and mere strangers whom he had moved by a friendly greeting—all testified to his special gift of empowering others in fulfillment of their own lives.

Urie Bronfenbrenner, Cornell University

Nicholas C. Mullins (1939-1988)

Nicholas C. Mullins died on July 6, 1988 after a lengthy battle with cancer. A self-proclaimed "incurable optimist," Nick was professionally active up to the day of his death, including co-directing an NSF-funded project in the sociology of science.

Nick received his BS and MA degrees from Cornell University and his PhD from Harvard University. After graduating from Harvard he taught briefly at Vanderbilt University and Dartmouth. He served on the faculty at Indiana University from 1971 to 1984, then joined the faculty at Virginia Polytech-

nic Institute and State University. While at VPI&SU, Nick was active in both the Sociology Department and the Science Studies Center.

Nick's professional life is marked by numerous accomplishments. His books include *The Art of Theory: Construction and Use; Science: Some Sociological Perspectives*; and *Theories and Theory Groups in Contemporary American Sociology* (with Carolyn J. Mullins). His many professional articles and papers span the specialties of the sociology of science, sociological theory, organizational behavior, and computer applications to the social sciences. During his career, Nick served on numerous ASA committees and NSF panels, and in 1985 was elected President of the Society for the Social Studies of Science.

First and foremost Nick was a dedicated and jovial colleague. He was consistently insightful, upbeat and encouraging, and willing to offer assistance to anyone who needed it. Although battling cancer for some 18 months, Nick was a model of strength and optimism for all with whom he came in contact. Traveling with his colleagues and friends to the treatment facility, Nick would talk of his enthusiasm for soccer, his activities in the community, developments in sociology, and ideas for possible research projects. Several days later Nick would provide references for the respective faculty.

He always had something new to say and was on a constant lookout for interesting material. The material was not for himself but for colleagues. He regularly offered gentle prodding to his colleagues to reach for more. We remember on one occasion after a particularly interesting intellectual discussion had taken place in the hallway he quipped, "I would like to put up a sign that says: 'An intellectual discussion took place here.'"

Nick liked to tell the story of how *Theories and Theory Groups* helped to reinvigorate some of the declining traditions in sociology. Some prominent symbolic interactionists, after reading in Nick's work about the decline of their group, started the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, from which a journal also originated. Nick had a broad interest in and impact on everything sociological. Although he specialized he was not a specialist.

We in the Department of Sociology VPI&SU have lost an outstanding colleague, the discipline of sociology has lost a brilliant scientist, and we have all lost a kind and dear human being.

The family requests donations to memorial funds in the name of Dr. Mullins at the Blacksburg Presbyterian Church, PO Box 144, Blacksburg, VA 24060; the Virginia Tech Sociology Department Foundation Account, c/o Dr. Alan Bayer, Sociology Department, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061; or The Four S, c/o Wesley Shrum, Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Alan Bayer, Skip Fuhrman, and Bill Snizek, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

New Publications

The Wisconsin Sociologist announces that its Spring-Summer and Fall issues are devoted to "The Reagan Years: A Sociological Assessment." Included are papers on "Class Warfare in the 80s and 90s; Reaganomics and Social Justice" (T.R. Young); "Whither the Radicals in the Professions in the 1980s?" (David Wagner); "Exxon Minerals in Wisconsin: New Patterns of Rural Environmental Conflict" (Al Gedicks); "Urban Fiscal Strain and Regionalism: The Case of Wisconsin and Florida" (Robert S. Magill); and "The Political Economy of Housing Poor People" (Jan Phillips). Both issues are available as a set for \$25.00; extra sets are available for \$1.00. Mail checks, payable to the journal, to: Charles S. Green III, Editor, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater, WI 53190.

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Minority Fellowship Program

The American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Program announces doctoral fellowships for 1989-90. Open to U.S. citizens and permanent residents, including, but not limited to Blacks, Hispanics (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Samoan, Hawaiian, Guamanian) and who document an interest in and commitment to teaching, research, and service careers on the sociological aspects of mental health issues of ethnic and racial minorities. Open to students beginning or continuing study in sociology departments. Potential for success in graduate studies, financial need, and an express commitment to sociological work on mental health issues relevant to ethnic/racial minorities are considered. *Fellowships:* Stipend is \$6,552; arrangements for tuition payment will be made with the university or department. Approximately 10-15 new awards will be made. *Application Deadline:* December 31, 1988. Write or call for application forms: Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410.

Funds provided by the Minority Resources Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, NIMH.

Footnotes

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