

Footnotes



APRIL 1991

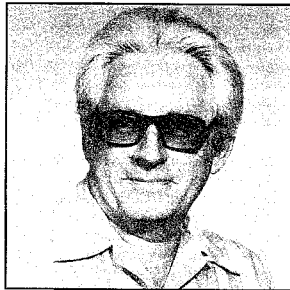
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Lazarsfeld Award Made to Hubert M. Blalock

The Paul F. Lazarsfeld award is given by the Methodology Section of the American Sociological Association to honor a distinguished scholar who has made outstanding contributions to sociological methodology. Hubert M. "Tad" Blalock, the 1991 Award winner, was notified of the award on Monday, February 4; he died on Friday, February 8.

The Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award recognizes distinguished scholarly achievement that advances research methodology in sociology. The 1991 recipient of this award is Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., whose methodological contributions included his pedagogical influence on hundreds of social scientists, his pioneering work on causal modelling, his fresh perspective on theory constructions, and his innovative work on social measurement.

Blalock's *Social Statistics*, originally published in 1960, has enlightened sociology graduate students for three decades, and



Hubert M. Blalock (1926-1991)

the book has served as a familiar reference book and as a friendly guide to statistical analysis. Those students who were privileged to sit in his classes know well his enthusiasm for teaching. He exemplified superbly the informed, conscientious,

patient, and inspiring teacher we all aspire to be.

Some of the striking changes over the past quarter century in the way sociologists analyze data and interpret results were anticipated and influenced by Blalock's series of papers on causal analysis and by his monograph on causal inference (1964). Not content to have been one of the originators of this trend, he remained for thirty years at the forefront of continuing developments in causal modelling and was one of the most influential spokesmen for the application of such models in sociology.

In papers published in the 1960s, Blalock highlighted the links between the logic of explanatory theories and the logic of data analysis. These papers were the precursors for his *Theory Construction* (1969) and for his application of this mode of theorizing in books on ethnic relations, power and conflict. His most recent book, to be published later this year, carries this

work a step further in an analysis of allocation processes and social inequality. Blalock's work makes it evident that a theory is more than an arrangement of arrows.

His causal models rest on penetrating substantive reasoning, but they also make explicit the causal assumptions that are often left unstated. The result is a productive interweaving of conceptual and empirical reasoning.

Blalock was one of the first sociologists to describe systematically how measurement error affects findings and may lead to substantively misleading conclusions. He pursued this theme further in his 1979 presidential address to the American Sociological Association. Measurement, and especially the use of causal models with multiple indicators to improve social science measurement, remained at the forefront of his scholarly attention. In some of his latest work, he summarized recent developments and outlined the challenges that remain in this aspect of research methodology.

Distinguished teacher and scholar, Hubert Blalock was on the faculty of four prestigious universities, held offices in both the American Statistical Association and the American Sociological Association, served on three National Research Council Committees, and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. These are the achievements of a great man. But to colleagues, friends, and scores of former students, he was known simply—and very affectionately—as "Tad," and his image as an internationally renowned sociologist is inextricably mixed with his image as a kind and generous human being who has enriched the lives of many.

Section on Methodology Awards Committee—
Clifford C. Clogg (Chair), James S. Coleman,
Leo A. Goodman, Robert M. Hauser, and Harrison C. White □

Know the Land and the Life It Will Support

by Daniel J. Ransohoff

The city is where it is for a reason. Cincinnati grew at the natural confluence of an ancient north-south and east-west waterway, the Ohio River and the Miami-Erie Canal-Licking River Valley system.

Cincinnati has been labelled "City on the Move" and that is just what it is trying to do in industrial development, in community programs, and in the development of adequate health, welfare, and rehabilitation facilities and services. So far, Cincinnati and much of the Midwest has not been hit as hard by the recession as other parts of the nation.

Cincinnati is the gateway to the South and the Midwest. Sixty percent of the country's population lives within 600 miles of Cincinnati, and sixty-five percent of the nation's value added by manufacturing agents occurs within 600 miles of the city. The city has a population of 370,000—Greater Cincinnati has a population of 1,600,000. Cincinnati is famous for its cultural and intellectual traditions. It is the home of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, the May Festival, the Summer Opera, the Cincinnati Art Museum and the Taft Museum and the new Union Terminal Museum Center. Its sports and entertainment facilities are first class, led by the Reds and Bengals. The city has a large convention center, Zoological and Botanical Garden, theaters, libraries, and 80 major parks. There are seven universities and colleges.

The University of Cincinnati has 36,000 students and almost 3,000 full and part-time faculty and is the second largest university in Ohio. Its colleges of engineering, architecture, business, law, music and medicine are well known. The co-op program, alternating periods of on-the-job training and classroom work, originated at the University of Cincinnati. The citizens of Cincinnati were among the first to

develop a Community Chest and the city continues to be a leader in voluntarism and the United Way movement. Cincinnati is internationally known for the high quality and integrity of its local government (city manager plan) and its police force.

Rising on the hills from the Ohio River, in Southwestern Ohio, Cincinnati is close to the Indiana and Kentucky borders and effectively serves a large, natural tri-state region.

Actually Cincinnati is a city of valleys, not a city of hills. As you look to the horizon all the so called "hills" are the same height. You are observing the remains of an ancient pene-plain. Cincinnati is in the middle of an area which is geologically known as Ordovician. Some 450 million years ago Cincinnati was under a shallow ocean. The history of our land begins with the final uplift of this

See Cincinnati, page 6

Jeanne Ballantine Leads Teaching Services Program Field Office

It is a great delight to share the news that the new Field Coordinator of the ASA Teaching Services Program is Jeanne Hazen Ballantine, Professor of Sociology at Wright State University. Ballantine is the third Field Coordinator to fill this position since it was established by the ASA in 1986. She succeeds J. Michael Brooks, Texas Christian University, who followed William Ewens, Michigan State University. Both Brooks and Ewens served three year terms in this job.



Jeanne Hazen Ballantine

Ballantine has considerable leadership experience to contribute to her role as Field Coordinator. Most notably she has served as Department Chair and Head of the Faculty at Wright State University. In addition she has been President of the Society for Applied Sociology, Head of the Section Board of the ASA, Section Chair of both Sociology of Education and Undergraduate Education Sections of the ASA, and a member at the Council of the International Sociological Association's Sociology of Education Research Committee.

As a leader in the field of the sociology of education, Ballantine has authored numerous books and articles on topics particularly relevant to the work she will do as Field Coordinator. She has also written widely on a variety of concerns related to undergraduate education and has two introductory texts to her credit. Her contributions to the teaching of sociology also include fifteen years of service as a Teaching Resources Group (TRG) consultant for the ASA Teaching Services Program. In her capacity as a member of this group, she has conducted teaching workshops and departmental evaluations,

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Observing

More Bits and Pieces

Robert Marsh's "Open Forum" letter arrived on my desk the day after we put March *Footnotes* to bed. It not only anticipated my editorial on the War in the Gulf, but also provides an important critique of the Seville Statement. Newsmen, analysts and politicians have made much of the idea that the War in the Gulf has finally erased the years of guilt, frustration and self-doubt that were an aftermath of the Vietnam War. But what does it mean to have a war with so little sense of suffering, either individual or collective, on the part of U.S. citizens? I trust that in the months ahead we will hear more from colleagues intrigued by the demographic, structural and social psychological aspects of the War in the Gulf.

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I had hoped that this issue of *Footnotes* with the featured story on the Lazarfeld Award could have reached Tad Blalock before he died. That was not to be, but I was consoled by the knowledge that he was informed of the award a few days before his death. Tad's obituary appears on page 10; I noted two items in particu-

lar that I would like to mention here. Costner and Lenski commented that even in his last days, he was working on a paper on the Gulf Crisis, "drawing out the relationship of developments there to principles he had discussed in his recent volume, *Power and Conflict*. We may hope that his ideas were sufficiently developed to warrant being published posthumously.

The obituary also recalls Tad's commitment as a classroom teacher. Those of us who have been involved with the ASA's Teaching Services Program over the past 16 years know how important Tad's support was to giving that Program legitimacy within the ASA. We are deeply in his debt for that also.

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Teaching has become a "hot" or "in" word of late. From sources as varied as the ASA Task Group on Graduate Education (TAGGE) to the Sigma Xi Committee on Science, Mathematics and Engineering Education have come expressions of deep concern about the quality of undergraduate education in the social, natural and

physical sciences, math and engineering. TAGGE and the Sigma Xi Committee (of which I am also a member) met here in January and February respectively. Both groups talked about the importance of devoting more time and attention to preparing graduate students to teach, and to recruiting talented young people for careers in teaching in K-12.

And on Sunday, March 3, 1991, the *Washington Post* carried a feature story on Stanford University President Donald Kennedy's proposal for radical policy changes to ease the conflict between research and teaching. According to the article, President Kennedy has allocated "\$7 million in financial and other programs intended to improve the teaching of undergraduates at the university. "Among the changes proposed is a limit on the number of articles expected of a faculty member applying for tenure. Also proposed are: faculty peer reviews, forms of scholarship related to teaching such as textbooks, instructional software programs, and books or videos geared to popular audiences. Incentives will also include "base salary increases and \$5,000

awards for superior teachers." Is this the key moment in a new social movement?

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Finally, a word is in order about the participation of sociologists in the 1991 annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), held in DC in mid-February. In a series of sessions that began on Friday afternoon and continued through Sunday, more than a dozen sociologists presented papers on Drugs, Crime, Violence; The Social Pathology of Large Cities; Women in Science; Scientific and Technical Personnel; and Cults and the Courts. The sessions I attended were stimulating and with SRO. Well done to all those who helped organize and who presented papers.—WVDA □

New Mental Health Section Forms

The Committee on Sections and the ASA Council have approved a petition to form a new section on the Sociology of Mental Health. This section aims to promote and ensure interaction, collaboration and the exchange of concepts, research methods and scientific findings among mental health scholars and researchers.

A two hour organizational meeting will be held at the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati on Saturday, August 24. All interested and potentially interested members of the association are urged to attend this meeting. This meeting will select: (1) an acting chair; (2) a newsletter editor; (3) a program organizer for the 1992 Annual Meeting; (4) a nominations committee to select those who will run for office in the 1992 spring election; and (5) a committee to draft By-Laws for the new section.

The study of the social determinants of mental health and illness, and of associated service providers and systems, has been recognized as a relatively distinct subject and often accorded separate treatment within undergraduate and graduate curricula. The widespread recognition that there are advantages with respect to communication, service and scientific progress in viewing mental health as a distinct sub-area is most clearly expressed in the administrative structure of governmental agencies. That there is a National Institute of Mental Health and departments of mental health at both state and county levels is sufficient to illustrate this point.

Sociologists in the mental health area, of course, share many interests with other medical sociologists, just as medical sociologists share many interests with sociologists in areas of deviance, organizations, etc. However, the study of health related issues has grown in size and complexity to the point where the Medical Sociology Section is the largest in the ASA. Within such a large and differentiated group there are inevitable difficulties in consistently serving the needs of even large subgroups. The petitioners for this new section have emphasized that they see the proposed section as in no way a challenge to, or in competition with, the Medical Sociology Section. Rather, the general area of Medical Sociology is seen as so large and so diverse that it is time to institutionalize a significant aspect of this diversity. The new section will afford a broad range of researchers, whose work considers mental health status as a relevant dependent or independent variable, a reliable opportunity to share ideas, efforts and conclusions with one another. In addition, the section will explicitly recognize and encourage consideration of theories and research directed to the explanation of both mental and physical health concerns, as well as the inter-relationship between mental and physical health. □

Subcommittee Reviews the Rose Monograph Series

by Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager

The Subcommittee to Review the Rose Monograph Series (consisting of Maureen Hallinan as Chair, Mary Frank Fox, and Peter Marsden) presented its report to the full ASA Committee on Publications in December 1990.

Using the eight criteria established by the Committee, the Subcommittee reported that the Series promotes integration of knowledge through the range of topics and volumes it has published. The concentration of community/institutional case studies appears to be due to the Series' monographic format (as opposed to journal format), as is true with analysis of text and comparisons of theoretical models. The Subcommittee noted the risk that such work might not find its way to print and thus would be lost to the discipline without the ASA's sponsorship of the Series.

Due to the irregular schedule of a monograph series, as opposed to journal publication, the number of volumes appearing in the Series has varied from year to year. Submissions to the Series in 1988 numbered 17, all of which may be regarded as serious intent to publish with the Series. The Subcommittee noted the efforts of the current editor to solicit manuscripts by activity such as maintaining a booth at ASA's Annual Meeting exhibits and attending regional meetings to establish conversation with prospective authors.

Sales of monographs in the Series have varied widely, with most monographs in the 500-1000 copy range. Readership and impact, however, may exceed sales due to the purchase and circulation by libraries.

The Subcommittee recognized the Series as an important outlet for sociological work for several reasons. (1) The Series publishes manuscripts across substantive areas, contrasting with the specializations of many commercial and university presses' series. (2) The Series publishes manuscripts with a single research focus (250 manuscript pages) that do not lend themselves to either journal or book requirements. (3) The Series reviews manuscripts largely on merit criteria, encouraging intellectual development of sociological work. (4) The Series is

not dependent upon profit as a factor in editorial decisions, allowing it to publish authors and topics with small audiences.

At the time of the last review of the Series, several non-ASA series had been discontinued. At the present time, however, opportunities to publish sociological monographs may be increasing. However, the Series was recognized as an important outlet for monographic work, particularly because it is not under the profit constraints. This is important to younger scholars who have not yet developed the name recognition that can increase market potential or facilitate substantial subvention. In addition, the universal accessibility of the Series to all styles of work was viewed as vital, as was the referee process that is entirely in the hands of sociologists, as opposed to professional editors.

The criterion of "sufficient and high quality material" was addressed by reviewing submission and publication data. Both submissions and published volumes have increased in the past two years. The review process is rigorous and selective, and the acceptance rate is not high in comparison with ASA journals, despite the Series' "pre-screening" process that is unique within the Association to the Series. The Subcommittee predicted that the increase in published volumes in diverse fields will bring the Series to the attention of an increasing number of sociologists.

The costs for publishing the Series and supporting the editorial office are funded by the Rose endowment, so the Series does not compete with other financial responsibilities of the Association. The endowment's income regularly exceeds its expenses, so the fund balance continues to grow. At present, the Subcommittee concluded that the costs of the Series seem to be within appropriate bounds and current commitments will keep costs within bounds.

In measuring the intellectual impact of the Series, the Subcommittee noted that the seven monographs published between 1980 and 1983 received a total of 147 citations since publication, suggesting that readers are aware of the Series and are using them in their work. Two features of the Series—diversity of topic areas and monograph

length—enable the monographs to play a unique role in the discipline and serve as models for graduate students undertaking dissertation research. The Subcommittee suggested marketing these features to give the Series a wider audience.

The variation in substantive content of the Series monographs make them quite representative of the sociological research being conducted in sociology. The Subcommittee noted that the Series contains fewer quantitative than qualitative studies, probably reflecting more alternative publication outlets for quantitative work. The Subcommittee advised the editor to monitor this situation to avoid lessening the representativeness of the Series.

Copies of the full report are available from the ASA Executive Office. □

SWS Holds Mid-Year Meeting

"I want SWS to extend its commitment to women of color, especially Mexican American and Native American women," said SWS President Eleanor Miller, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, in selecting Albuquerque, NM, as the site for SWS's midyear meeting, February 28-March 3. The opening day workshop focused on "Multicultural Identities," with presentations from sociologists and anthropologists who have promoted more inclusive curricula and who have studied Mexican American and Native American women's lives. Karen Anderson of the Southwest Institute for Research on Women organized the workshop. The Institute has an extensive set of resources on women in the Southwest and publishes a newsletter. Sociologists Irene Blea, University of New Mexico, and Angie Willetto, a graduate student at UNC-Chapel Hill doing her dissertation work on her own clan of Navajo women, made excellent commentaries about ethnic women. Jane Hood, University of New Mexico, coordinated local arrangements and introduced many SWSers to the sites of Albuquerque.

SWS is an organization of about 1150 members. It holds its annual meeting in conjunction with SSP and ASA and holds a midyear business meeting and workshop. SWS's quarterly journal, *Sex & Gender*, is edited by Margaret Andersen, University of Delaware and published by Sage, Inc. For more information, contact Eleanor M. Miller, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201. □

Teaching

What I Learned on an NSF Panel

by Carla B. Howery

In mid-February, almost 400 scientists assembled to serve on review panels for the NSF program in Undergraduate Curriculum Development. As you would imagine, social scientists were in the minority. But sitting among the cell biologists and physicists, were three sociologists: Theodore C. Wagenaar, Miami University; Rebecca Stafford, Chatham College; and myself. Ted served as the only social scientist on the interdisciplinary proposal panel. Becky and I worked with a geographer, an anthropologist, and two economists to evaluate thirteen proposals.

We all agreed the experience was very valuable and this article shares our advice with sociology colleagues. National Science Foundation funding in undergraduate education remains strong and social scientists can and should apply for those funds. The NSF staff are very competent and helpful and can provide advice in the preparation of your proposal. They are particularly interested in proposals from faculty at two-year colleges. A list of programs and contact persons appears at the end of the article.

In order to increase the number and quality of social science proposals, we gave NSF some advice on publicity and program announcements. Right now the flyers call for proposals in "math, science, and engineering" education and social scientists are not sure if they are included. We are! Any part of your program that emphasizes empirical research, qualitative or quantitative is appropriate.

In order to make your proposal more competitive, we suggest that you give attention to the following factors. The more competitive proposals scored high with the reviewers because they addressed these issues.

(1) *Make the link to teaching.* What does the pedagogical literature, in higher education and in teaching sociology, say that supports the grant activities you propose? Few research grants would be successful without a review of the literature, and yet most of the proposals we read made little mention of the ample literature on teaching. For example, a proposal for a computer testing lab stated "there is little literature on individualized computer testing." The panelists wondered if the person was prepared to complete the task if s/he had done so little homework. Just our pooled knowledge generated a lot of literature for each proposal written. Remember, the panelists are selected for their knowledge of their discipline and curriculum.

(2) *Adhere to the criteria.* The NSF staff spend a lot of time crafting their requests for submissions and the criteria are carefully spelled out. For example, one criterion was dissemination and evaluation plans. Half of the proposals had no plans and many other proposals tossed off that criterion with "we'll present papers at professional meetings." The ASA's Teaching Services Program is one source of dissemination and we can lead you to others. Sociologists should have no trouble articulating an evaluation research design.

(3) *Remember the client.* Students are the clients of these proposals. Yet many of

the proposals left us asking, "what will this project do for students?" Many proposals asked for personal computers or other technology, or for release time to write software, but the lucky recipient seemed to be the faculty member. NSF money can be used for equipment and faculty may develop commercial software. But the explicit purpose of the proposals must be to enhance student learning of science.

(4) *Use the NSF staff for advice.* The staff members are eager to nurture good proposals. Ask them to comment on your ideas and to read a pre-proposal. Use your faculty development office, grants office, and colleagues to test out your ideas.

(5) Finally, *don't submit a proposal that you would grade poorly on grammar and format.* We were surprised at the number of proposals that appeared thrown together, with typographical errors, different typefaces, and run on sentences. As with any piece of written work, if you make the reader work to figure out your meaning or irritate the reader with sloppy form, the review of your work will be less favorable.

For more information on NSF funding on Undergraduate Science, Engineering, and Mathematics Education, contact Dr. Herbert Levitan at (202) 357-7051. Other programs of interest include:

■ *Research Experiences for Undergraduates.* The Division of Social and Economic Science is interested in soliciting REU Sites proposals. Sites grants will be based on independent proposals to initiate and conduct undergraduate research participation projects for a number of students appropriate to the discipline and the set-

ting. Most Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) Sites projects are expected to be within the scope of a single discipline and/or single academic department. Interdisciplinary proposals are also acceptable, but multiple-discipline or multiple-department proposals without a common project focus or orientation are discouraged. For more information about this program, contact: Joanne Hazlett, Division of Instrumentation and Resources, Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences, Room 312, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-9880.

■ *Ethics and Value Studies.* Supports a little social research, in concert with one of the social science programs. Target dates are January 15 and August 15. Contact NSF's Sociology Program at (202) 357-7802.

■ *Research in Undergraduate Institutions.* For faculty at institutions on the NSF list of predominantly non-doctoral institutions. Target dates are the same as regular programs. Announcement: NSF 85-59. Contact RUI Coordinator at (202) 357-7456. □

Didactic Seminars

An extensive roster of Didactic Seminars has been prepared for the Annual Meeting by the 1991 Program Committee. Sixteen sessions will provide the opportunity for new and experienced sociologists to update their skills in a variety of areas.

Popular seminar topics from the 1990 Annual Meeting are being repeated due to demand. These include Comparative Historical Methods (Charles C. Ragin, Northwestern University), Event History Analysis (Lawrence L. Wu, University of Wisconsin-Madison), Field Research (David Snow and Calvin Morrill, University of Arizona), Focus Groups (David L. Morgan, Portland State University), Loglinear Models (Clifford C. Clogg, Pennsylvania State University, and Scott R. Eliason, University of Iowa), and Qualitative Interviewing (Robert S. Weiss, University of Massachusetts-Boston).

In addition to the repeats from 1990, there will be eight other seminars on topics such as Content Analysis (Carl W. Roberts, Iowa State University), Contextual Effects: Hierarchical Linear Models and Other Models (William M. Mason, UCLA), Contributions of French Social Theory (Charles C. Lemert, Wesleyan University), An Introduction to the GSS (Tom W. Smith, NORC), LISREL Models (Mary Benin, Arizona State University, and David R. Johnson, University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Methods of Social Network Analysis (Peter Marsden, Harvard University), Qualitative Analysis (Anselm Strauss, University of California-San Francisco), and Visual Sociology (Charles Suhrar, DePaul University).

The seminar registration fee is \$20 and attendees must also register for the 1991 Annual Meeting. To sign up, look for the Annual Meeting registration form in the *Preliminary Program*, which is mailed to all members in mid-May. Scheduling information will be available in the *Preliminary Program*.

The ASA Section on Methodology and the ICPSR are again co-sponsoring a pre-convention course on Structural Equation Modeling, on Thursday, August 22, Kenneth Bollen (UNC-Chapel Hill) and Peter Bentler (UCLA) will lead a seminar on Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Structural Equation Modeling from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, followed by an afternoon seminar on Intermediate Topics in Structural Equation Modeling from 1:30-4:30 p.m. For more information on course content and fees, see the ad elsewhere in this issue. Course registration will be handled via the *Preliminary Program* in the same manner as seminar registration. □

ASA Teaching Resources Group Seeks New Members

The ASA Teaching Resources Group (TRG) has been serving ASA members and sociology departments since 1976.

TRG members serve in a number of capacities: offering teaching sessions at local regional and national meetings; reviewing articles for *Teaching Sociology*; helping write, revise and review materials for the Teaching Resources Center; providing information and resource materials on areas of substantive or skill specialization; helping with teaching resources at ASA

and regional meetings; mentoring faculty developing areas of expertise; and providing local arrangements for workshops. A limited number of TRG members are called upon to be workshop staff at national workshops and conduct departmental consultation visits.

Those qualified are encouraged to apply. Please send a vita and letter of interest addressing why you are interested, your qualifications for the above, and names of three individuals who can

comment on your qualifications. These may include but are not limited to the following: your areas of teaching expertise; workshop/teaching session experience; research and publications on teaching; faculty development on your campus or elsewhere; grants for teaching; consultant activities in teaching substantive or skill areas; credential/evaluation visits; ASA teaching activities (such as Undergraduate Education Section membership, subscriptions to *Teaching Sociology*, contributions to Teaching Resources Center products, attendance at teaching workshops).

Applicants will be selected based on demonstrated expertise in a substantive or skill area of teaching and commitment to teaching excellence programs sponsored by ASA. Members of TRG will be asked to send a brief summary of teaching related activities before ASA each year and will be reviewed after three years.

Individuals who wish to become TRG members in the future are welcome to seek training or experiences toward this end. Contact the Field Coordinator for information. Training workshops in teaching issues, consultation and workshop leadership will be held at ASA meetings and many regional meetings.

Applications are always welcomed; those received by June 1 will be considered to begin a three-year term at the Annual Meeting where a variety of training sessions will be available. Please send application materials to: Jeanne Ballantine, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435. □



by Janet Onnie, Convention Child Care Coordinator

Cincinnati is a great place for a "kidvention"! The city boasts a first-class zoo, two water parks (The Beach and Surf Cincinnati), the Village Puppet Theatre across the river in Kentucky, two amusement parks, the Disney-like Kings Island Theme Park, and three downtown green spaces, including Eden Park. While we can't do them all, we certainly plan to run the 6-12 year olds through 3 or 4 of them.

While the older children are out and about, the infants through 5 year olds will be entertained by a clown, a puppet show, a balloon sculptor, and maybe even a talk-

ing, bicycle-riding robot!

We will also have music in the mornings, books and board games in the late afternoons, and crafts and Nintendo and lunch and snacks, and lots of laughs in between.

With all this in mind, please consider including your child(ren) in your Annual Meeting plans.

Coming in the April issue . . . Now that inventory is complete, we will be asking for your help—your time, your talents, your outgrown toys, and your tax-deductible dollars—in supplementing the program. We do this to keep the fees as low as possible while still providing a quality experience for our children. □

Sociologists Receive Honors, Awards

Light Invited to British Institute Lecture Series

The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, perhaps the leading institute in its field, has invited Donald W. Light to deliver a special lecture series in London this spring. The series will focus on the history and social dynamics of the American health care system in the 20th Century.

Professor Light is on the graduate faculty of sociology at Rutgers University and is Professor of Social Medicine & Psychiatry at the University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey. He majored in history at Stanford University and was twice selected as a Faculty Fellow at the Davis Center for Historical Studies at Princeton University. He also holds an appointment as Senior Fellow at The Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics at the University of Pennsylvania. He is currently editing a special issue on the sociology of medicine for the *American Journal of Sociology*, the first in its history.

The material for the lecture series is part of a book Professor Light is writing under a grant from the Twentieth Century Fund. It will focus on the changing relations between the medical profession, the state, and the corporate economy over time in order to understand policy issues facing the American system today. Professor Light completed preparations for the series while a Visiting Fellow at Green College, Oxford University last

year. The lectures, which are being co-sponsored by the University of London, began on February 28th at the School of Hygiene and are spread over several weeks.

Glassman Named Princeton Fellow

Ronald M. Glassman of New York City, a professor of sociology at William Paterson College in Wayne, New Jersey, has been selected to participate in the prestigious New Jersey State Colleges Faculty Fellowship Program (FFP) for 1990-91 at Princeton University.

While at Princeton, Glassman is completing his 12th book, *China in Transition: Communism, Capitalism and Democracy*, to be published next summer by Praeger Publishing Company, New York. The book deals with the political and cultural changes occurring in modern China with the introduction of market economics and the rise of a university-educated middle class in that country.

Glassman also joins scholars from all over the world as a participant in Princeton University's Mellon Colloquium, a forum for discussion of transition in post-socialist societies such as China, Russia and Eastern Europe.

A member of the WPC faculty since 1979, Glassman holds a BA in psychology from Queens College, an MA in psychology from Ohio State University, and a

PhD in sociology from the New School for Social Research. An active member of the American Sociological Association, he was founder and chair of the Section on Comparative Historical Sociology. Glassman served for several years as international chair of the Max Weber Colloquium. He has been a consultant to such groups as the American Jewish Committee, the United Nations and the Ford Foundation and has presented numerous scholarly papers and lectures.

Elder Wins NIMH and GSA Awards

Glen H. Elder, Jr., Howard Odum Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, has received two important national awards.

The National Institute of Mental Health presented him the Research Scientist Award, the highest level fellowship given by the Institute. The award includes up to \$75,000 over each of the next five years for additional research on "Mental Health and Social Change: A Life Course Perspective." This research continues Elder's interest in the Depression-era cohort. A separate project will focus on economic problems in the Midwest and the influence of family hardship on social relationships, personalities and the welfare of children.

At its November meeting, the Geronto-

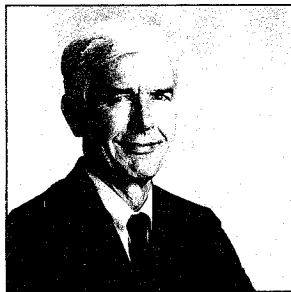
logical Society of America presented Elder with the Richard Kalish Innovative Publication Award. The award recognizes insightful thinking and work in aging and life course development in behavioral and social science. Elder and Dr. Elizabeth C. Clipp, Duke University, were cited for their paper, "Wartime Losses and Social Bonding: Influences Across 40 Years in Men's Lives" which appeared in the 1988 issue of *Psychiatry*.

Rent Honored by Florida State

Clyda Stokes Rent, President of Mississippi University for Women, was honored by her alma mater during Florida State University's homecoming festivities. Dr. Rent, who received her BA, MA, and PhD degrees from FSU, was one of three alumni honored as "Grads Made Good" by the University. The Department of Sociology marked the occasion by hosting a dinner in honor of Dr. Rent and her spouse, George Rent, both of whom received their doctorates in sociology at FSU. The dinner was attended by former professors of the Rents including Frank Allen, Charles Grigg, Lewis Killian, Dent Miller, Charles Nam, Travis Northcutt, and Lewis Rhodes. Clyda Rent gave an autobiographical colloquium entitled "The Versatile Tools of a Sociologist" in which she noted how her training in sociology had assisted her in administrative positions at Queens College and now at MUW. □

Career Expert to Conduct Annual Meeting Job Clinic

An intensive two-day job clinic on August 21 and 22 is once again a feature of this year's Annual Meeting program. Richard Irish, author of the best-selling books, *Go Hire Yourself an Employer*, *If Things Don't Improve Soon, I May Ask You to Fire Me!* and *How to Live Separately Together (A Guide for Working Couples)* will be back by popular demand.



Richard Irish

Unlike most professional career counselors, Irish does not focus exclusively on middle-management, but has considerable experience in dealing with academics, and their particular problems. This is his seventh year with the ASA. Over the past thirteen years he has conducted job clinics for the American Anthropological Association, the American Political Science Association and the Modern Language Association as well as at over three hundred colleges including MIT, Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Virginia. The ASA Job Clinics have been extremely well-received according to post-clinic evaluation surveys of participants. The job clinic is useful for anyone seeking to reassess the direction of his/her career, but it is especially

designed for those who are seeking work outside of the academy.

Dick Irish is a graduate of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. When the Peace Corps was created in the early 1960s, he and his wife Sally became volunteers and taught in Mindanao and the Philippines. Returning to the U.S. in 1964, Irish was appointed head of Talent-Search, a special division devoted to recruiting key domestic and overseas staff for the Peace Corps. He subsequently became a co-founder and vice president of TransCentury Corporation, a Washington, DC, management and consulting firm. In this capacity he conducts international executive searches for non-profit organizations and public interest groups, and specializes in exit management for private industry.

In preparation for the clinic, participants will receive Irish's book and a short assignment. About five to ten hours would be set aside for completing this exercise, which will enable participants to identify two or three desirable careers in addition to teaching and research. The clinic sessions in Cincinnati will deal with a wide range of issues including how to (1) identify marketable skills relevant to one's job goals; (2) prepare various types of first-rate, door-opening resumes; (3) upgrade participants' job finding skills; and (4) negotiate a good salary without an impressive job history. Participants will have the option to meet with Dick Irish for an hour of personal consultation. In addition, they can attend a number of Professional Work shops dealing with aspects of the applied sector. Once they return home, they can send him final drafts of their resumes for written comments.

Participation in the clinic requires hard work and serious self-evaluation. It will prove particularly beneficial to academi-

cally employed sociologists and advanced graduate students who would like to expand their career options beyond teaching and research, but are uncertain how to proceed. The closer potential participants are to launching a serious job search, the more beneficial the clinic will be.

Sessions will run from 9:00 to 12:00, 1:30-5:30 Wednesday, August 21, and 9:00-12:00 and 1:30-3:30 on Thursday, August 22. The clinic fee, which covers only direct costs to the ASA, is \$240 for members, and \$300 for non-members. Individual counseling will also be available at a rate of \$80 per hour. Those interested in the ASA job clinic can reserve a space at the time they preregister for the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati. They can also take advantage of the special hotel rates and air fares being offered. Enrollment is limited to 25 people, and clinic places will be allotted to paid-up applicants in the order received. To sign up, return the registration form enclosed in the Preliminary Program packet prior to August 2. Applicants will be notified during the second week in August whether they can participate. □

ASA Gift Memberships

Do you have a student who was elected president of the sociology club, who is finishing a stint as your research assistant, or is receiving her or his degree? Consider giving a gift membership in the ASA. For only \$29, student members receive *Footnotes*, one journal of their choice, and other ASA membership benefits. Students join 13,000 other sociologists in their national professional association. Send a check for \$29 for each gift membership, with the student's name and address. ASA will acknowledge all gifts. □

Academic Leadership: The Role of the Chair

The ASA Teaching Services Program is pleased to offer the sixth annual workshop on "Academic Leadership: The Role of the Chair." The workshop is offered the day before the Annual Meeting. In 1991, it is scheduled from 10:00-4:00 on Thursday, August 22.

The workshop leaders include: Lee H. Bowker, Dean of Behavioral and Social Sciences at Humboldt State University; Dennis McSeveney, University of New Orleans (and former dean there); Barbara Keating, chair, Department of Sociology, Mankato State University (and alumna of the workshop); and Hans O. Mauksch, Professor Emeritus University of Missouri-Columbia, now at the University of Georgia. Each person has considerable experience with academic administration, in a variety of types of institutions. They will present practical advice on negotiations with administration, motivating faculty, managing the day-to-day demands on a chair, and strategies for faculty development. The staff have a wealth of data to share, as well as knotty case studies to discuss. Of course, past participants have found that talking with one another is extremely valuable.

Anyone interested should preregister for the workshop using the form that comes with the *Preliminary Program*. The fee includes lunch and workshop materials.

Join us for what has become a valued tradition at the Annual Meeting! For those interested in the workshop book, you may order "Academic Leadership: The Role of the Chair" by Bowker and Mauksch for \$7.50 (\$9.00 for non-members) from the ASA Teaching Resources Center at the ASA address. Pre-paid orders only, please. □

A Question of Academic Freedom in Japan

by Jeffrey Broadbent*

On October 9, 1990, the Hiroshima Shudo University (HSU) in Hiroshima, Japan, dismissed (choukai kaiko) five professors from its sociology department: Shusaku Ejima (PhD, Kyushu University), Hideo Aoki (PhD, Osaka City University), Akeshi Watari (PhD, Tokyo University), Hiroaki Yoshii (PhD, Tokyo University) and Noriaki Fukudome (PhD, Kyushu University). This dismissal is a terrible blow to sociology and to social justice. The five are leaders in research on prejudice and discrimination in Japan. Their work reveals, under the homogenous surface of Japan, an underlying institutionalized "racism"; intense prejudice and discrimination against an "untouchable" caste (burakumin) and Japanese-Koreans, as well as against women.

This group dismissal seriously violates academic freedom and human rights, and is without precedent in Japan. If the dismissal remains, it will make it virtually impossible for the five professors to obtain employment in other universities. The professors have filed suit for the restitution of their jobs. In a first injunction, the court ruled that the university must pay their salaries for two years. But full legal consideration will take several years.

Letters of protest from U.S. and other social scientists will greatly help their cause. Over three hundred scholars, including many prominent Japanese sociologists and officers of the Japan Sociology Association (JSA), have already signed a petition of protest.¹

Professor Ejima, the leader of the five, was the moving force behind establishing the Human Rights Education Research Center (Jinken Kyoiku Kenkyushitsu) at HSU in the early 1980's. It attracted some of the best young sociologists in Japan. The Center has carried on an active program of research on discrimination, stressing creative methods of participant observation, action research, qualitative interviewing, visual sociology and ethnomethodology (rare in Japan). Around that time, Prof. Ejima also helped found a national research group on discrimination, the Liberation Sociology Research Group (LSRG). This now has hundreds of members and receives fellowship support from the ministry of culture. His voluminous scholarly work includes a paper on discrimination against atomic bomb survivors in Hiroshima (copy available in draft English version from Broadbent), much on buraku discrimination, work on the sociology of religion, and extensive fieldwork in Korea. He was a visiting researcher at the Harvard Department of Sociology in 1977 and has shown tremendous internationalism, helping many foreign graduate students to do research in Japan, including myself.

The official reasons given by the HSU board of Directors for the dismissal are that the five professors: (1) misused research funds (jikken jissuhui no ryuyou) and (2) used university time to campaign for a political candidate (senkyo undo). The second charge only applies to two of them, so the weight of accusation has landed on the first. But both charges lack substance, and under normal circumstances, would not be used as reason for dismissal.

The HSU Board charges that the professors used research money (provided through the university from the Ministry of Culture) in an "unapproved category" and also pocketed some for personal gain. There is no evidence that the professors pocketed any money. But they did use some research funds without university

approval to support the travel and lodging costs of student research assistants who accompanied them on research trips to interview discriminated groups. Use of funds for this purpose is standard research practice in the United States, and is also widespread in Japan. Hence, the charge of misuse is surprising.

The second charge is that two of the professors advocated support for a political candidate in their class lectures. The professors did support the campaign of Mr. Akiba (a peace movement activist with a doctorate from MIT), who ran under the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and won a seat in the national Diet. But they deny the charges of unfair use of time or pressure.²

These poorly substantiated charges obviously do not justify dismissal. That they should be so blown out of proportion indicates that the real causes lie elsewhere. I find four: the HSU board's misunderstanding of sociological methods, politics, personal reaction against criticism, and deep rooted racism in the society.

Not being sociologists, Board members do not understand the importance of field work methods, both for research and for teaching. To the professors, the educational and research value justified making the trip possible for students by helping pay their expenses. Ironically, Professor Ejima and the others even contributed their own money (lecture honoraria) to help pay these expenses.

Politics has split the university. In Japan (as in the USA), university board members tend to support the conservative political party (in Japan, the Liberal Democratic Party), while the professors are more left wing (usually divided between JSP and Japan Communist Party supporters). The

LDP and JCP are angry at a JSP electoral victory and have collaborated to dismiss the five professors, who helped that victory. Politics affects the professional association as well. (Politics has weakened the Japan Sociological Association too. Despite support from current and past JSA presidents and officers, internal political division along with a history of public neutrality have prevented an official stance on the dismissal.)

By publicly criticizing prejudicial statements by faculty members of their own university, the dismissed five professors made some personal enemies. Eventually, these enemies initiated a campaign for a new university president. Unlike the old president, who strongly supported their work, this new president worked for their dismissal.

The most fundamental reason for the dismissal, the five professors contend, is that Japanese society strongly institutionalizes racism. An "untouchable"-like caste (burakumin) and Japanese-Koreans suffer intense discrimination. For instance, even the city of Hiroshima, supposedly an internationally oriented "Peace City," refused for decades to allow a memorial stone for Japanese-Korean victims of the atomic bomb to be placed within the Peace Park (this policy just changed.)

These factors, misunderstanding, politics, personal grudges, and racism, have magnified the punishment far beyond reason. Dismissal would be much too severe even if the formal charges were accurate. Since they are gross exaggerations, the punishment has no justification. In any case, it constitutes a severe violation of the basic right of academic freedom.

Please write a letter of protest against this dismissal, and send a copy to me. The letter should be addressed to: Professor

Fukuzo Kagawa, President, Hiroshima Shudo University, Otsuka, Numata-cho, Asaminami-ku, Hiroshima City, Japan, 731-31. Please send the copy to: Jeffrey Broadbent, Department of Sociology, University of Vermont, 31 S. Prospect Street, Burlington, VT 05405.

The support group in Japan (Scholars Group Seeking the Overturn of the Dismissal of Five Sociology Professors of HSU), under Professor Y. Fukuoka, has requested that I collect and forward copies of the letters. They will publish these letters in their newsletter, which goes out mainly to academics. Such indications of international support, by indicating international concern, will give moral support and help their court suit.

Footnotes

*PhD, Department of Sociology, Harvard University, 1982. Research in Japan, 1978-81 (Fulbright); 1988-90 (Fulbright, NSF).

¹Signers include Professor J. Watanuki (Tokyo and Sophia Universities, taught at Harvard in 1977), M. Munesuke (Tokyo University), three current or former presidents of the JSA (Professors K. Morioka, K. Aoi, and T.L. Nakano), five members of the board of directors of the JSA (Professors S. Koyasno, A. Takahashi, H. Naka, T. Yoshida and J. Watanuki), Professors H. Rokuro (well known retired "founder" of sociology in Japan), Professor H. Kanegai (LSRG President), and other well known sociologists.

²In the first case, in a lecture without the professor present, a graduate student did show a movie supporting the candidate. But this showing took place without the professor's permission. In the second, the students were given a choice of attending a rally to write a paper on it, or to write on a different topic. The trouble arose because some students complained that those who attended the rally had a shorter paper requirement. But this was not actually the case. □

Mission, Future of the Association of Black Sociologists

by Florence Bonner, ABS President

The mission of the Association of Black Sociologists is to be a direct catalyst for change in the African American community. The goal is to create a powerful network of scholars to influence such change. Our approach is nonadversarial and collaborative. This approach permits us to build bridges and forge links with all of our colleagues locally, nationally and internationally to find solutions to problems; to support effective programs and policies in our communities.

The Association has a 21-year history. It grew out of a caucus group within the American Sociological Association (ASA) and was supported by ASA during its early formative years. Today, the Association is wholly supported by members' dues, contributions and volunteerism. The most impressive part of the association's growth, and contributions to the profession and its members is the volunteer work of the members. There are no paid staff, no building or other official trappings. Yet, each year the Association produces an impressive and useful program.

Members are offered professional workshops in computer technology, publishing and research funding. In addition, ABS makes a \$1,000 contribution to the American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Fund each year. Three graduate student paper competition awards are granted by the association totaling \$500. These awards are given to support African American graduate student participation in professional meetings and to provide mentoring possibilities. A "Distinguished Scholar" award is also given to a colleague

whose work and commitment set him or her apart for recognition—the 1990 award was presented to Andrew Billingsly, Chair, Department of Family and Community Development at the University of Maryland-College Park.

The Association maintains a referral network for members on job information. An exchange for technical and expert assistance to organizations and institutions across the country is being created. The organization publishes a newsletter that is sent to more than 300 universities, colleges, and organizations and more than 50% of all known African American sociologists in America. Each year the annual program attracts greater and greater participation. Each year we accomplish more. Each year the number of volunteers increase. It is the spirit, confidence and commitment that keeps the association highly visible and productive, but we believe we must do more.

During the past four years we have committed ourselves to using the scholarship and the network of the association in a more direct way to help solve the myriad of problems in our communities. Each member in his or her respective state and community can be, and is a resource and support person. In order to effectively use our knowledge and expertise for community change we need to forge coalitions and create the necessary structures.

The strategy of the Association of Black Sociologists is to study the pressing and urgent issues for, about, and in our communities. But, this is not enough; we will not simply present the problems. Some of us will propose the solutions. To do this, we will engage our colleagues in public and

programmatic debate. We will encourage members to think about action oriented research as well as the traditional model of exploration. We will encourage and support all efforts to make our research widely known and available. We will argue for more advocacy and support from other professional organizations. Finally, we will call for partnerships at all levels of the profession, from our colleagues to move our agenda forward.

We also propose the following short-term strategies to support our members:

- An electronic bulletin board service for national organizations (e.g., the Congressional Black Caucus and local Black Puerto Rican or Black-Hispanic caucuses around the country). The service would provide information, testimony, and research capabilities of members.

- A link between African American scholars and African scholars in the U.S. and abroad. An exchange of scholars and collaborative research that is "issue specific," designed to create policy or bring about program change(s).

- A strong mentoring program that is national in scope and supports students and scholars.

- Expand and strengthen the annual conference where the greatest amount of hands-on contact occurs for program development and continued volunteerism is fostered.

There are many directions that could be taken to achieve the mission and goals of this association. However, prudence in our use of our resources and talents dictate that small manageable steps should be taken. Thus, we have chosen to focus on the aforementioned objectives and strategies, and we encourage all of our colleagues to support us. □

Cincinnati, from page 1

ocean's floor, which created a vast plain. Streams meandered with very little fall over this very wide flood plain. Erosion cut the valleys. Later, the canals, railroads and highways followed the valleys. Many passed through Cincinnati. Today, downtown Cincinnati is between 480 and 550 feet above sea level. The uplands rise to 700 and 800 feet above sea level.

During the last 1,500,000 years there were four great glaciers which reached our region. These glaciers brought down top soil, gravel and other debris, filling in some of the valleys so that they were high enough not to be flooded by the present rivers, but low enough for habitation. Settlements then could take advantage of the river and yet not be flooded by it. Cincinnati would result because of this sequence. The top soil was perfect for farming. Farming led to corn, hogs, salt pork, hams, lard, oil, candles and soap. Boats on the river led to foundries, gears, machine tools, robots, jet engines, communications and information systems.

For visitors who can arrange a free evening, there are many activities. There are award winning restaurants to suit every taste. If you want to see something out of the ordinary, you should consider a visit to the riverboat restaurants and/or Mt. Adams with its "off beat" establishments. The city offers a variety of places to go and things to do, whether the interest be cosmopolitan or conservative, entertainment or educational. Throughout most of the year, there is a choice of sports, cultural activities, educational programs and special opportunities for side trips. A trip on the river is like a journey down the Rhine—a view of fertile valleys, scenic hills, forests and fields. For those who can take an extra day or weekend, a visit to the Bluegrass Country, the Thoroughbred Farms and Shaker Village in nearby Kentucky will be a

memorable experience. A trip up the Ohio to Maysville, Kentucky, or down river to Madison, Indiana—both charming and historic river towns—would be a journey of three to four hours.

Today, Cincinnati has a unique stability, diversity and maturity in its economy. It was, and is, a transportation and industrial center. Since its early beginning as a frontier territory west of the Appalachian Mountains, it has grown into a major center for wholesaling, manufacturing, and retailing, as well as insurance, finance, government, medical services, and many other service industries. Today the manufacturing groups include soap; transportation equipment, including aircraft engines; auto parts; food and kindred products such as beverages, both alcoholic and soft, and bakery products; meat processing; metal working; general industrial machinery; chemicals including drugs, toiletries, and detergents; fabricated metal products such as steel products; building materials; valves and pipes; stapling products; printing and publishing of text books, greeting cards, and religious literature; toys, apparel; mattresses; electric motors; housewares; and shoes.

Cincinnati is also the location of major federal government installations including a Regional Postal Service Center, the Internal Revenue Service Regional Center, a Center of Environmental Research, an Occupational Health and Safety Research Center, and the Corps of Engineers.

The average 1989 household income for Greater Cincinnati was \$32,400 per year. The total income for the FMSA was over \$21 billion. The cost of living runs close to the national average. Cincinnati is the headquarters for seven of the Fortune 500, including Procter & Gamble, Chiquita Brands, Penn Central, E.W.

Scripps, Cincinnati Milacron, Eagle Picher and Chemed. The Service 500 companies include American Financial, Charter, The Kroger Co., Federated & Allied, U.S. Shoe, Midland Enterprises, Ohio Casualty, Cincinnati Financial, Star Bank, and Fifth Third. Of course there are many other large businesses, some locally owned and many that are headquartered elsewhere. In this last category, special mention must be made of General Electric's Jet Aircraft Engine plant north of the city which makes approximately 52% of high thrust C 56-80 C-2 engines and 47% of 747-100's. This is 50% more than the nearest rival.

Cincinnati is a growing center for international business with five hundred firms engaged in international trade. Each year Greater Cincinnati companies generate sales of \$3 billion to customers outside the United States. (Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, 1990.) Hamilton County, in which the City of Cincinnati lies, is one of the United States' few net exporting counties.

Cincinnati is the center of a large railroad and air transportation system. The airport is rarely closed due to weather and has one of the fastest growing hubs with non-stop flights to nearly 100 cities.

The region's health care resources include some thirty hospitals and many other services. History records that the first oral polio vaccine was developed by Dr. Albert Sabin in Cincinnati. The first laser laboratory was established by Dr. Leon Goldman.

Now to conclude: Cincinnati is a safe and productive community with jobs, transportation, highways, plus a world class airport, culture, sports and a good quality of life. Its proximity to 2/3 of the population of the United States makes the city an ideal meeting place. It has big city amenities with a small city Mid-America "feel." It is a good place to visit and to live. It is a pleasure to tell visitors

about the Queen City and introduce our town to newcomers who have moved here to make a new home.

Ransohoff is an associate professor of community planning at the University of Cincinnati, special projects director for the United Way and Community Chest, and a gifted photographer whose works have been displayed in the Smithsonian Institution. He is a fifth-generation native of Cincinnati who delights in sharing his knowledge and enthusiasm with visitors. Cincinnatians renamed a park area in his honor, and he received a 1990 Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce's Great Living Cincinnati award. Ransohoff will lead one of the tours planned for the 1991 ASA Annual Meeting in Cincinnati. □

Ballantine, from page 1

and developed curriculum materials.

During her teaching career, Ballantine has received five awards for her pedagogical achievements. This past year she was selected the "Outstanding University Professor" at Wright State University. In 1986 she received the ASA Undergraduate Education Award. Her first teaching award was presented to her in 1977.

Jeanne, her husband and three children, have lived in Yellow Springs, OH, for almost twenty years but leave on a regular basis to participate in international meetings and teaching assignments abroad. Ballantine has taught for the Semester-at-Sea and World Campus Afloat Programs and has been a Visiting Professor at Reading University in England and Okayama University in Japan. As the ASA looks to the needs of teaching sociology in the 21st Century, Ballantine's cross-national experience will be an important asset to her work as Field Coordinator.

Ballantine's primary goals for her term as Field Coordinator include two major areas: product assessment and resource development. For the former she plans to focus on creating grassroots workshops for specific areas of the country. For the latter she hopes to obtain funding to update the training of the TRG staff and to have this group develop both model workshop plans and a resource bank of workshop materials. She will, of course, continue to offer the regular services of the program too. These are listed in the membership materials sent to every dues paying member of the ASA. As Ballantine notes, "The ASA has a lot to offer departments of every size and composition. Major outreach is provided through the Field Coordinator's office. We want to be maximally helpful at minimal cost and to be of service to as many departments as possible." With Ballantine at the helm there is no doubt that this will occur. Contact her now with your department's needs. Her address is: Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435. □

Charge It—or Consider Writing a Check

In response to member requests, ASA allows members to pay membership dues by VISA or MasterCard. About 20% of the membership has taken advantage of the convenience. But, for your information, credit cards are not without problems for the Executive Office: 5% percent are declined for some reason; 10% have incorrect information (wrong number, no expiration date, etc.); 2.6% of the total charge goes to the credit card company for its fees. So, if it's just as easy to reach for your checkbook, please do so! □

First Meeting of Managing Editors Held in Albany

The first annual meeting of ASA Managing Editors was held November 2-3, 1990, at Boyd Printing Company in Albany, NY. In submitting the proposal for the yearly meeting to the ASA Committee on Publications and the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, Karen Gray Edwards (ASA's Publications Manager) noted that the meeting would serve several purposes, including familiarizing new managing editors with the production process and providing an outlet for "brainstorming" among managing editors to inform each other about new and innovative procedures.

Boyd Printing Company, who prints all ASA journals except for *Sociological Theory* and *Sociological Methodology*, provided funding for lodging and meals in Albany.

Attending the meeting were several managing editors—Kate Barron of *Sociological Theory*, Karen Bloom of *American Sociological Review*, Cristina Bodinger-deUriarte of *Sociological Practice Review*, Terry Glantz of *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Amy Grams of *Teaching Sociology*, Pam Oakes of *Social Psychology Quarterly*, and Martha Toher of *Contemporary Sociology*—Karen Gray Edwards, and Jane and Jack Carey, respectively President and Plant Superintendent of Boyd Printing.

Among the agenda items discussed at the meeting were uniform copyediting style, software for editorial office automation, and transition of editorial offices.

Copyediting suggestions from the managing editors were forwarded to the Publications Committee for review by its sub-

committee on uniform copyediting and were incorporated into the subcommittee's report in December 1990.

Karen Bloom is working on updating a software program developed by Ann Kremers (during her tenure as managing editor of *Sociology of Education* in the mid-1980s) which will be available to all current and future managing editors to assist in standardizing manuscript processing and tracking systems.

The next meeting will include an agenda item on managing editor transitions, using the impending transition between Martha Toher and her successor for discussion.

All attendees pronounced the first annual meeting of managing editors a tremendous success, providing an important support network for new and current managing editors. □



Front row: Kate Barron, Amy Grams, Pam Oakes, and Karen Bloom. Back row: Karen Edwards, Cristina Bodinger-deUriarte, Martha Toher, Jack Carey, Terry Glantz, and Jane Carey.

Open Forum

A Critique of the Seville Statement on Violence

The ASA Section on the Sociology of Peace and War has "enthusiastically endorsed the Seville Statement on Violence" and urged the ASA Council to follow suit (*Footnotes*, January 1991: 14). The Seville Statement declares "that it is scientifically incorrect to say (1) that humans have an inherited tendency to make war, (2) that war is genetically programmed into human nature, (3) that there has been selection for aggressive behavior more than for other kinds of behavior, (4) that humans have a violent brain, and (5) that war is caused by instinct or any single motivation" (*ibid.*).

What implications do the framers and endorsers of the Seville Statement intend us to draw from it? Presumably that there is no scientific basis for biological-genetic-instinctive-evolutionary selective causes of violence. Perhaps the appeal of the Seville Statement to members of the Section on the Sociology of Peace and War is a link they see between violence and war. If so, I take issue with them. War is not simply the expression of human violence or aggression. Indeed, if the only reason we fight wars is to express our need to kill and maim others, modern war would become rare indeed, because the impersonality and remoteness of killing with today's weapons of war are the very antithesis of the human need to vent aggression on people with whom we are emotionally involved, as in most homicides.

Even if we agree with the Seville Statement's rejection of biological causes of violence, the plain fact is that violence remains a widespread and multi-level element in social life. And as for war, what of the recent pronouncements of "the end of the Cold War?" In his 1990 inaugural message as Chair of the Section on Peace and War, Louis Kriesberg is reported to have said, "It is truly ironic that even though we are living through a sea change in war-peace matters and international relations, sociologists are scarcely responding to it. But, then, perhaps the most significant changes are yet to come" (*ibid.*). The actual changes since the summer of 1990 are indeed significant, but contrary to what Professor Kriesberg expected. War now ranges in the Persian Gulf. Force is increasingly seen as the only means of holding the Soviet Union together. There is the prospect of civil war between Moscow and some of the Republics now seeking independence. The United States is under pressure to condemn the Soviet regime's military suppression of fissiparous movements in various republics. The Cold War may not be as dead as the wishful thinking of many recently led them to assert.

In short, the Seville Statement tells us what does not cause violence (and war), but is quite useless as an explanation of the real sources of violence and war.

Much more relevant than the Seville Statement are our non-biological social scientific theories of the causes of war. The problem can be posed in two ways. What functions does war fulfill? Or, if one prefers, what peculiar pathology remains inherent in society and the international order that impels people to continue to be disposed periodically to go to war? One class of theories stresses economic causes—the military-industrial complex, strategic energy interests, the oil interests,

etc. A second set of explanations of war are political, e.g., maintaining a "balance of power," regional security, territorial conflicts and other political tensions between nations, and political alliances that require one or more nations to go to war in support of a threatened ally. Peace activists need to be reminded of the fact that when the avoidance of war has been the primary objective of one or more nations, the international system has been at the mercy of its most ruthless member. Religion, ethnicity and other non-biological causes of war can also be adduced.

It is not my purpose here to argue the merits of these theories of war. I claim only that we social scientists are waiting our time to the extent that we attend to manifestos like the Seville Statement. They may give some people a false sense of security and they are irrelevant to what we really need to understand and explain: why war and violence show no sign of abatement, despite the efforts of those who wish for peace so passionately that they blind themselves to the robustness of the non-biological causes of war, and the consequent likelihood of war rather than peace as an outcome of inter- and intranational conflicts of interest.

Robert M. Marsh, Brown University

Students Should Get to Vote

We understand that soon the ASA council and hopefully all ASA members, will be considering the question of voting rights for students members. The current regulations stipulate that student members of ASA are not permitted to vote in elections, are barred from voting in the business session at the Annual Meeting, and are not allowed to run for office in the various ASA sections.

The resolution giving students the right to vote passed unanimously at the ASA business session during the 1990 Annual Meeting. Apparently students' right to vote had been rescinded during the late 1960s due to excessive "activism."

We urge the Council and the ASA members to restore the voting rights to students. A recent study by the ASA shows that students are the fastest growing segment of the ASA. William V. D'Antonio recently reported that students now account for 23% of all ASA memberships. Now we note that the ASA is even offering an incentive to sociology departments to encourage students to join (see *Footnotes*, November 1990, page 18). Certainly sociology of all disciplines, would not want it to be known that 23% of its members are denied the vote. Yet one continues to hear rumblings and rumors that some on the Council do not like the idea of students voting, are afraid of students voting in block to sway an election or are not persuaded that students would use the franchise "responsibly."

We believe the ASA Council and membership will not succumb to these oft used excuses why an excluded group should not receive full rights. We appreciate the unanimous vote at the Annual Meeting, the more than 300 people who signed the petition circulated by students and the Critical Sociology Section and we eagerly await the same result from the Council and the entire membership. We look forward to being full and responsible members of our chosen profession.

Melvin F. Hall, University of Notre Dame
(over 100 Students and 200 ASA members supported this petition.)

On Bias in ASR: A Reply to Scheff

In the February *Footnotes*, Thomas Scheff comments on an *American Sociological Review* editorial of mine (February 1990) regarding the lack of bias in ASR article selection. Criticized authors (and editors) are generally allowed to respond, and I feel very strongly that the stereotypes and biases in Scheff's letter must be contested.

Ironically, Scheff begins with some simple quantitative data that he claims support his assertion of bias. His argument suffers from some curious notions of evidence. To begin with, he claims bias based on the fact that 74% of all ASR articles are "quantitative" (later, he himself questions the relevance of this datum, but applies no other). I assume that "bias" means that ASR publishes quantitative articles that are of lower quality than other kinds of articles that it rejects. But Scheff nowhere supplies evidence that 74% isn't a good "unbiased" proportion. Perhaps 74% is precisely the proportion of scholarly production (or high quality scholarly production) in the field that is quantitative. That number may be 85%, or even more.

The only evidence I have at hand is my own analysis of ASR publication patterns by research method, reported elsewhere in this issue of *Footnotes*. It validates Scheff's estimate that 74% represents more or less the expected proportion, given the distribution of submissions. In fact, relative to the numbers submitted, it is qualitative papers that are "overrepresented" in published articles (a finding made possible by the fact that some papers use multiple methods).

Scheff contrasts current proportions with those of the ASR from 1936 to 1941, when quantitative papers comprised about 41% of the journal. His implication seems to be that ASR was much better in those halcyon days, giving space to "foundational" issues rather than the number-crunching trivia of today. Has Scheff actually read those historic volumes? I have. They are full of brief articles on how to "not define social class," what kind of family structure sociologists should favor, and whether Thomas Aquinas was an important thinker. The whole tone of the enterprise was much different from today, and certainly not what Scheff implies. We should remember that the discipline as a whole was very different then. There were about 1,000 members of ASA, including students, and probably less than 200 active writers, who among them had to fill ASR, *AJS*, and a few other journals. No acceptance rates were reported by ASR until 1951, when the rate was almost 40%, as compared to today's 14%. In 1940 acceptances were probably closer to 65%. Membership, etc. began to change only after World War II. And so, perhaps, did the general interests, training, and practices of the discipline.

Since Scheff appears to value qualitative data, he might be interested in some insights based on my own "participant observation" as ASR editor—which, I might add, seems to correspond with the impressions of all previous editors with whom I have talked. Fundamentally, papers are rejected or accepted at ASR because of the quality and interest of their ideas, and the relevance of their evidence of those ideas. Papers are always sent to reviewers who are sympathetic to the methods used, and who have an interest in the topic. If the ideas seem worthwhile, and the evidence relevant, revisions are requested to deal with other shortcomings. The princi-

pal "biases" in the process are against just those papers Scheff complains about—routine analyses that do not seem to be based on new ideas. Good "bench science" is frequently rejected.

The thing that bothers me the most about Scheff's letter, however, has nothing to do with his complaints about ASR. It is his stereotyping of quantitative scholars and scholarship as giving less "attention to theory, validity, relevance, etc." Is this assertion based on reading the quantitative papers in high quality sociological outlets? Certainly, some of the quantitative papers in ASR are not "foundational." However, I am willing to bet that an unbiased reader would find the quantitative papers as a whole as interesting and important as those done by any other method. My own impression is that, with an occasional exception, those who condemn quantitative work either cannot or will not read it, and so condemn it out of prejudice.

The "data" Scheff cites are about what he calls "a flood" of papers on self-esteem "of no obvious value." The overwhelming majority of this research is produced by psychologists, and they can ably defend themselves. My own favorite work on self-esteem, however, is the unabashedly "quantitative" *Black and White Self Esteem* by Rosenberg and Simmons (1971). It contains many important ideas and findings that made me substantially rethink my understanding of the topic. I would like to know how many qualitative works Scheff has found more instructive (and, of course, what they are).

Given the above, I stand by my position against special issues for ASR, for the reasons stated in the editorial.

Gerald Marwell, Editor
American Sociological Review

Network Analysis on the Bulgarian Frontier

"We are the first line of Christendom's defense against the Shiite Ottoman Empire," warned the *Kurdjali* head of the Bulgarian Committee for Bulgarian National Interests.

"Mon pauvre Bulgarie," lamented a friend as he contemplated a future combining the uncertain combination of entering the world market economy & continuing to deal with the petty rigidities, perks and arbitrariness of the continuing central-bureaucratic party state.

"We have 1,700 Bulgarians on our hands. What's that country like?" asked an official of Canada's Immigration & Refugee Board.

"Bulgaria? I've never met anyone who's actually been to Bulgaria. Let's have lunch," said an Ontario cabinet minister.

"Bulgaria? Who's interested in Bulgaria?" snapped the Canadian government official I had approached about bringing over some sociologists.

Who, indeed, cares about Bulgaria? Three more North American social scientists than did a year ago. In April 1990, Stanley Lieberman (Sociology, Harvard), Thomas Pettigrew (Social Psychology, California-Santa Cruz & Amsterdam) and I attended a small international workshop on "the ethnic crisis in Bulgaria," the tensions between the majority ethnic Bulgarians and the 9% of the population who are "Bulgarian Turks." These tensions had made the Western press in the summer of 1989 when a reported 300,000 Bulgarian Turks had emigrated across the land border to Turkey. Later, after a regime change in November 1989, 120,000 had reportedly returned to Bulgaria.

Things, as we all learn in graduate school, were more complex than the New

See Open Forum, page 8

Open Forum, from page 7

York Times had made it seem. For one thing, no one could agree on what to call the Bulgarian Turks at all but descendants of Bulgarians who had converted during the hundreds of years that the Ottoman Empire had ruled the area. We heard terms like "Turkish-speaking," "Turkic-speaking" (i.e., not really Turkish) and "so-called Turks." The North Americans suggested "Turkish-Bulgarians," but this interlocking suggestion didn't catch on. The Turks couldn't help. No one participated in the conference—from either Bulgaria or Turkey.

(Later I asked some Turkish sociologists if they'd like to participate in a follow-up conference. They were eager—but quite fearful of their own government's reaction.)

The conference itself was filled with serious Bulgarian scholars, trained and eager to do empirical research. We were impressed by the fine analytic minds of these scholars, the energy by which they had accomplished a great variety of research, and, especially, by their sense of vocation. Discovering and understanding sociological phenomena was a crucial life-mission, worth taking personal risks for.

The dominant conference theme was the need to heal ethnic breaches and wrongs in building a new, democratic Bulgaria filled with brotherhood. One rich ethnographic paper documented what happened to factories and towns when the Turks had left. Others argued about why so many left so quickly—was it "mass psychosis," kinship networks over the border, doing just what the East Germans would do a few months later, or a response to the structural rigidities of the society?

Stan Lieberman suggested ways of counting people—nobody knows how many Bulgarian Turks there are and where they live and work, except perhaps the "sixth department" of the police, and they weren't telling. (As the police table of organization only lists five departments, the "sixth department" doesn't officially exist. Nevertheless, the government had announced that they were abolishing this non-existent department a few weeks ago.) Tom Pettigrew suggested ways of studying norms and attitudes of the two ethnic groups, and pointed out mechanisms to reduce inter-group tension. I suggested ways of using network analysis to study friendship relations and activities of daily community life.

One Soviet anthropologist at the conference startled me. The problem, he said, was "private property." Give the Bulgarians and the Turks private ownership of production and reproduction, and they will live in peace with each other. This was Engels on The Housing Question with a new slant?

(This line appears to be widespread in the Soviet Union. The April 1990 issue of *Sputnik*—the Soviet equivalent of the *Reader's Digest*—contains economist Andranik Migranyan extolling Reagan-Thatcher neo-conservatism for their "emphasis on enterprise, initiative, personal responsibility, labor and incentives to dynamic activity." This, Migranyan claims, will help the people take back the "colossal wealth" of the nomenclatura—nice thoughts but empirically untrue in the West.)

Bulgaria itself was at a cusp, awaiting with uncertainty the first free election of many years. (The Communist Party had taken over in 1944, and there had been an authoritarian monarchy before.) The old Todor Zhivkov regime had been ousted October 10, 1989, by an intra-party coup. The Berlin Wall had toppled simultaneously, so Bulgaria had received only a few paragraphs.

Although the regime had toppled, the party continued in power, changing its name to the more photogenic "Bulgarian Socialist Party." (The first joke I heard: Q: How is Bulgaria different from Canada? A: Canada still has a Communist Party.) The Socialist-Communist party ran on the decidedly post-revolutionary platform of "Tradition and Authority." Although freedom was in the air, an anxious crowd gathered around Stan Lieberman and myself when we took some photos at opposition headquarters.

To be sure, the political system had opened up. When I had visited Bulgaria during the old regime, people had joked in private but were discreet in public. Now opposition groups were legal and earnestly plying their wares through radio, TV and their own newspapers. Todor Zhivkov jokes had gone public. A favorite: "The party uses Zhivkov soap. The apparatchiks wash it off and everyone smells clean."

There was an on-going debate between personality theorists who blamed all past problems on the Zhivkov clique and structural analysts who felt that the authoritarian system itself was to blame. Indeed, Detelina Radoeva and Dimtrina Dimitrova gave a paper at our conference arguing that the "command-and-administer" system itself had caused the present ethnic crisis by making it easy for a small clique to make important arbitrary decisions. (Sounds like Canada's "Meech Lake" crisis—perhaps we need Bulgarians to advise us now.)

Indeed, the persistence of the command model was striking. To be sure, since my last visit there had been a profound

change towards freedom of speech and communication. But the system was still monolithic Bulgaria Inc., with only a tiny private sector. Hence it was still a hierarchical pyramid, with loyalty expected upwards and rewards for good behavior flowing downwards. Petty regulations were rife—registering to stay with friends at their private home took 3 hours, 2 offices and 4 forms. The municipal district office had to know, the office for the registration of foreigners had to approve, and the registry in the apartment building had to have an officially-stamped record of all those who spend the night there.

But my Bulgarian colleagues assured me that while the forms had to be filled out, they should not be taken seriously. As long as the papers looked good, people slept where they wanted. This was a common contradiction between burdensome bureaucratic regulation and good-humored improvisation—order to get things done and enjoy oneself. Certainly, my basic experience was almost continuous hospitality, joking and laughter.

Postscript: September 4, 1990

The Socialist (nee Communist) Party won the June election with a small majority. They carried the rural areas strongly but lost in the capital city, Sofia. Reportedly, they received the type of vote that normally goes to conservatives in the west: rural, pensioners, partisans from the wartime period, older people, less-educated folks, those with perks, ethnic Bulgarians living in areas with a Turkish majority. The United Democratic Front ("CDC" in Bulgarian) got the urban vote, and the vote of people repressed by the party, the entrepreneurially-inclined, those who have

been waiting a long time for cars, flats, etc., students. Some students are currently sitting in at a central park next to Sofia University, in a scene reminiscent of Berkeley in the late 1960s and (the mellow days of) Beijing's Tianamen Square last year.

The Socialist Party reportedly benefited in the voting from its control of government ministries, commerce, and local government. Although there had been similar situations elsewhere in Eastern Europe, only in Bulgaria were the socialists-communists able to win a quasi-free election—the first instance of this happening in a nation that I can remember. Some Bulgarian friends look forward to a reform-minded example of how humane democratic socialism can work although the party says it is committed to a market economy. Others fear that the routines and perks of the command-and-administer system would inevitably continue under the structural conditions of monopoly control.

As I write, the situation is fluid. The Socialist president has been forced to resign—perhaps the first political victim of an embarrassing remark recorded on a camcorder. (During a demonstration last December, he asked a colleague, "Shouldn't we call in the tanks?") He has been replaced by the leader of the United Democratic Front, a sociologist-social philosopher. The Socialist Party, still controlling the government, is divided between managerialist reformers and traditionalist conservatives. Meanwhile, the opposition is thinking about moving from its current front set-up—a loose coalition of sixteen parties and movements (Greens, Social Democrats, Eco-Glasnost, civil liberties, etc.) to a more united party.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto □

Volunteer to Serve on an ASA Committee

ASA committees are formed by the Committee on Committees (COC), which makes recommendations to the ASA Council. To serve on an ASA committee, you must be a full member of the ASA. Associate members may be asked to serve on committees, but are required to become full members before accepting the appointment.

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

Another way of becoming "known" to those making appointments is through activity in other arenas, including your own department, a regional association, ASA sections, or related associations.

In an effort to broaden the pool of candidates, volunteers are being sought more formally than in the past. If you are interested in serving on a committee, please fill out the form and send it to Caroline Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Completed forms will be made available to COC members prior to their meeting in late August during the Annual Meeting. The Committee, currently chaired by Lawrence Bobo (UCLA) welcomes your self-nominations. Last year, about 20% of committee appointments were filled by self-nominations. □

ASA Committee on Committees Application Form for Committee Service

Name _____

Address _____

Title of current position (including institution) _____

Committees you might serve on (or activities you would like to work on) _____

Brief description of specialties or interests _____

Experience and/or publications _____

Highest degree, year received, degree-granting institution _____

Demographics: The Committee on Committees seeks to take into account sex, race/ethnicity, and other characteristics in making committee appointments. If you wish, please provide the relevant information. It is *not* required for nomination or to serve on committees.

Race/ethnicity _____ Sex _____

_____ I currently teach at a two- or four-year college.

_____ I am currently a sociological practitioner.

Return form to: Caroline Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Popular Culture Association in the South, October 3-5, 1991, Norfolk, VA. Submissions are invited for papers, discussion panels, performances, and presentations on any aspect of popular culture from any disciplinary perspective. Send proposal title along with an abstract of 50-150 words and requests for audio-visual equipment to the PCAS Program Chair before May 1, 1991: Ron Buchanan, PCAS Program Chair, 10108-C Castile Road, Richmond, VA 23233; (804) 786-7112. The conference will be held at Holiday Inn Waterside, 700 Monticello Avenue, P.O. Box 2020, Norfolk, VA 23510; (804) 627-5555. Reservations are due by September 3, 1991.

American Association of Enterprise Zones Sixth Annual Conference, April 10-11, 1991, Washington, DC. Theme: "Enterprise Zone Opportunities: The Private Sector Takes the Lead." For registration information contact: AAEZ Annual Conference, 1420 16th Street NW, Suite 103, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 466-2687.

American Culture Association in the South, October 3-5, 1991, Norfolk, VA. Submissions are invited for papers, panels or proposals for complete sessions focusing on American civilization. The conference will be held at Holiday Inn Waterside, 700 Monticello Avenue, P.O. Box 2020, Norfolk, VA 23510; (804) 627-5555. Reservations for the conference are due by September 3, 1991. Send proposal title along with an abstract of 50-150 words and requests for audio-visual equipment before May 1, 1991 to: Ron Buchanan, J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College, Western Campus, P.O. Box C-32040, Richmond, VA 23261-2040; (804) 786-7112.

The American Sociological Association Honors Program will conduct a teaching workshop at the 1991 Annual Meeting that will be open to any interested undergraduate or graduate student. This two-hour workshop will include a wide range of topics and provide information to help prepare students for a career in teaching. Time will also be spent engaging in open discussion between the presenters and workshop participants. The size of the workshop will be limited, and spaces will be awarded as available. Contact: Gayle Gordon, HPSA Workshop Chair, 110 Champions Drive #311, Lufkin, TX 75901; (409) 634-8481.

Institute of Psychiatry, July 16-19, University of London. Theme: "Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco: Making the Science and Policy Connections." For conference information contact: Miss R. Wynn-Pope, MBE, Action on Addiction, York House, 199 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7UT, England, UK.

Interdisciplinary Conference on the Cold War, October 18-20, Madison WI. Theme: Rethinking the Cold War: A Conference in Honor of William Appleman Williams. Proposals for papers or sessions should be submitted by March 15, 1991, to: Allen Hunter, Havens Center, Room 8117 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

International Conference Community Development Society, July 21-25, Saskatchewan, Canada. Theme: "Developing Sustainable Communities: Local Empowerment in a Global Economy." For conference information and pre-and post-conference vacations contact: Harold Baker, Room 132, Kirk Hall, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada S7N 0W0; (306) 966-5591.

International Sociological Association, August 20-21, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH. Theme: "Considering Individual and Structural Explanations of Inequality." Proposals for papers

should be limited to 300 words and are cordially invited. Deadline: May 15. Contact: Toby Parcel, Department of Sociology, 300 Bricker Hall, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210; (614) 292-6681.

National Council for Urban Economic Development, April 7-10, 1991, Washington, DC. Theme: "Changing Strategies for Changing Times." Registration forms must be completed and sent to: Annual Conference Registrar, CUED, 1730 K Street NW, Suite 915, Washington, DC 20006; FAX: (202) 223-4745.

PUBLICATIONS

Clemson University, Department of Sociology seeks unpublished manuscripts that deal with the social impacts of charitable gaming on state and local levels in the Midwest. Preference is expressed for historical articles and descriptive articles that reflect the breadth in types of charitable gaming and social organizations of such gam-

ing. Topics may include bingo, dog racing, and board games. We are assessing the papers and manuscripts with the objective of a collection of the essays on the background of gambling and its implication for funding social services in the Midwest. Send to: John P. Smith, Department of Sociology, Clemson University, 0-319 Martin Hall, Clemson, SC 29634-1515; or John Cross, Department of Sociology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 73015.

Sociological Theory is planning a special issue to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the publication of Garfinkel's studies in ethnomethodology. The journal is soliciting papers which treat the impact of Garfinkel's work on the discipline, the subject of ethnomethodology generally, or which attempt an original analysis of relevant ideas. This is an opportunity for general arguments regarding the importance of various qualitative approaches to the study of social phenomena which may in

some way be related to the sort of sociological thinking which Garfinkel is engaged in. The deadline for submission is September 1, 1991. Contact: Alan Sica, Sociological Theory, Department of Sociology, Oswald Tower, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

The Journal of Social Behavior and Personality is calling for papers for a special issue titled "Handbook of Post Disaster Interventions." The issue will address the following issues: formats for effective treatment of post-traumatic stress and organizing mental health services and psychological reactions to disasters. The publication date is late 1991. Contact: Dr. Rick Allen, Section Editor, Director of Counseling and Psychological Services, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064; (408) 459-2895.

Meetings

April 4-5, 1991. Second Annual Conference of the Collaborative for Community Service and Development, Boston Park Plaza and Towers, Boston, MA. Theme: "Beyond 1,000 Points of Light: Values, Priorities, and Strategies for Community Service in the 1990s." Call the conference hotline at (617) 287-7133.

April 25-27. National Conference on Hispanic Culture. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Keynote speaker: 1990 Pulitzer Prize winner Oscar Hijuelos on "Reflections on Identity." Contact: William Velez, (414) 229-4809; or Rolando Romero, (414) 229-5234.

April 25-28. North Central Sociological Association, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Dearborn, MI. Theme: "Sociological Careers Retrospective." Contact: Barbara Denison, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, PA 17003; (717) 867-6336.

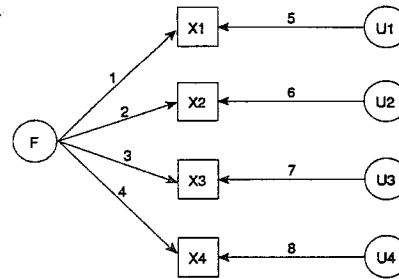
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EASY CAUSAL MODELING

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is input like this:

```
(F) -1-> [X1],
      -2-> [X2],
      -3-> [X3],
      -4-> [X4],

(U1) -5-> [X1],
(U2) -6-> [X2],
(U3) -7-> [X3],
(U4) -8-> [X4]
```

and output like this:

```
(F) -1 { 0.320 SE= 0.112 }-> [X1],
      -2 { 0.674 SE= 0.133 }-> [X2],
      -3 { 0.431 SE= 0.114 }-> [X3],
      -4 { 0.520 SE= 0.119 }-> [X4],

(U1) -5 { 0.947 SE= 0.064 }-> [X1],
(U2) -6 { 0.739 SE= 0.109 }-> [X2],
(U3) -7 { 0.520 SE= 0.119 }-> [X3],
(U4) -8 { 0.854 SE= 0.075 }-> [X4]
```

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

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Meetings, continued

April 27. *Massachusetts Sociological Association Spring 1991 Conference*, Lesley College, Cambridge, MA. Theme: "Women and the Professions." Contact: Robin L. Roth, Conference Organizer, Bouma Hall, Lesley College, 29 Everett Street, Cambridge, MA 02128; (617) 866-9600/x304.

May 17-20. *The Fourth North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management*, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI. Theme: "Integration of Social and Biological Sciences." Contact: Donald R. Field, Program Chair, School of Natural Resources, 1450 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

June 7-10. *U.S. Association for Victim-Offender Mediation*, PACT Institute of Justice. Theme: "Forging Identity Through Vision." Contact: Harriet Fagan, USAVOM, PACT Institute of Justice, 254 S. Morgan Blvd., Valparaiso, IN 46383; (219) 462-1127.

June 21-22. *U.S.-Canadian Conference*, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. Theme: "Two North American Regions in Stress: A Conference on Common Development Issues and Strategies in the Atlantic Provinces and in Appalachia." Contact: Jane Bagby, Associate Director, Appalachian Center, 641 South Limestone Street, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0333; (606) 257-4852.

June 26-29. *The Fourth Annual Convention of the Society for Disability Studies*, Hyatt Regency, Oakland, CA. Contact: David Pfeiffer, Department of Public Management, Suffolk University, Boston, MA 02108; BITNET Pfeiffer@Suffolk.

August 21-23. *Association for the Sociology of Religion*, Cincinnati, OH. Theme: "Religion in Sociology." For information contact: Barbara Denison, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, PA 17003; (717) 867-6336.

September 23-24. *Fifth Annual NIMH Research Conference*. Theme: "The Classification, Recognition, and Treatment of Mental Disorders in General Medical Settings." Registration begins on May 1, and the fee is \$40.00. Contact: Primary Care Program, Services Research Branch, Division of Applied and Services Research, National Institute of Mental Health, Room 18C14, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443-1330/3364.

October 3-5. *First International Conference on Sexual Assault on Campus*, Orlando, FL. Practical strategies and innovative approaches to solving problems of sexual assault on campus are welcome. For further information contact: Alan McEvoy, Department of Sociology, Box 720, Wittenberg University, Springfield, OH 45501; (513) 327-7507.

October 4-5. *International Symposium on China*, Franklin, IN. Theme: "Democratization in Taiwan and China." Contact: Phylis Lan Lin, Director, Asian Programs, University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227-3697; (317) 788-3264; FAX (317) 788-3275.

October 11-13. *The Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society Biennial Meetings*, Towson State University, Towson, MD. Contact: Sandra Carson Stanley, Department of Sociology, Towson State University, Towson, MD 21204. For conference arrangement information call (301) 830-2849. For program information call (301) 830-2928.

October 18-20. *National Recreation and Park Association Leisure Research Symposium*, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Charles Sylvester, Department of Physical Education, #6 Old Carver, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225 or Linda Caldwell, Department of Leisure Studies, 420-J HPERD Building, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, NC 27412; (919) 334-5327.

October 23-26. *Mid-South Sociological Association*, Jackson, MS. Contact: Joy B. Reeves, MSSA, PO Box 13047, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX 75962; (409) 568-4405.

October 31-November 4. *Ninth Annual Conference of the Society for Applied Sociology*. Theme: "Generating Knowledge from Application." Contact: Stephen F. Steele, Division of Social Sciences, Anne Arundel Community College, 101 College Parkway, Arnold, MD 21012.

June 17-20, 1992. *International Conference on Computers and Learning—ICCAL 92*, Acadia University, Nova Scotia Canada. Theme: "Theory and Practice of Computers and Learning: Theoretical Topics, Innovative Applications." Contact: I. Tomek, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada B0P 1X0; (902) 542-2201.

Funding

American Foundation for the Blind welcomes doctoral dissertation proposals from social and behavioral sciences. Priority topics include: literacy, access to services or socioeconomic opportunities, or other quality of life issues. Competitive awards total \$4,000. Application deadline is April 12, 1991. Requests for applications and inquiries may be directed to: Katherine A. Nelson, Senior Research Associate, Social Research Department, American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011; (212) 620-2142.

Columbia University announces the Biostatistics Training Fellowships in the Mental Health Statistics Training Program. Successful applicants will have a demonstrated interest in mental health research and quantitative methods. Postdoctoral positions in this structured program are for two years with stipends ranging from \$17,000 to \$31,500 per year. Fellows may start in the Summer or Fall 1991. Apply by May 1, 1991. Contact: Dr. P.E. Shrout, Biosta-

tistics, Columbia University, School of Public Health, 600 West 168th Street, New York City, NY 10032-3799.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, as part of its effort to improve the content and quality of humanities education in the nation's schools, is offering elementary and secondary school teachers an opportunity to receive support for an academic year of full-time independent study in disciplines of the humanities. The NEH Teacher-Scholar Program selects recipients in a single nationwide competition and an award is intended to replace the recipient's academic-year salary or to supplement other grants and sabbatical pay up to the amount of the academic year salary not to exceed \$30,000. The application deadline is May 1, 1991, for awards beginning September 1, 1992. Contact: Teacher Scholar Program, Division of Education Programs, Room 302, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0377.

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces the Travel to Collections program which 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 throughout the United States and the world. Awards are made to help defray such research expenses as transportation, lodging, food, and photoduplication and other reproduction costs. The application deadlines are January 15 and July 15. Information and application materials are available by contacting: 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.

National Institute on Aging announces a need for applications for research on special care units for Alzheimer's Disease. Applications should focus on the outcomes of special care units and the associated factors as these affect per-

sons with AD, family caregivers, health care administrators, staff or nondemented persons receiving care in the same institution. Deadline for applications is April 10, 1991. For additional information contact: Alzheimer's Special Care Units, Behavioral and Social Research, National Institute on Aging, Building 31, Room 5C32, Bethesda, MD 20892; (301) 496-3136; FAX: (301) 402-0051.

Competitions

The ASA Section on Undergraduate Education, is seeking nominations for the Hans O. Mauksch Award for Distinguished Contributions to Undergraduate Teaching for 1991. The nominee may be an individual, a program or an organizational unit. To place a name in nomination for this award, write to the selection committee chair indicating the name of the nominee and a brief message concerning his or her nomination. Please indicate the address and phone number of the nominee and also of where you may be reached. Send nominations no later than May 1 to: Anne Martin, Department of Sociology, Edmonds Community College, 20000 68th Avenue West, Lynnwood, WA 98103.

The ASA Theory Section Prize Committee invites submissions and nominations for the 1991 Theory Prize. Eligible papers, articles or chapters may have been presented or published in the past two years. Membership in the Theory Section is encouraged but not required. Deadline for submission or nominations is May 3, 1991. Contact: Anne Warfield Rawls, Theory Prize Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The ASA Section on Marxist Sociology announces its first annual Distinguished Scholarship Award for the book which best exemplifies the Marxist scholarly tradition. The book must bear a copy-

right date of 1989 or 1990 to be eligible for this year's award. The deadline for submission of nominations and materials is May 15, 1991. Two copies of the book should be submitted to Scott G. McNall, Office of the Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606.

The ASA Section on Science, Knowledge and Technology has established two awards. The Robert K. Merton Professional award is named in honor of the founder of the subdiscipline and will be awarded for work published within the past five years; the award is not a career or service award. The Hacker/Mullins Student Award named in honor of two recently deceased colleagues, Sally Hacker and Nicholas Mullins, will be given for the best article based upon a dissertation awarded within the past 12 months. Send nominations and self-nominations by April 15 to Willie Pearson, Jr., Department of Sociology, Wake Forest University, Winston Salem, NC 27109; FAX (919) 759-6074.

National Council for the Social Studies is seeking nominations for the Annual Exemplary Dissertation Award competition. Dissertations completed between June 15, 1989 and June 15, 1991 in areas related to social studies education will be considered. The author of the selected dissertation will receive a certificate of merit, \$250.00, and a recognition at the annual meeting in November 1991. Deadline for submission is July 15, 1991. For further information contact: Terrie L. Epstein, Boston College, School of Education, Campion 318, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167-3813.

Deaths

Reinhard Bendix, University of California-Berkeley, died February 25.

Rita Braito, University of Missouri-St. Louis, died in November.

John C. Gessner, University of St. Thomas, died March 1.

Alfred Ray Lindsmith, Indiana University (emeritus), died at the Bloomington Convalescent Center.

Obituaries

Hubert M. (Tad) Blalock (1926-1991)

With great sadness we report the death on February 8 of Tad Blalock following an extended illness. As many will have learned already, Tad had been hospitalized since last Thanksgiving, but happily he lived long enough to learn of the Lazarsfeld Award, the announcement of which is on the front page of this issue of *Footnotes*.

The Lazarsfeld Award was only the latest in a long series of richly deserved honors. Tad won the Samuel Stouffer Award in 1973, became a Fellow of the American Statistical Association the following year, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1975, a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1976, and President of the American Sociological Association in 1978-1979. These honors came in recognition of an extraordinarily productive and influential career that included the authorship of eleven books, the co-authorship of two others, the editorship or co-editorship of seven more, and approximately 75 papers in a variety of scholarly journals.

Although it is a temptation to let the Lazarsfeld Award citation speak for the

Continued on next page

July 22 - 26, 1991, Philadelphia

EVENT

A comprehensive course on applied regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure-time models, proportional hazards models, partial likelihood, time-varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, and discrete-time methods. Participants get hands-on practice with IBM-AT's, and individual consultation.

HISTORY

The course is designed for practicing researchers who have substantial experience with multiple regression. The instructor, Paul D. Allison, is Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of *Event History Analysis* and "Discrete-time methods for the analysis of event histories," *Sociological Methodology 1982*.

ANALYSIS

For more information, contact Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299. (215) 898-6717. ALLISON@PENNDRLS.BITNET. Registration fee is \$700.

Obituaries, continued

scholarly side of Tad's life, that would be a mistake since the Lazarsfeld Award (coming as it does from the Methodology Section of ASA) recognizes only his contributions to methodology and Tad was much more than a methodologist. He was also a theorist with long-standing interest and important contributions in the fields of race relations and stratification. In addition, he served the scholarly community locally, nationally, and internationally in a variety of administrative capacities, including not only the presidency of ASA and membership on its Council, but membership on the Council of the American Statistical Association, and chairmanship of the Faculty Senate at the University of Washington. Finally (though Tad would not have put it last on his list of priorities), "He exemplified superbly the informed, conscientious, patient, and inspiring teacher we all aspire to be," as the Lazarsfeld citation reminds us. If anyone ever gave the lie to the claim that good teaching and good research are incompatible, that person was Tad Blalock.

Younger members of ASA probably have difficulty appreciating the magnitude of Tad's impact on our discipline. Prior to the publication of the first edition of *Social Statistics* in 1960, quantitative methods seldom extended beyond the use of percentage tables and chi square tests of significance. As the first "user-friendly" text on statistics for sociologists, *Social Statistics* opened up a whole new realm of possibilities and it also sensitized many to the importance of the assumptions that underlie various statistical procedures.

But this was only the beginning. The next year, Tad published *Causal Inferences in Nonexperimental Research* with its challenging and persuasive argument for the use of formal models. This was a major contribution to the methodology of theory construction, though many theorists in our discipline still prefer the ambiguities that verbal formulations allow. In 1969, Tad carried his campaign a step further with the publication of *Theory Construction: From Verbal to Mathematical Formulations*. If some day, someone does a content analysis of our major journals they will almost certainly find some interesting lagged correlations between the publication of these volumes and the adoption of the more rigorous modes of theorizing and data analysis that Tad was advocating. More than that, they will find that the early use of these more rigorous procedures was linked to frequent citations of Tad's publications.

It would be grossly unfair, however, if we were to leave the impression that Tad Blalock was merely a talented scholar who made a difference in the way sociology is done. He was also an extraordinarily warm, engaging, and complex human being whose contributions extended far beyond the books he wrote and the students he taught. His interest in race relations, for example, led him to write the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina a detailed proposal on how the University should and could provide greater opportunities for Black students, faculty, and nonprofessional staff. In North Carolina, he volunteered his services as a skilled witness, providing evidence that the racial composition for jury panels in a number of eastern counties could not have arisen by chance—evidence that played a major role in a court decision that led to fundamental changes in the manner of jury selection. In Washington, he chaired the University Human Rights Commission and served as a member of the faculty support network for minority graduate students in all fields studying on Danforth-Compton Fellowships. And at both North Carolina and Washington, he spearheaded efforts to recruit Black

faculty and graduate students in sociology.

Looking back on his life as a whole, one cannot help but be impressed with its essential unity. In trying to define the core element of it all, it is hard to avoid the somewhat trite expression that he cared and cared deeply about people—and about justice and integrity in personal relations. Tad was a fascinating combination of liberal and conservative (though he might deny the latter allegation). The liberal side is well known to all who knew him, and was a reflection both of his concern for people and for social justice. The less obvious conservative side of his personality found expression primarily in his personal relations with others—Ann, the children, friends, students, colleagues—and was a reflection of his concern for people and for integrity in interpersonal relations. In many ways, he was an exemplar of all the old-fashioned virtues that conservatives praise but do not always practice. And, unlike some liberals, his concern and compassion for people extended to people in the flesh, those with whom he came in contact, he was not one who merely cared for people in the abstract.

Tad was a fun-loving person with a great zest for life. He loved jazz, for example, and rarely missed a meeting of the Southern Sociological Association when it met in New Orleans. He loved camping, the out-of-doors, especially mountains—both in Switzerland and the Pacific Northwest. He loved active sports, but had little interest in spectator sports. In tennis and in ping-pong he was highly competitive and took full advantage of the special opportunities his southpaw smashes afforded. His compassion for others never quite extended to the playing field.

Although Tad was uncompromising in his hostility toward any expression of racial prejudice, he had certain prejudices and biases of his own. He had an intense dislike of pomposity and was unwilling to pretend he did not. Related to that, and perhaps as an expression of his preference for informality, he had a virulent dislike of neckties (though he

was tolerant of the use of them by others). Looking back, it is hard to remember a single occasion on which he wore one.

Most of all, however, we remember Tad as a person with great inner strength. Much of this came from the remarkably warm and close relationship he and Ann, or "Annie" as he often called her, maintained over many years and the continuing and invaluable support and encouragement she provided. They fell in love at an American Friends Service Committee Work Camp in the inner city of Boston prior to Graduate School—and never fell out.

Ann provided him not only with the kind of emotional support that we all need, but she was also a partner sharing in his intellectual and political life and activities, including collaboration in the writing and editing of a number of books and articles.

The final days and weeks of his life fell much about the same. While in the hospital, under heavy sedation and hooked up to intravenous feeding equipment, he spent his time with his family and in reading and correcting proofs on a new book soon to be published. He also watched developments in the Middle East with intense interest, and in the last several days of his life began work on a paper on the Gulf Crisis, drawing out the relationship of developments there to principles he had discussed in his recent volume, *Power and Conflict*. In short, to the very end Tad was looking ahead and looking for ways in which he could apply things that he had learned to the betterment of the human condition.

His death leaves a void that will be hard to fill, and not merely for those of us who were privileged to be his friends.

Contributions in Tad Blalock's honor may be sent to the Hubert M. Blalock Minority Graduate Assistance Fund, c/o Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

Gerhard Lenski and Herbert Cosner

Mary Driscoll (1926-1991)

Mary (Will) Driscoll, a former assistant Professor of Sociology at Annhurst College in Connecticut, died January 18 at her home in Milton, CT. She was 65.

Driscoll attended the Jeanne D'Arc Academy in Milton and graduated from Emmanuel College. She received a Master's degree in sociology from Boston College.

She was formerly an instructor at Laboure College of Nursing in Dorchester and worked as a sales representative for Jack Conway and Company in Milton.

She was a member of the Milton Fair Housing Board. She also served as a board member of Volunteers in Action and the Milton Amateur Garden Club.

She leaves her husband, Dr. Robert A.; three sons, Dr. Daniel F. of Milton, Terance J. of Plymouth and R. Mark of Dedham, four daughters, M. Ducan Frigan of Swampscott, Elizabeth W. Grante of Readville, and Dina A. and Deidre F. of Milton; and three grandchildren.

Reprinted from the *Boston Globe*, January 21

Edward P. Hutchinson (1906-1990)

Edward Prince Hutchinson, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, died of heart complications on December 16, 1990, at the age of 84. A service in his memory was held at the University on January 31, 1991, that was widely attended by members of his family and by former colleagues, students and friends.

Ed was born in Auburn, ME, on January 3, 1906. He secured his bachelor's degree in 1927 from Bowdoin College in his native state. While there he was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa. From Bowdoin he moved on to MIT, receiving his doctoral degree in Public Health in 1933. The next two years were spent abroad under a fellowship from the Social Science Research Council. In Sweden he became acquainted with Dorothy Swaine Thomas, who was

studying the economic and demographic trends and effects of population shifts both within Sweden and abroad. There is little doubt but what her work helped to shape Ed's own interests in later years.

On his return to the United States, Ed served as an Instructor in Sociology at Harvard University. In 1940 he was the recipient of a Library of Congress Fellowship, followed the next year by a Guggenheim Fellowship. These awards provided the support necessary for research leading to the publication of *Guide to the Official Population Data and Vital Statistics of Sweden* (1943), an important work that provided evidence of Ed's desire not only to compile data but also to evaluate their quality. Then followed two wartime years with the Federal Government as Supervisor of Research with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In 1945 Ed was appointed an Associate Professor of Sociology at Penn. Within a few years he became a full professor and on retirement in 1976, Professor Emeritus. The Graduate Group in Demography and the Population Studies Center at Penn were established in the 1960s. From the start Ed was a highly respected member of each. His wide competence in all aspects of demography was remarkable, particularly in his seminar on International Migration.

Through his own research and publications Ed acquired a reputation for painstaking scholarly studies. For his works on trans-Atlantic population flows from 1850 to 1950 he collected and evaluated data from myriad sources, census reports, economic analyses, historical accounts, personal correspondence of migrants with their countries abroad, even ship manifests. The several books and many articles Ed produced were all indicative of his careful scholarship. Collectively they constitute a massive, detailed study of European-American migration and its consequences. They will remain the authoritative works on the subject for the period covered. Notable among these books are *Current Problems of Immigration Policy* (1949), *Immigrants and Their Children, 1850-1950* (1956), and the voluminous *Legislative History of American Immigration Policy* (1981). At the end of his life Ed had nearly completed a substantial manuscript in which he identifies and analyzes types of errors found in population data.

Ed's scholarship was rewarded in many additional ways, among them a second Guggenheim Fellowship for 1956-57, an honorary doctorate from Bowdoin, the editorship of the *Immigration Research Digest* (1960-1968) a visiting professorship at the Australian National University, and election to the Broad of Directors and to the vice-presidency of the Population Association of America. He was at various times a consultant to numerous agencies including the United Nations and the U.S. Census Bureau and State Department.

Ed was also instrumental in determining the pattern of development of the distinguished Balch Institute of Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia. He conceptualized the Institute as a combined research library, museum and educational center for ethnic studies and made sure that his vision was turned into a reality. In addition, Ed served from 1973 as a trustee of the Institute. Before his death he had arranged for a sizeable part of his books and journals as well as his own papers to be given to the Balch. A current project there is the examination and computerization of all the ship manifests once held by the National Archives in Washington. It was Ed who secured the release of these valuable records at a time when the Archives planned to destroy them.

To many of us Ed was much more than a colleague. He was a good friend,

Continued on next page

SUMMER INSTITUTE IN SURVEY RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

Survey Research Center
Institute for Social Research
The University of Michigan

The Survey Research Center announces fourteen courses in survey methods offered by the Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques. One-week workshops and Graduate-credit courses will be offered in two, four-week consecutive sessions, beginning July 1 and running through August 23, 1991.

Courses will be offered on the following topics:

Introduction to Statistical Research Design
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Reliability and Validity of Survey Data
Longitudinal Survey Design and Analysis
Mail and Telephone Survey Methods
Questionnaire Design
Methods of Survey Sampling
Analysis of Survey Data
Computer Analysis of Survey Data
Event History Design and Analysis
Design of Evaluation Research
Cognitive Psychology and Survey Methods
Structural Equations - LISCOMP
Panel Study of Income Dynamics

Inquiries about

the SRC Summer Institute should be addressed to Duane F. Alwin, Director of the SRC Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248. Telephone: 313-764-6595

Courses will be taught by Survey Research Center faculty and guest instructors:

Duane F. Alwin, University of Michigan
Frank M. Andrews, University of Michigan
Paul Biemer, Research Triangle Institute
Richard T. Campbell, University of Illinois, Chicago
Don A. Dillman, Washington State University
Greg J. Duncan, University of Michigan
Christopher Hertzog, Georgia Institute of Technology
Martha S. Hill, University of Michigan
Laura Klem, University of Michigan
McKee McClendon, University of Akron
Colm O'Muircheartaigh, London School of Economics
Bengt Muthén, University of California, Los Angeles
Robert Quinn, Center for User Surveys
Willard Rodgers, University of Michigan
Nora Schaeffer, University of Wisconsin
Jay Teachman, University of Maryland
William Yeaton, University of Michigan

Reports, continued

warm, sincere, congenial and with a merry twinkle in his eyes. He loved fine food and a warm drink and one of his greatest pleasures was to take another person, often a student, to an intimate luncheon or dinner. He was in fact on a first-name basis with many restaurant owners, managers and maitre'ds in leading Philadelphia hostilities. He was devoted to his children and grandchildren and never hesitated to chronicle their successes. But he was also consistently a modest man and a private person. Whenever the conversation veered toward his own accomplishments, he quickly changed the subject. He would never voluntarily bring up his research, his excellent library with its many rare first editions, nor any other topic that he considered a part of his personal life. With Ed there was no display, no boasting, no self-glorification, no jealousy of others. He was unwilling to state an opinion, favorable or unfavorable, about either a colleague or a student. He was indeed the transplanted new England gentleman par excellence.

Goodbye, Edward Hutchinson, first-class scholar, first-class colleague, first-class friend. You will be missed by all who benefited in so many ways from knowing you.

Vincent H. Whitney, University of Pennsylvania (Emeritus)

Arnold J. Levine (1929-1990)

Arnold J. Levine, a member of the West Virginia University Department of Sociology since 1972, died suddenly of a heart attack on December 5, 1990. He was 61.

In 1954, after a tour in the Army, Arnold returned to graduate studies at Columbia. A lifelong research interest in mental health and urban society was forged during the period of study at Columbia and tempered by a research stint in social psychiatry with Leo Srole in 1956. Arnold began his teaching career as an instructor at the Univer-

sity of Massachusetts in 1957, and from 1960-63 served on the faculty at the University of Alabama. When he joined the sociology department at Emory University in 1963, Arnold's basic research interests were unified into a community and psychiatry focus, and in 1966 he was appointed the Director of the sociology Division of the Psychiatry Department at Emory's medical school, where he served until 1972.

He joined the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at West Virginia as Professor in 1972, and served as the chairman of the program until 1975. Subsequently, he was a Visiting Scholar at both Michigan's Survey Research Center and North Carolina's School of Public Health. As a WVU professor, Arnold's teaching was always centered in sociology, but he continued to expand his affiliations, initially as an Adjunct in Family Medicine, and additionally as Adjunct Professor of Behavioral Medicine and Psychiatry. Throughout these assignments he continued to focus his scholarly efforts on issues of mental health and the social environment.

As a scholar, Arnold was best known for his longtime investment in survey research methods and his dedication to exploring what happens to "displaced workers." In concentrating his recent research on the mobilization and effects of employee buyouts of steel mills, he adjusted his studies of alienation and mental health to an examination of regional deindustrialization. Arnold was deeply troubled by the personal suffering that continued to worsen for the families of millworkers and residents of working class communities throughout Central Appalachia. His commitment to an improved mental health and the alleviation of community distress led to an appointment as a research professor at the WVU Regional Research Institute. This new focus on a lifetime of work had only taken shape shortly before his untimely death.

As teacher and scholar, Arnold practiced his craft for more than thirty years and influenced many lives. His quest for a just social order guided his teaching as well as his personal life. He

was the consummate teacher, not only in the way he encouraged his students, but also in how he thrived on their promise, and his colleagues and students continually expressed high approval for his teaching. He served community health associations and counseled larger regional policy bodies. He was bound to putting his thoughts into practice, using his ideas to provoke others into dealing with personal shortcomings and larger social problems, and bringing about change. Arnold is survived by his wife, Ann, and two daughters, Cynthia and Melissa, both undergraduates at Emory University.

Ronald Althouse, West Virginia University

Summer Programs

Population Policy and Research Program, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA. This program offers two courses in each of two sessions: May 13-June 28, 1991—methods of population and ecological analysis and population trends, public and private policies; and July 1-August 16, 1991—computer applications to sociology and other social sciences and fertility control policies. For further information contact: Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., University of Southern California, Department of Sociology, Population Research Laboratory, 3716 South Hope Street, Room 385, Los Angeles, CA 90007-4377; (213) 743-2950; Telex 674803; FAX (213) 743-7408.

Herbert H. Reynolds Summer School for Retired Persons, May 26-31, Baylor University, Waco, Texas. This program offers unique opportunities for persons 60 years and older and their spouses. The various subjects of study will range from English Literature to Law. For further information contact: The Institute of Gerontological Studies, Baylor University, PO Box 97292, Waco, TX 76798-7292; (817) 755-1164.

National Science Foundation, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Department of Sociology announces that the National Science Foundation has awarded the Department of Sociology with a grant to establish a Research Experience for Undergraduates Site for the 1991 summer. The Program in Sociology will be held from June 10-August 15, 1991. The REU site is for students attending colleges and universities in the Great Plains, in their sophomore year or above, have a declared sociology major or minor, and have completed at least three courses in the social sciences. Applications must be received by April 15, 1991 and sent to: J. Allen Williams, Jr., Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324.

Summer Institute in Research on Aging, July 6-13, Warrenton, VA. This program provides an overview of current state of knowledge of biomedical, behavioral, and social aspects of aging. The deadline for applications is May 15. For further information or application forms write: Summer Institute, National Institute on Aging, Building 31, Room 2C05, National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892; (301) 496-0765.

Summer Institute on Aging for Religious Workers, June 23-29, Baylor University, Waco, Texas. This program is an interfaith activity designed to assist religious leaders in developing more responsive ministries with the elderly. Upon successful completion of the program, participants receive a Document of Academic Achievement. For further information contact: Ben E. Dickerson, Director, P.O. Box 97292, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76798-7292; (817) 755-1164.

Contact

Dallas A. Blanchard is compiling an annotated bibliography on the Pro-Life Movement. Abstracts of unpublished dissertations or theses, conference papers, and published articles may be sent to: Dallas A. Blanchard, 11542 Clear Creek Drive, Pensacola, FL 32514.

Barbara Peters would like your information if you know who was the first woman to receive a PhD in Sociology. Contact: Barbara Peters, Virginia Polytechnic and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Metropolitan Concepts and Statistics Project. The Bureau of the Census, with the support of the OMB, is conducting a project to explore innovative approaches to representing the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan settlement geography of the United States in terms appropriate for federal statistics. Four external studies have been initiated by the project. The overall project and these studies will be the focus of a session at the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Miami, April 13-17, and the American Statistical Association, Atlanta, August 19-22. Contact: James D. Fitzsimmons, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; (301) 763-5158.

Sage Publications is looking for a journal editor for *Work & Occupations*, a quarterly scholarly journal, to replace Curt Tausky, whose term ends in December 1991. The editorial term begins January 1992 and runs for a three year period with possibility of a one to three year renewal. The editor should be available to meet with the journal editorial board at the ASA conference in August 1991. Nominations should be submitted by April 15, 1991. Self-nominations should be accompanied by a recent vitae. Send to: Mitch Allen, Sage Publications Bay Area Editorial Office, 1630 North Main Street, Suite 367, Walnut Creek, CA 94596; (415) 938-SAGE; FAX (415) 933-9720.

The ASA Committee on National Statistics, is soliciting from users of Census Bureau data a list of data-sets recently discontinued by the Bureau. If a particular data source you found useful in the past is no longer available, send information to the following address so that they can lobby for its reinstatement: Daphne Spain, University of Virginia School of Architecture, Cabell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

Other Organizations

The Southern Rural Sociological Association presented six awards for outstanding contribution to Southern rural sociology and the Association at its annual meeting held February 2-6, 1991. The 1991 Awards for Excellence and their recipients were: Research—C. Milton Coughenour, University of Kentucky; Teaching—James H. Copp, Texas A&M University; Extension and Public Service—Douglas Bachtel, University of Georgia; "Special Recognition"—H. Doss Brodnax, Jr., Director of the Southern Rural Development Center, and Ellen Volland, Horizon Associates, Inc., Best Student Paper—Dawood H. Sultan, Louisiana State University. New officers were elected and include: President, John K. Thomas, Texas A&M University; Vice-President, Quentin A. L. Jenkins, Louisiana State University; Secretary, Maurice E. Volland, Horizon Associates, Inc.; Program Chair, Gladys Lyles, Tuskegee University; and Program Chair-Elect, Thomas Hoban, North Carolina State University.

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A One-Day Course on Structural Equation Models

- Date:** August 22, 1991 (the day before the ASA meeting)
- Location:** Cincinnati Ohio Convention Center
- Session #1:** Introduction to the Theory & Practice of Structural Equation Models
9 am-noon
- Session #2:** Intermediate Topics in Structural Equation Models
1-4 pm
- Instructors:** Kenneth Bollen, University of North Carolina
Peter Bentler, University of California, Los Angeles
- Software:** EQS
- Fees:** \$ 75 = one session
\$125 = both sessions (discounts for Methods Section members & students)
- Application:** Contact Juanita Hampton, ASA (202/833-3410)
- CoSponsors:** ICPSR and the Methods Section of the ASA

Official Reports and Proceedings

Section Reports

Science, Knowledge and Technology

The Section on Science, Knowledge and Technology established two awards at its business meeting in Washington, DC. The Robert K. Merton Professional Award is named in honor of the founder of the subdiscipline and will be awarded for work published within the past five years; the award is based upon the work not the person (i.e., not a career or service award). The Hacker/Mullins Student Award named in honor of two recently deceased colleagues, Sally Hacker and Nicholas Mullins, both of whom made distinguished contributions to teaching and scholarship, will be given for the best article based upon a dissertation awarded within past 12 months. Nominations and self-nominations should be sent to the chair of the SKAT Awards Committee, Professor Willie Pearson, Jr., Department of Sociology, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC 27109 or FAX (919) 759-6074. Extended deadline is April 15, 1991.

Adele Clark, University of California-San Francisco, and Edward Hackett, Rensselaer University, agreed to serve as members of the Awards Committee. Thomas Gieryn of Indiana University agreed to serve as Chair of the Nominations Committee. The Section extends its thanks and best wishes to James Petersen, Western Michigan University, who stepped down as Chair of the Newsletter Committee. Maurice Richter, SUNY-Albany, was selected to be his successor as Newsletter Editor. The frequency of appearance of the Newsletter will be expanded to four times each year. The new editor issued a call for news, announcements, "Op-Ed" pieces, book reviews, course syllabi and other items.

Henry Etzkowitz, Chair

Editors' Reports

American Sociological Review

Introduction

After the rather hectic transition of the ASR to Wisconsin in 1989, 1990 was a year of stability. The number of new manuscript submissions was almost identical to the previous year, and probably also similar in quality. There was growth in the number of resubmissions, though probably reflecting the fact that more authors were now responding to the comments of the continuing editor.

We continue to accept about the same proportion of manuscripts as the previous editor, which is a bit of a puzzle. Bill Form seemed to think he had too many good manuscripts for ASR's allotted pages. Yet, even though our submission and acceptance rates are nearly identical to his, I am finding it a bit difficult to get enough polished manuscripts to fill the journal. This probably reflects our different starting positions—Bill inherited more than one full "issue's worth" of accepted articles at the outset of his tenure, while I inherited only three articles. Thus, until his extra-full last issue he never "caught up" with his acceptances. I, on the other hand, am never sure I will have enough articles to fill the next issue.

Editorial Activity During 1990

The Summary of Editorial Activity table presents a summary of ASR manuscript editorial activities for the 1990 calendar year. This includes the numbers of manuscripts submitted and considered, and a frequency distribution of the editor's decisions. The editorial lag is the time in weeks between the submission date and the editor's

SUMMARY OF EDITORIAL ACTIVITY: JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 1, 1990*

	ASR	CS ¹	JHSB	SPQ	SPR	ST	SOE	TS ²
A. Manuscripts Considered	573	2792	275	153	44	127	120	173
Submitted in 1990	482	1831	242	132	39	97	93	154
Carried over	91	961	33	21	5	30	27	19
B. Review Process								
1. Screened by editor/accepted for review	569	814	245	150	43	115	95	168
a. Rejected outright	301	1017	95	52	9	52	24	19
b. Rejected—revise/resubmit	103	79	46	6	6	36	23	47
c. Conditional acceptance	15	14	21	8	7	12	37	12
d. Outright acceptance	49	12	17	5	3	2	40	3
e. Withdrawn	7	1	0	1	0	1	3	22
f. Pending	94	127	44	14	14	17	20	22
2. Screened by editor/rejected	4		30	3	1	12	25	5
C. Editorial Lag (weeks)	12.8	17.5	11.1	10.7	15.0	12.0	14.2	6.8
D. Production Lag (months)	4.9	7.9	2.6	2.8	1.5	4.5	10.5	7.6
E. Items Published								
Articles	61	0	26	22	17	15	21	44
Book reviews	0	594	0	0	0	0	0	79
Symposium reviews	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Review essays	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	6
Comments	9	20	3	0	13	1	0	3
Other	1	2	1	11	30	0	0	94
F. Reviewers								
Males	494	520	199		16	69	69	71
Females	152	180	150		7	11	46	46
Minorities			14					6
G. Editorial Board Members								
Males	14	18	15	21	12	9	12	18
Females	10	7	17	8	7	6	5	18
Minorities	2	1	2			1		3

*Information left blank in the table was not known, not provided by the editor, or not appropriate for the journal.

¹As a journal of reviews, *Contemporary Sociology* does not consider manuscripts or articles for publication. Figures provided for "manuscripts" refer to the number of books submitted and considered for review.

²Figures for manuscripts listed for *Teaching Sociology* refer to the total number of articles and notes submitted and considered for review.

decision date. The publication lag is the difference in months between the editor's decision date (i.e., the date the review process ended) and the month it appeared in print. This lag includes all author's revisions requested by the editor and also incorporates the copy editing process. Previous publication lags reported for ASR did not include the copy editing process, and will thus

appear to be shorter in comparison to the 1990 report. We believe, however, that the new measure more accurately represents what occurs in the publication process.

Areas of Interest and Research Methods

Beginning January 1, 1990, we began to systematically code all papers submitted with respect to substantive area of interest and methodological ap-

proach. Because of budget limitations only the first 119 have been both coded and keyed into a database. I have also completed the coding of all articles published in 1990. Obviously, many of the articles published in 1990 were originally submitted in 1989. If we assume that the distribution of areas of interest among manuscript submissions has not changed too much over the year, this partial data summary might at least be suggestive.

Each article was coded as using up to two of the 15 methodological categories, although most articles used only one. (See figure 1 for coding form.) Thus, percentages in the following table (Table 2) sum to more than 100 percent. Three methodologies characterized 72 percent of all submissions, while none of the other categories applied to more than 7 percent. Thus, I collapsed categories for Table 1. "Theory" refers primarily to papers using verbal argument and/or syntheses of known findings as their basic technique, but also includes mathematical formulations and meta-theory. "Qualitative" papers were generally comparative and historical or

involved field work or in-depth interviewing. "Quantitative" papers are split into those that used the individual as the primary unit of analysis and those that used other units, with the largest number of the latter being comparisons among countries.

As Table 2 shows, almost three out of every four papers submitted to ASR in 1990 were quantitative in their approach. The data also suggest that "qualitative" papers and "quantitative" papers that do not use the individual as the unit of analysis are more successful than would be expected by chance, while quantitative works that use the individual has a substantially lower probability of being accepted.

Papers were coded as focusing on up to three of 52 different areas of interest (Figure 1). There was no easy way to combine area categories for this brief presentation. However, among the 119 papers keyed into the submission database, the areas of interest most frequently represented were "Political" (21 papers), "Social Psychology" (13), "Stratification" (13), "Race and Ethnicity" (12), "Sociology of Work" (12), "Social Movements" (9) and "Complex Organizations" (9). Among the papers published in 1990, the areas of interest most frequently represented were "Political" (10), "Race and Ethnic" (9), "Comparative/Macro" (8), and "Stratification" (8). Papers submitted with areas of interest coded as "Family," "Medical Sociology," or "Social Psychology" appear to have the smallest chance of publication. On the other hand, submitted papers coded as "Economy and Society," "Development," "Occupations" or "Race and Ethnic" had the best chance of publication.

Conclusion

We acknowledge here the important contributions made over the last three years by the outgoing ASR Associate Editors. Thank you to William Bailey (Cleveland State), Charles Carnic (Wisconsin), Arlene Daniels (Northwestern), Frances K. Goldscheider (Brown), Guillermo Jasso (Minnesota), Barrett Lee (Vanderbilt), Toby Parcel (Ohio State), and Richard Rubinson (Emory). The new Associate Editors, who will each serve three years on the ASR Editorial Board, are Diane Barthel (SUNY Stony Brook), Myra Marx Ferree (Connecticut), Rosemary Gartner (Toronto), Jerald Hage (Maryland-College Park), Douglas Heckathorn (Connecticut), David James (Indiana), Angela M. O'Rand (Duke), and Herbert L. Smith (Pennsylvania).

The outgoing 1989 ASR Student Interns set high standards for those following in their footsteps. We thank them wholeheartedly for helping to forge new procedures for ASR. The 1989 interns were Julia Adams, Lisa Brush, Teresa Castro, Elizabeth Chambliss, Ran Greenstein, Nadine Marks, and Marc Schneiberg. The interns for 1990 are Kristin Kay Barker, Eduardo Bonilla, Karen Booth, John Esser, John Manzo,

Continued on next page

FIGURE 1. ASR CODING FORM: AREAS OF INTEREST AND RESEARCH METHODS FOR MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED

Areas of Interest (list three if necessary): First _____, Second _____, Third _____	
1. Applied Sociology/Evaluation Research	27. Microcomputing
2. Biosociology	28. Military Sociology
3. Collective Behavior/Social Movements	29. Occupations/Professions
4. Community	30. Penology/Corrections
5. Comparative Sociology/Macrosociology	31. Political Sociology
6. Criminal Justice	32. Race/Ethnic/Minority Relations
7. Criminology/Delinquency	33. Religion
8. Cultural Sociology	34. Rural Sociology
9. Demography	35. Small Groups
10. Development	36. Social Change
11. Deviant Behavior/Social Disorganization	37. Social Control
12. Economy and Society	38. Social Organization/Formal/Complex
13. Education	39. Social Psychology
14. Environmental Sociology	40. Socialization
15. Ethnomethodology	41. Sociology of Aging/Gerontology
16. History of Sociology/Social Thought	42. Sociology of Art/Leisure
17. Human Ecology	43. Sociology of Knowledge
18. Industrial Sociology	44. Sociology of Language
19. Law and Society	45. Sociology of Mental Health
20. Leisure/Sports/Recreation	46. Sociology of Science
21. Marriage and the Family	47. Sociology of Sex and Gender
22. Mass Communication/Public Opinion	48. Sociology of Work
23. Mathematical Sociology	49. Sociology of World Conflict
24. Medical Sociology	50. Stratification/Mobility
25. Methodology: Qualitative	51. Theory
26. Methodology: Quantitative	52. Urban Sociology

Methodology (list two if necessary): First _____, Second _____
a. Theoretical/verbal, synthetic (known findings)
b. Theoretical/mathematical, formal
c. Study of social theory
d. Methodological/qualitative
e. Methodological/quantitative
f. Qualitative/comparative, historical
g. Qualitative/language-based (textual, interactional)
h. Qualitative/field work, unstructured observation
i. Laboratory/experimental, structured observation
j. Quantitative/country, region or larger
k. Quantitative/other, geographically defined
l. Quantitative/organization, movement
m. Quantitative/individual
n. Quantitative/book, text
o. Other _____

TABLE 2. PERCENTAGES: PAPERS USING DIFFERENT RESEARCH METHODS, ASR, 1990

Methodology	% of Manuscripts Submitted*	% of Manuscripts Published
Quantitative:		
Individual	52%	37%
Other unit of analysis	22%	37%
Qualitative	11%	16%
Theory	23%	21%
	N = 119	N = 58**

*Percentages do not sum to 100 because articles could be coded as using more than one method.

**Three articles that were solicited by the editor as responses to accepted articles or as commentaries were excluded from this table. They would all have been coded as "Theory."

Reports, continued

Laura Sanchez, Pamela Smock, and Peter Tiemeyer.

All in all, 1990 has been a year of stabilization. The addition of a half-time editorial assistant has greatly improved our office operations. We are completing the process of standardizing our copy editing, establishing standard formats for tables and equations in articles, fine-tuning desktop publishing procedures and general office procedures as well. Our new group of student interns performs as well as the old. And, in general, the discipline does not appear to have changed much in the space of one year in the average quality of its ideas, methods, and writing.

Gerald Marwell, Editor

Contemporary Sociology

In 1990, CS received 1831 books from publishers, 131 more than in 1989. They were unevenly distributed across the topical categories. Three categories each had more than two hundred receipts and accounted for 41 percent of the receipts [social psychology, socialization, and the life course with 273 (15 percent); cultural sociology and macro-sociology with 240 each (13 percent each)]. Six had more than one hundred receipts, and together had 48 percent of all receipts [organizations, occupations, and markets with 166 (9 percent); political institutions and the state with 158 (9 percent); theory and methods with 150 (8 percent); social control, deviance, and the law with 145 (8 percent); sociology of health and illness with 130 (7 percent); population, ecology, and urban and community studies with 122 (7 percent)]. Three categories had fewer than 100 receipts each: differentiation and stratification with 82 (4 percent); teaching and references with 77 (4 percent); and sociological practice with 48 (2 percent). The category representation of receipts shifted only a little from the previous year; the top three categories were the same as in 1989, but social psychology, socialization, and life course moved ahead of cultural sociology and macro-sociology as the ascendant category.

Of the 1831 books received, sociologists were authors, editors, or authors of chapters in edited books of 447 (24 percent), 50 more works by sociologist than received in 1989, though the same percentage of receipts. Sociologists' books paralleled closely the topical distribution of all receipts, with one exception. Theory and methods received only 8 percent of all receipts, but the category had 13 percent of all books by sociologists. Sociologists wrote mainly about social psychology, socialization, and life course (67 books); macro-sociology (66); theory and methods (58); and cultural sociology (51). Altogether these four categories accounted for 54 percent of all the books with sociologists as authors or editors.

In 1990, we accepted for review 44 percent of the books received (814), six percent fewer than we accepted in 1989. Our acceptance rate varied by categories from a high of 63 percent for differentiation and stratification to a low of 25 percent for sociological practice. In four of our categories we accepted over one-half of the books received: differentiation and stratification (63 percent, 53 books); population, ecology, and urban and community studies (57 percent, 69 books); social control, deviance, and the law (55 percent, 80 books); theory and methods (53 percent, 80 books). Another four categories had just under half of their receipts accepted: Organizations, occupations, and markets (46 percent, 77 books); cultural sociology (46 percent, 111 books); political institutions and the state (45 percent, 71 books); macro-sociology (45 percent, with 109 books).

In the remaining three categories—social psychology, socialization, and life course; health and illness; and sociological practice—38 percent (104 books), 28 percent (37 books), and 25 percent (12 books) were accepted respectively. (Textbooks and references have been excluded from this discussion because we seldom review them.) The rates of acceptance corresponded fairly closely to the proportions with sociologists as authors. This reflects our policy of reviewing all scholarly books by sociologists, except previously published works. While we make no attempt to equalize the categories in deciding to accept or reject a book for review, the different acceptance rates resulted in a fairly even percentage distribution of the books accepted across most categories. Three categories each had more than 100 books accepted for review, around 13 percent each of all acceptances: cultural sociology with 111 acceptances, macro-sociology with 109, and social psychology, socialization and life course with 104. Five each had around 70 or more books, 10 percent each of the acceptances: theory and methods, 80 books; social control, deviance and the law, 80 books; organizations, occupations, and markets, 77 books; political institutions and the state, 71 books; population, ecology, and urban and communities studies, 69 books. The fewest books accepted were from the categories differentiation and stratification (7 percent of the acceptances, 53 books), illness and health (5 percent, 37 books), and sociological

practice (1 percent, 12 books). These three categories had the fewest receipts.

The review requests—invitations to scholars to write reviews—made in 1990 covered books carried over from 1989 for which reviews had not been successfully assigned (and from earlier in a few cases) as well as books newly received in 1990. During the year, we made 1474 requests, and of the 1347 people we have heard from, 718 (53 percent) have accepted the assignment. Requests are still outstanding on 9 percent of the books (127) as this is written in early January. The review acceptance rate varied by type of review; 69 percent of the invitations for essays were accepted (110), 50 percent of requests for regular reviews (489), and 59 percent of requests for mini-reviews (116). Most of the review requests pertained to only one book, but about 8 percent were for reviews treating more than one book.

CS's editorial process has three main phases: getting a reviewer for the book, getting a completed review from the reviewer, and publication of the review. As the data on number of requests show, getting a person to agree to review a book may require several invitations. Most people answered our invitations promptly, 227 did not; we had to write them follow-up letters to remind them to respond. For the book reviews published in 1990, we made on the average 1.8 requests.

The lag time between receiving a book and sending it to a reviewer aver-

aged 106 days for the books reviewed in 1990, 44 fewer days than in 1989. This reduction was accomplished by combining steps that had previously been separated in the editorial process. The average was raised considerably by a hard-to-place 25 percent of books that took more than 126 days, especially by the 12 percent (100) books that took six or more months to enlist a reviewer. One-half of the books were sent to reviewers within 56 days after receiving them from the publishers. For the accepted review invitations, the mean turnaround time was 21 days from sending a request to mailing the book for review. Unfortunately, 42 percent of the books required more than one invitation to get an acceptance.

Once a book was accepted for review, reviewers were generally fairly prompt in getting their reviews done. On the average, 122 days elapsed between sending a book and receiving the review. Again, the average was skewed upward by a minority of reviews—in this case, 17 percent that required more than 200 days. forty-nine percent of the books took less than three months (82 days). Tardy reviewers were sent reminder letters, which increased in forcefulness with the extent of lateness. We sent 188 first reminders and 116 second reminders, followed by phone calls, which met with some success.

For the reviews published in 1990, the mean publication lag from receipt of a review to its publication was 238 days, an increase of 43 days over 1989.

We had hoped to shorten the publication lag to our goal of four months (the time required to copy-edit, produce, and publish the review), but regrettably we are building up a backlog. To reduce this backlog, we have cut regular reviews from 800 to 600 words and are reviewing fewer books by nonsociologists. We will continue to be vigilant in trying to reduce our publication lag in 1991.

At the end of 1990, we had 1079 books that were in a "carry-over" status; of these, 23 percent (249) needed reviewers and 37 percent (401) had been assigned but the reviews had not been received. For the remaining 40 percent (429), reviews had been received and were awaiting publication. On the average, 144 days had passed without securing a reviewer for the carry-overs not yet assigned, and 304 days had passed without getting a promised review for the 401 that had been assigned. Most persons who have accepted an invitation to review a book intend to do so, and eventually do. We have found that frequent reminders to tardy reviewers is more efficient than reordering the books and finding substitutes.

We thank the entire editorial board their timely and valuable assistance in finding reviewers for books. We also thank our reviewers who responded promptly and favorably to our requests for reviews; those who, when declining to review, suggested alternates; and those who suggested books for review or offered to review.

Ida Harper Simpson, Editor

Journal of Health and Social Behavior

1990 was the first full year of my editorship of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. With thanks to Gene Gallagher, the transition of editorial offices went very smoothly, and the work of the journal has proceeded with very little disruption.

This is a good point at which to take stock of where the journal has been and where we appear to be going. With regards to the former, a lot has appeared this year concerning the evaluation of journal impact and quality. In the September issue we published a controversial article by Bob Johnson and Fred Wolinsky on "The Legacy of Stress Research: The Course and the Impact of This Journal," along with three comments contributed by David Mechanic, Jeylan Mortimer, and Fred Halfferty. The Johnson-Wolinsky article carefully charted the impact factors (frequency of citation per year per article) of *JHSB* and selected other sociology and social science journals, for the ten-year period of 1977 through 1987. Their data show how influential *JHSB* has been both compared to the "big three" sociology journals (*AJS*, *ASR* and *Social Forces*), and compared to leading journals in related disciplines (*American Economic Review*, *American Political Science Review*, and *Psychological Review*). Although by definition a "specialty journal" with limited general appeal, *JHSB* consistently outranks *Social Forces*, the leading journals of other social science disciplines, and sometimes even *AJS* and *ASR*.

In November, *Footnotes* also published an article concerning journal influence, using similar impact measures. The author, Michael Allen, compared the rankings of 58 social science journals on both total influence (citation within all journals monitored by the *Social Science Citation Index* for the period of 1966-88), as well as a "core influence" measure, based only on citation within the "big three" sociology journals (which strikes me as a rather narrow, if not incestuous, way to compute influence within the discipline). Once again, *JHSB* performed admirably. Although never mentioned in the article itself, *JHSB* ranks seventh out of all 58 journals on its impact factor, and fifth in

Continued on next page

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Reports, continued

total influence, outranking both *AJS* and *Social Forces* on both dimensions. Interestingly, its "core influence" rank is somewhat lower: fifteenth place. Not surprisingly, the top three journals in "core influence" are *ASR*, *AJS* and *Social Forces*, which suggests that authors in the "big three" tend to cite other "big three" papers more than they do papers in other journals. So much for citation-based measures of influence.

The point we should derive from both the Johnson-Wolinsky and Allen data is that this journal has considerable influence both within and beyond the disciplinary boundaries of sociology, and that influence can be documented both historically and contemporaneously. As David Mechanic commented in the September issue, "the common convention of excluding such journals as the *JHSB* in studies rating the productivity of faculty members and departments is revealed as little more than prejudice to anyone who makes the effort to examine the facts."

Now on to the topic of where we appear to be going:

The tabular summary of 1990 editorial activity indicates an exciting future ahead. Submissions to *JHSB* in 1990 numbered 242, and increase of 47 percent over 1989. I suspect this remarkable increase in submissions is probably related to another upward trend: we used almost three times as many reviewers compared to last year. It makes sense to assume that perhaps broadening the reviewer base has contributed to broadening the potential author base as well. In any case, it is quite satisfying to report that on both indicators, the *JHSB* network has continued to expand.

The editorial lag for 1990 increased a bit from last year (11.1 weeks compared to 9.9), but that no doubt is influenced by the increased paper flow. Our production lag is at about 2.6 months; very respectable both across years and across other ASA journals.

Eleven associate editors ended their terms in December, after providing considerable assistance to me during my transition year. Kenneth Ferraro, Rita Gallin, Frederic Hafferty, Philip Leaf, Donald Light, F. Catherine McCaslin, Jane McLeod, Bernice Pescosolido, Gloria Sorensen, Diane Taub, Mark Tausig have my best wishes and special thanks. Replacing them in January 1991 and serving through 1993 are Martha L. Bruce, Ruth C. Cronkite, Susan L. Gore, Sydney A. Halpern, Robert E. Hurley, Michael P. Massagli, Stephen S. Mick, Phyllis Moen, Joseph P. Morrissey, Catherine Ross, and Fredric D. Wolinsky.

The Penn State editorial staff deserves special recognition. Terry Glantz, Managing Editor, has not only computerized all journal operations and entered some sixty manuscript files into the database that were inherited from Gene Gallagher (she did this in her free time), she is, quite frankly, responsible for whatever sanity there is in my professional life, by keeping me on schedule, the reviewers on schedule, and making me smile a lot. Allen LeBlanc, Student Intern, assisted in all areas of journal operation, particularly posting and tracking of article reviews and reviewer assignments. I would also like to thank Karen Feinberg (Cincinnati), who served as copy-editor, and Jeffrey A. Alexander (University of Michigan), my friend, collaborator, and Deputy Editor. Finally both Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager for the ASA, and Jane Carey of Boyd Printing Company have been wonderful colleagues. Karen and Jane are always available, always have good advice, and always give staff of *JHSB* the support and encouragement we need.

Mary L. Fennell, Editor

Social Psychology Quarterly

The data reported here are for the period January 1, 1990 through December 31, 1990 and are based on a total of 153 manuscripts processed this year. Of this total, 132 manuscripts were submitted for review in 1990. 21 manuscripts were carried over from the previous year. This year's submission rate is slightly lower than that of previous years under this editorship (158 new manuscripts in 1988; 148 new manuscripts in 1989). One possible reason for this lower rate is that the journal did not publish a special issue this year. In each of the previous two years there were 25-30 additional manuscripts submitted for the special issues on Emotions (1988) and Personality and Social Structure (1989).

Twenty-five percent of all manuscripts considered this year were eventually accepted for publication; 35 percent were rejected after the first round of review; 31 percent of the authors received an invitation to revise and resubmit their papers for additional review; nine percent of the manuscripts submitted were still pending in the review process at the time of this report. Editorial lag, which is computed from the date of the receipt of a manuscript to the date of decision, is 10.7 weeks. At least two of these weeks involve mailing time while the manuscript is in transit between reviewers and the editorial office. The production lag, the amount of time between the acceptance of a manuscript and its publication, is 2.8 months. This year *SPQ* published 21 articles and nine research notes. Additional space was allocated to the publication of the Cooley Mead Address, and an introduction to this address.

The editorial board for 1990 is composed of 29 members, eight of whom are women. Twenty-one of these editorial board members claim sociology as their primary affiliation; eight are psychologists. Nine members of the editorial board completed their terms of service this year. They are Victor Benassi, Kathleen Crittenden, James House, Doug Maynard, Linda Malm, Jane Pilavin, Cecelia Ridgeway, John Stolte, and Tom Tyler. I would like to thank each of them for their commitment to the journal and for the high quality of their reviews and editorial advice. Those joining the Board of Editors in 1991 include Peter Callero, Karen Hegtvædt, Robert Milardo, Karen Miller, John Mirowski, Glenn Reeder, and Mady Wechsler Segal. In addition, Kathleen Crittenden, Doug Maynard and Cecelia Ridgeway have agreed to extend their service for one additional year. Nominations for 1992 editorial board members should be sent directly to me, preferably accompanied by a letter of recommendation and the nominee's vita, before June 1, 1991. I would also like to thank the remaining board members and the two deputy editors, Judy Howard and Lynn Smith-Lovin. Finally I would like to express my appreciation to all of you who review manuscripts for the journal. The quality of this publication is dependent on your careful and informed input.

We are currently in the process of producing a third and final special issue during my editorship. Papers for the special issue on Theoretical Advances in Social Psychology are due June 15, 1991. Judy Howard is co-editing this special issue with me. We encourage all those who have complained in the past that the journal does not publish enough "theory" to submit to this special issue. As indicated in the call for papers we are especially interested in synthetic pieces and articles that represent theoretical advances at the "cutting edge," including those with an interdisciplinary bent.

The journal was reviewed by a subcommittee of the Publications Com-

mittee and their report will be published. This committee was chaired by Sheldon Stryker. Committee members were Howard Schuman and Gerald Marwell. On the basis of this report recommendations will be made to the next editor who will be selected during the next academic year to begin editing issues of *SPQ* after 1992. We look forward to the publication of this report which is quite favorable in its comments regarding the direction of the journal.

Before closing the report for this year I would like to add the usual round of thanks to the staff members and others who make it possible for us to produce a journal on time. These include Pam Oakes, managing editor, and keeper of the files, Tonja Helm, former office assistant, who unfortunately married and left us to be with her husband; Sun Yi, her very competent replacement; and Jodi O'Brien, the editorial assistant. In addition, Karen Edwards at the ASA is extremely valuable and an excellent liaison person. Jane Carey is always very helpful at Boyd and works around our flex-time schedules to keep the journal in production on schedule. Karen Feinberg makes a great copy-editor. Without these support services I would have died a slow death long ago. Thank you to everyone.

Karen Cook, Editor

Sociological Practice Review

The *Sociological Practice Review* culminated its founding volume 1 with two issues, Number 1 published in June and Number 2 published in August 1990 in time for the ASA Annual Meeting.

The Editorial Board of 19 members was composed in the summer of 1989 and labored diligently throughout the first year reviewing a total of 44 manuscripts, 17 of which were published in the first two issues. Four additional social scientists assisted with reviews in the several instances where special expertise not available among Board members was required. An 18th Board member was added in September and three others are under consideration by the Publications Committee at this time. A sizable, highly diverse Board is needed, we have found, as a result of the many substantive topics dealt with by sociological practitioners. Seven Board members are women and two are minorities.

The first issues were reviewed, appraised, and discussed during the ASA Annual Meeting by the Editorial Board, the officers of the Sociological Practice Association, the Sociological Practice Section, and the Committee on Sociological Practice. The general appraisal was encouragingly favorable. Many specific suggestions were offered as ways to strengthen future issues and these are being pursued by the Editor and Managing Editor during 1991. The future quality and viability of the new *SPR* has also been strengthened during this first year by substantial and innovative contributions from ASA staff, including, among others, Bill D'Antonio, Karen Edwards, Steve Buff, and marketing specialist Janet Onnie.

It will take another few years of development in order to determine whether practitioners in general have the working time, energy, and professional disposition to seek to publish in a refereed journal. About two-thirds of the manuscripts received to date have been authored by sociologists in academic positions. We have begun to hear from sociologists working in government agencies and from a few in R&D and consulting firms, but business sociologists, practitioners in health care settings, and clinicians have yet to contribute.

Managing Editor Dr. Bodinger-Urriarte relocated from our UMass/Boston office to the Southwest Regional Educational Laboratory (SWRL) in Los

Alamitos, California, in September. Thanks to help and hospitality from SWRL as well as continuing support from UMass/Boston for 1991, and thanks to the liaison provided by Assistant Editor Luanne Doherty, *SPR* is now being produced editorially by two offices.

Robert A. Dentler, Editor

Sociological Theory

Norbert Wiley turned over all editorial responsibilities to the new editor as of August 1, 1989, just as the incoming editor had moved from Kansas to Riverside. This move, plus the fact that Wiley had decided to leave no manuscripts "in the pipeline" (a gentlemanly gesture on his part), delayed editorial action until about November 1989 when the new journal office was fully functioning. Thus this report reflects editorial activity during this 13 or 14-month period, between November 1989 and December 1990.

The new editor chose an editorial board comprised of 12 American sociologists (six men, six women), plus one social theorist from Great Britain, and two from Germany. A careful attempt was made to include experts in social theory from all major contemporary "camps." Developing a supply of manuscripts that is international and catholic has been the goal of the new editor and his colleagues. Because Basil Blackwell, publisher of *ST*, markets the journal world wide, and due to the lively nature of theoretical discourse abroad, it was thought wise to create in *ST* an outlet for international thought, after having continued in the two previous editors' direction of making *ST* the top journal for theory in the U.S.

Special sections of the journal will become a regular feature. Thus far one section on "rhetoric and social theory" has seen print, and others are currently being prepared having to do with rationality, Brazilian social thought, and the work of Harold Garfinkel. There will also appear shortly a lengthy review-article on a major theory book, the first of a series of such works that will be commissioned for *ST*.

Finding qualified reviewers who are willing to read difficult manuscripts is sometimes trying, especially in certain areas of theorizing, where arguments are particularly technical. It has not been unusual to try five or six readers of a manuscript before a consensus can be established about the paper's merits. There is not a huge pool of qualified readers, but we are working on expanding that group, sometimes going beyond the discipline to do so. We have tried especially to get good manuscripts on feminist theory, without great success thus far, and to recruit new readers for such work.

Editorial lag time has not been what one might wish, not only because readers refuse to review papers, but also because the editor moved twice in the first year of editing *ST*, and had to set up two new editorial offices and staff. But now that the process has become rationalized, improved turn-around times are expected.

In the future *ST* plans to publish translations of important foreign theory, debates among informed critics of a given position (an upcoming issue will feature such a symposium on postmodernism and future social thought), more feminist theory and anything excellent that is being done under the rubric of social thought. Blackwell has plans in the works to publish *ST* thrice annually beginning in 1992, and its sales indicate that interest in theory is expanding and increasing steadily. There are plenty of manuscripts available to fill three issues, and rates of submission are up. In short, *ST* seems to be doing fairly well.

Alan Sica, Editor

Sociology of Education

This is the last year of our editorship, and we will continue to receive manuscripts at the University of Rochester until September 1st. During this year submissions were slightly up from the previous year and within the five year average. In January, under the editorship of John Meyer, Ivor Goodson and Michael Apple, we published a special issue on the sociology of curriculum. I hope that the readership will find this special issue useful in emphasizing the importance of an aspect of our field that has been relatively neglected within sociology. We continue this year to try to improve the turn around time on manuscripts, but regrettably we did not succeed in every case, as I indicated in my letter to the Publications Committee which evaluated SOE. Nor did we succeed in sufficiently increasing the subscriptions to the journal.

Now that this Editorship is coming to a close, I want to thank all of the many colleagues within the field of sociology of education who have helped in reviewing manuscripts and bringing word of the journal to their colleagues. My own hope is that this editorship has fulfilled the charge with which it began, namely, to open the field of sociology of education to a much wider range of issues and methods and to extend inclusiveness to many colleagues who previously felt less than full membership in the field. At the same time, we have been committed to continuing traditions of work within sociology of education, and I think we have succeeded in doing that.

I hope that this editorship will be seen as having made a small difference in the direction of the journal and that it will continue on the path that we have tried to set under the new editorship. I am very pleased that Julia Wrigley will succeed me as Editor, and I am confident that under her editorship the journal will become an even greater source of interest and pride to our colleagues.

Philip Wecler, Editor

Teaching Sociology

This was the fifth year of publication under ASA auspices, and my last as editor. The volume contained over 600 pages of articles (33), solicited responses to articles (11), notes (15), review essays (6), book reviews (79), film and video reviews (55), software reviews (18), and brief synopses of teaching related articles in other journals (79). The greatest changes from the previous year are the increase in the number of articles (from 24 to 33) and the increase in the number of review essays (from 0 to 6). The July issue was a special issue on medical sociology, co-edited with Barbara Altman. The October issue carried five articles and notes on the study in depth project sponsored by the Association of American Colleges. It also contained an article on Berger's *Invitation to Sociology* and an article on the essential wisdom of sociology, each with several solicited responses.

The April issue carried a summary of a survey of subscribers. A few of the findings: about three-fourths began subscribing after ASA took *Teaching Sociology* over from Sage in 1986 (a testament to the importance of ASA sponsorship). Nearly three-fourths use it as a reference source during the year. One-third share their copy with colleagues. Articles, book reviews, and special issues are the most useful for subscribers. Eighty percent read the book reviews, 60 percent read the film/video reviews, and 50 percent read the software reviews. Respondents are satisfied with the current space allocations per feature. The topics selected most often for future special issues were gender, introductory sociology, and multiculturalism/ethnicity.

Continued on next page

Reports, continued

Joining the editorial board in 1990 were Ann Marie Ellis (Southwest Texas State University), Karen Lynch Frederick (St. Anselm College), Donna J. Hess (South Dakota State University), Michael R. Hill (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ginger E. Macheski (Valdosta State College), James A. Mathisen (Wheaton College), Lisa J. McIntyre (Washington State University), William C. Rau (Illinois State University), Gabino Rendon (New Mexico Highlands University), Stephen F. Steele (Anne Arundel Community College), Thomas J. Sullivan (Northern Michigan University), Ann S. Sundgren (Tacoma Community College), John R. Thompson (St. Thomas More College), and Kathleen A. Tiemann (University of North Dakota). Retiring were Nancy A. Greenwood (Pan American University), Joseph E. Jacoby (Bowling Green State University), Eric L. Jensen (University of Idaho), Edward L. Kain (Southwestern University), Robert F. Szafran (Stephen F. Austin State University), and Richard A. Wright (University of Scranton). The editorial board is comprised of 50 percent females and 8 percent minorities. In addition, 117 individuals served as occasional reviewers (39 percent female and 5 percent minorities).

In 1990, 62 articles and 92 notes were submitted and 11 articles and 8 notes were carried over; a total of 173 manuscripts were considered (up from 146 in 1989). (It should be noted that resubmissions are considered like new submissions.) This base of 173 manuscripts was reduced by 3 manuscripts withdrawn, 22 pending, and 5 screened by the editor and rejected, making a base of 143 manuscripts in the figures that follow. Of these, 19 were rejected outright after review and 47 were rejected with a request to revise and resubmit. This total of 66 rejected submissions reflects 46 percent of the adjusted base (down from 62 percent in 1989). Also, 37 manuscripts were accepted on condition of revisions and 40 were accepted outright; this total of 77 accepted manuscripts reflects 54 percent of the adjusted base (up from 38 percent in 1989). The editorial lag was 6.8 weeks (up from 6.5 weeks in 1989) and the production lag was 7.6 months (up from 6.9 months in 1989). The increase in the number of submissions over the last few years has contributed to the increases in both the

editorial lag and the production lag.

This was the transition year as Dean Dorn assumed most of the editorial office activities beginning in July. Dean has already developed plans for a new "conversations" feature, as well as debates and some other new features. The transition worked extremely smoothly, due largely to the long lead time in making Dean's appointment. Also helping the transition were a visit made by Dean and his deputy editor, Charles Green, to the TS office and frequent contact via bitnet.

Theodore C. Wagenaar, Editor

Committee Reports

Sociologists in Government

The Committee's mission is to encourage government employment and the application of sociology to government. In order to promote the supply of sociologists applying for government jobs, the Committee published a brochure explaining how to apply for a Federal job and sponsored a session explaining government employment at the 1990 ASA convention. The brochure entitled "How to Join the Federal Workforce and Advance Your Career" explains the informal and formal procedures for getting a federal job. The brochure was distributed to contacts in several government agencies, to academic departments, and to attendees at the convention session. The Annual Meeting session featured a discussion of prominent government sociologists by Larry Suter, program administrator by Wendy Baldwin, and evaluation research by Christine Fawcett. Committee members also conducted a session on joining the Federal government at the DC Sociological Society career conference in April.

In order to promote the demand for sociologists in government jobs, the Committee sponsored research seminars at the U.S. Information Agency and at Housing and Urban Development. The USIA presentation featured four Soviet graduate students at U.S. universities. The students are among the first group of Soviet graduate students in any field to matriculate in the U.S. They discussed their research, goals, and impressions with Melvin Kohn of the Johns Hopkins University moderating discussion. Kohn and the students later joined Soviet public opin-

ion expert, Boris Grushin, at a luncheon presentation for the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations co-sponsored by the SAS and IREX. The presentation at HUD featured John Kasarda of the University of North Carolina discussing "Dual Cities: People and Jobs on a Collision Course." A seminar is planned in January 1991 at the Internal Revenue Service with Nancy DiTomaso assessing the report on "Workforce in the Year 2000." These Federal seminars are designed to display sociology at work and interest government administrators in hiring sociologists in their agencies. The Committee also began planning a network to connect sociologists in graduate school to intern and research opportunities in Federal agencies. This network will likely use the DC Sociological Society as the channel for information.

Howard Iams, Chair

People

Martin Malone and **Mehrangiz Najafzadeh** have been granted tenure and promoted to the rank of associate professor in the Sociology Department at Mount St. Mary's College, Maryland.

Patricia Yancey Martin is a member of the Florida State University Presidential Search Advisory Committee and serves on the NSF Sociology Review Panel.

Awards

Michael Armer and **James Orcutt**, Florida State University, have received College of Social Sciences and University Teaching awards.

York Bradshaw, Indiana University-Bloomington, was one of five recipients of the 1991 Outstanding Young Faculty Awards at Indiana University.

Herbert Gans, Columbia University, received the Journal of the American Planning Association's 1990 award for the Best Feature in the *Journal* for "Deconstructing the Underclass-The Term's Dangers as a Planning Concept."

Robert Hummer, Florida State University, was awarded the Francis Allen Fellowship for 1990-91.

Deborah Kapchan, University of Pennsylvania, was awarded the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East's annual Ibn Khaldun essay prize for her paper, "Moroccan Women's Body Signs."

Sherry Marshall, Anne Arundel Community College, has been chosen to serve as the student representative on the College's Board of Regents, the first social science student to be chosen.

Madonna Harrington Meyer, Florida State University, won the student paper competition in the social and behavioral science section of the Gerontological Association of America.

Marie Osmond was given a Certificate of Appreciation by the President at the November meeting of the National Council on Family Relations in acknowledgement of her services and contributions to that organization.

William A. Pearman, Penn State Wilkes-Barre, was named campus executive officer by University President Joab Thomas.

Eric Plutzer, Iowa State University, received a grant from the Spencer Foundation to study "The Religious Factor in Political Socialization," and a scholarly development grant from the Midwest Sociological Society to develop a research program on "Political Socialization in Collegiate Contexts."

Clyda Stokes Rent, President of Mississippi University for Women, was honored by her alma mater during Florida State University's homecoming.

Robert J.S. Ross, Clark University, was promoted to full professor and is visiting professor of social studies at Harvard.

Linda A. Teplin, Northwestern University, has received a Method to Extend Research in Time award from NIMH.

Patricia Ulbrich, Indiana University, has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Akron.

New Books

Lee Ellis and **Harry Hoffman**, Minot State University, *Crime in Biological, Social, and Moral Contexts* (Praeger Publishers, 1990).

Henry Etkowitz, SUNY Purchase, and **Ronald Glassman**, Paterson College, *The Renaissance of Sociological Theory: Clas-*

sical and Contemporary (F.E. Peacock Publishers).

Brenda Forster, Elmhurst College and **Jeffrey Colman Salloway**, *The Socio-Cultural Matrix of Alcohol and Drug Use: A Source Book of Patterns and Factors* (Edwin Mellen Press, 1990).

John Fulton, St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, *The Tragedy of Belief: Division, Politics, and Religion in Ireland* (Oxford University Press, 1991).

Wolf Heydebrand, New York University, and **Carroll Seron**, Baruch College, CUNY, *Rationalizing Justice: The Political Economy of Federal District Courts* (SUNY Press, 1990).

Emanuel Levy, Arizona State University-West, *Small-Town America in Film: The Fall and Decline of Community* (Harper and Row, 1991).

Leslie A. Morgan, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, *After Marriage Ends: Economic Consequences for Middle-Aged Women* (Sage Publications, 1991).

Robert J.S. Ross, Clark University and **Kent M. Trachte**, Franklin and Marshall University, *Global Capitalism: The New Leviathan* (State University of New York Press, 1990).

Lawrence R. Tenzer, *A Completely New Look at Interracial Sexuality: Public Opinion and Select Commentaries* (Scholars' Publishing House, 1990).

Steven Vago, St. Louis University, *Law and Society*, third edition (Prentice Hall, 1991) and *Social Change*, second edition (Prentice Hall, 1990).

Classified Ads

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Twenty years experience with sociological material. Karen Feinberg, 5755 Nahant, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328.

For sale or donation, best offer: *AJS* 7/58-3/87; *ASR* 2/51-present; *Demographic Yearbook* 57, 59-77; *Population Index* 7/70-present; *Demography* 64-present; *Contemporary Sociology* 72-present; *Sociological Quarterly* 67-present; hundreds of books. C. Bogue, Department of Sociology, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455; home (309) 833-2489.



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Membership in ASA benefits

Footnotes

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Future ASA Annual Meetings

1991—August 23-27
Cincinnati Convention Center
Cincinnati, OH

1992—August 20-24
David L. Lawrence Convention/
Exposition Center
Pittsburgh, PA

1993—August 13-17
Fontainebleau Hilton
Miami Beach, FL