

Footnotes



SEPTEMBER 1989

VOLUME 17
NUMBER 6

Future Organizational Trends of the ASA

The following is the report of the ASA Council's Ad Hoc Committee on ASA Future Organizational Trends, commissioned by Past President Herbert J. Gans, and submitted to Council in January 1989. Members of the Committee were: Randall Collins (chair), John McCarthy, Marshall Meyer, Pamela Oliver and Jonathan Turner. Council moved to publish the report in Footnotes for the attention of all ASA members.

I. The Issue

What is the likely future of the ASA as an organization? A major issue raised within Council is the proliferation of sections. Does this indicate a shift in the center of gravity within the Association? Is the ASA destined to become a loose holding company of quasi-autonomous specialty groups, similar to the International Sociological Association? Is it likely that the ASA may split apart, as has recently happened with the American Psychological Association? Short of these drastic changes, does the growth of sections represent an intellectual and social fragmentation of sociology, perhaps even an institutionalization of it within our association? On the other hand, there are less pessimistic interpretations: the growth of sections may be a move towards democratic decentralization, increased participation and feelings of intellectual community. Professions have many of the characteristics of social movements, and what is happening in sociology is part of a broader trend which appears to be strengthening the position of the professions generally. From this point of view organi-

zational differentiation may be a source of strength for sociology.

We examine these questions in the following pages, drawing upon the sociology of organizations and of social movements. We believe that sociologists, of all professions, ought to be able to bring our own disciplinary skills to bear upon our selves. Information cited has been made available by the staff of the ASA Executive Office, and has also been drawn from book-length manuscripts by Jonathan H. Turner and Stephen R. Turner, *American Sociology: Its History, Structure, and Substance*, and Stephen R. Turner and Jonathan H. Turner, *The Impossible Science: An Institutional History of American Sociology*. We also draw upon a research project of John D. McCarthy, summarized in "The Structure of Mobilization of Professional Occupational Groups" (paper presented at Southern Sociological Society, 1985).

II. Growth of Sections

The number of sections within the ASA has grown over 500 percent in the last 25 years. In 1963 there were five sections (social psychology, methodology, criminology, medical sociology, sociology of education); in 1976 there were 14 (with two others in formation); in 1988 there were 26 (with one more in formation). During that period, only one section has failed; the Section on Visual Sociology, which formed in 1978, failed to reach the required level of 200 members for allocation of time on the Annual Meeting program, and lapsed in 1982. (See Table 1) In 1978, 40 percent of ASA members belonged to a section; in 1987, 49 percent belong to a section, 23

percent to two or more sections, and nine percent to three or more sections. (See Table 2) As we shall see, the quarter of the ASA membership that belongs to multiple sections is apparently the most organizationally mobilized and influential segment of the ASA. At recent Annual Meetings, the proportion of the program allocated to sections had grown to 33-40 percent of the total, thus approaching the proportion allocated to regular sessions organized through the Program Committee.

III. Is It Just Size Driving Differentiation?

It is well known that organizational size produces differentiation, up to a point. Membership in the American Sociological Society (ASA's predecessor) in 1948 was less than 2500; for the next two decades, it underwent precipitous growth. (The name was changed from ASS to ASA in 1963). In 1960 membership was 6875; in 1972 it reached its peak at 14,934. Thereafter occurred a fairly steady decline until 1984 (11,485), followed by modest increases to 12,382 in 1988). (See Figure 1 and Table 3).

The period of growth (1948-72) produced

differentiation in many aspects of the ASA. As Turner points out, "annual meeting attendance went from 400 to over 3,000; the number of papers read grew from 100 to many hundreds; from a mere handful, over 650 members now sat on the committees and boards . . . *American Sociological Review* submissions jumped from 200 to 800 a year." In 1949, the ASS acquired a part-time executive officer, with a small budget for hourly secretarial help. In 1963, the association reorganized as the ASA, purchased a headquarters building in Washington, DC, and appointed a full-time Executive Officer, supervising one Administrative Assistant and one secretary. By 1988, the staff had expanded to 19 FTE, including a Deputy Executive Officer, Assistant Executive Officers, and seven functional departments. New journals were created; in 1963 there were four ASA journals (*ASR*, *Sociometry*, *Sociology of Education*, *Sociology Today*—the last of these subsequently defunct); in 1988 there are nine, in addition to the monthly newsletter, the *Employment Bulletin*, annual catalogues, and other publications. The ASA budget

TABLE 2. MULTIPLE SECTION MEMBERSHIPS, 1987

Total in	0 sections	Percent	Cumulative Section Members
6078	3119	50.8%	3119
1704	1704	26.1%	4823
693	693	14.2%	5516
243	243	5.8%	5759
80	80	2.0%	5839
31	31	0.7%	5870
7	7	0.3%	5877
13	13	0.1%	5890
8+ sections			

TABLE 1. SECTION MEMBERSHIPS (1976 TO PRESENT)

	1976 (Nov)	1977 (Nov)	1978 (Nov)	1979 (Nov)	1980 (Nov)	1981 (Nov)	1982 (Nov)	1983 (Nov)	1984 (Nov)	1985 (Nov)	1986 (Oct)	1987 (Oct)	1988 (Oct)
*01 Undergraduate Education	354	487	637	647	562	502	457	413	382	419	449	440	437
*02 Methodology	569	545	549	533	487	417	379	360	332	365	363	407	438
*03 Medical	944	969	1026	1061	1018	957	916	885	846	993	1072	1120	1121
*04 Criminology	602	630	660	577	558	460	449	396	380	381	436	448	475
*05 Sociology of Education	485	471	443	432	417	387	357	328	313	337	352	399	407
*06 Family	554	590	622	611	474	438	424	390	370	410	462	506	551
*07 Organizations & Occupations	719	716	711	701	699	680	682	622	595	649	670	777	805
*08 Theory	549	535	541	529	450	418	422	397	379	416	478	518	540
*09 Sex & Gender	560	582	521	472	425	430	390	419	450	356	667	756	866
*10 Community	482	489	489	492	446	416	392	337	342	341	347	326	339
*11 Social Psychology	714	690	694	670	590	592	489	438	426	440	458	490	499
*12 World Conflict	211	210	191	227	290	211	211	203	204	202	223	229	222
*13 Environmental	290	294	314	321	295	299	308	274	283	276	294	291	299
*14 Marxist	461	524	530	561	488	450	424	386	364	360	406	404	406
*15 Sociological Practice	2	291	322	313	277	272	301	349	328	306	337	356	378
*16 Population	2	275	361	385	354	346	339	328	306	330	337	356	378
*17 PEWS			204	236	261	238	248	236	247	254	338	367	376
*18 Aging			80	420	449	441	449	405	410	450	510	519	505
*19 Visual			2	180	168	152							
*20 Collective Behavior/Social Movements				12	243	270	291	287	289	320	359	360	362
*21 Racial/Ethnic Minorities					1	233	274	293	290	287	400	415	439
*22 Comparative Historical									142	402	377	421	468
*23 Political Sociology									229	565	534	518	531
*24 Asia/Asian America									2	219	214	243	267
*25 Emotions												94	260
*26 Culture											96	390	552
*27 SKAT													292
*28 Microcomputing													139
Total established	14	16	17	19	21	21	21	22	23	23	23	25	26
In formation	2		2	3	1	1		1			2		1

*Gave award in 1988

more than doubled between 1978 and 1988, from \$1,068,029 to \$2,277,128, beating the rate of inflation during that period.

All these changes should be seen against a background of (asymmetrically) bell-shaped growth and decline in the organizational size. Most of these aspects

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of internal differentiation, and the addition of new activities within the association, began during the boom period of membership growth from 1948 to 1972. But all of these structural patterns have continued, during the phase of contraction (1973-1984), and appear to be further expanding during the current period of stability or mild upswing in membership. This is especially apparent in the case of sections. In the period between 1976 and 1984, the number of sections jumped from 14 to 23 (plus one new section information which failed). Detailed information is not available for the period 1963-1975, but it is apparent that the growth of sections has stayed approximately constant during both the upward, downward, and stable phases of ASA membership.

IV. Organizational Causes of Section Growth

Let us attempt to put the phenomenon of growth within the organizational components of the ASA into a more general perspective. From the point of view of organization theory, it is likely that an organization operating in a diverse and changing environment would mirror that environment by developing internal complexity. Sociology certainly deals with an extremely complex environment. Insofar as sociologists are engaged in intellectual activities, their topics are as broad as one can imagine, since there is a possible sociology of every aspect of the social world. This diversity of intellectual focus has been increasing in recent years as sociologists have broadened into the

range of culture and of history, as well as their more traditional focus on interaction and contemporary social structure. Sociology also has several other components of diversity in its environment that go beyond most other organizations of academic intellectuals; there are major links to applied activities, and to political and ideological movements. The environment of professional sociologists is thus a very complex one, and our organization has been mirroring it in its internal structure.

The Mobilization Density of Professions

The question remains why this environmental diversity is having such effects increasingly in recent years. It is useful to recognize that the underlying organizational structure is not the ASA, but the profession of sociology. McCarthy points out that professions have many of the characteristics of social movements, which organize to create and control markets for their services, as well as engaging in educational and political lobbying and legitimization efforts. As social movements, the success of professions depends upon their *mobilization density*, the extent of organizational links and resources connecting members. The ASA is a typical "peak association", similar to the AMA or ABA, which attempts to represent the profession as a whole, while local and specialized organizations (including sub-organizations within the peak association, such as ASA sections) are also typical structures within a larger profession.

Although we lack comparable data on the components of mobilization density

for sociologists, the following comparisons may serve to illustrate the range of organizational mobilization in several academically based fields (data from McCarthy, 1985):

Organizational Memberships/Occupation Member:

Physicians	2.47
Psychologists	1.68
Economists	2.05
Social Workers	0.19
Mean, all professional occupations	1.07

Staff/1000 Occupation Members:

Physicians	5.81
Psychologists	1.83
Economists	0.05
Social Workers	0.21
Mean, all professional occupations	1.64

Committees/1000 Occupation Members:

Physicians	1.13
Psychologists	0.45
Economists	0.04
Social Workers	0.01
Mean, all professional occupations	0.50

Publications/1000 Occupation Members:

Physicians	1.83
Psychologists	0.46
Economists	0.19
Social Workers	0.02
Mean, all professional occupations	0.41

Physicians, the most highly mobilized profession, have a ratio of 2.47 organizational memberships for each member of the occupation. These organizations are resource-rich, with 5.81 staff persons for 1000 members of the occupation; they have a comparatively high density of committee participation (1.13 committees per 1000 members), and a very high level

of communications (1.83 publications per 1000 members). Social workers, by contrast, have a very low level of mobilization density, with only 0.19 organizational memberships per professional, and very meagre resources in the organizations they have. Psychologists and economists are intermediate but above the mean for all professional occupations in organizational mobilization (although economists have surprisingly resource-poor organizations).

These data do not give us the dynamics of organizational mobilization, but the process has been going on, and perhaps accelerating, for the past several decades. Of the organizations in McCarthy's study, 32 percent were founded after 1960, and 64 percent after 1940. Of a national adult sample of Americans, 7 percent belonged to a professional/academic association in 1967, a figure which almost doubled to 13 percent in 1980. Clearly we are in a time of expansion of such organizations generally. Unfortunately, we lack comparable data on sociologists, but it seems clear that the mobilization density of our profession has also been increasing. But this has been happening at other levels than the centralized components of the peak association, the ASA. This trend is apparently the case with all such peak associations.

Anchoring in Applied Specialties

The oldest ASA sections tend to be those which have some identity which cuts across the boundary of academic sociology into an applied area: especially Medical Sociology, Criminology, Sociology of Education, to some extent also Family Sociology, Organizations & Occupations, and Social Psychology. These may be regarded as having an external anchoring that makes their members especially likely to identify as a subdiscipline. This is especially apparent in the case of Medical Sociology, which is by far the largest of the sections (currently over 1100 members), and among the most stable in membership. Some of the newer sections have probably also developed for similar reasons, with the recent expansion of particular applied areas outside academic sociology: this would especially include sections on Sociological Practice, and on Aging, whose bases have radically expanded in the past decade. But it is difficult to understand in this fashion why Population organized as a section relatively late (1977), since it is one of the longest-standing areas of applied sociology.

External Political Movements

Another impetus for the growth of sections has been political. This was especially characteristic of the 1970s. More loosely, we tend to refer to this as a "1960s" mood, but a critical mass of young, militant sociologists who had finished their PhDs and become full members of the ASA did not arrive on the scene, in most instances, until after the turn of the next decade. These sections included Sex and Gender, World Conflicts (a peace-movement-oriented section), Environmental Sociology, Marxist Sociology, and Political Economy of the World System (unorthodox Marxist). It is perhaps surprising that the section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities did not become organized until 1980, or the section on Asia and Asian Americans until 1984. In the case of the latter, it is likely that a critical mass of Asian sociologists did not exist until that date.

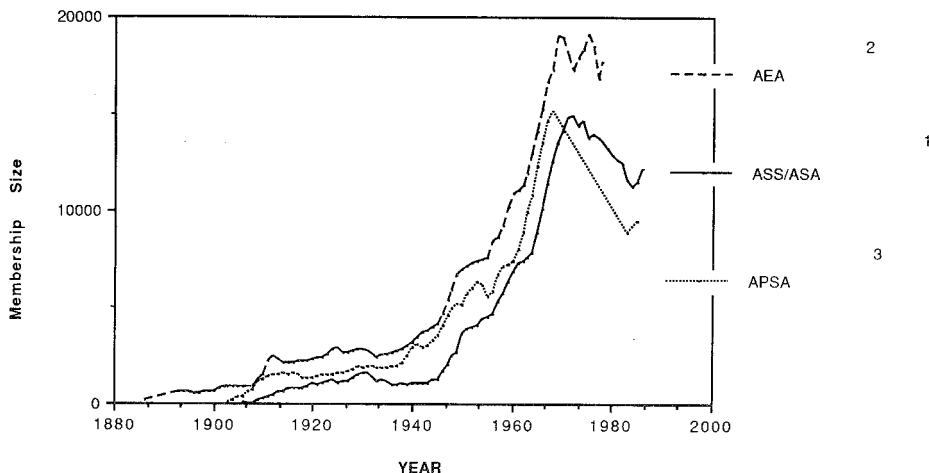
These relatively politicized sections have held their own within the ASA;

TABLE 3. ASA MEMBERSHIP: 1976 TO PRESENT

Category	1976 (Nov)	1977 (Nov)	1978 (Nov)	1979 (Nov)	1980 (Nov)	1981 (Nov)	1982 (Nov)	1983 (Nov)	1984 (Nov)	1985 (Nov)	1986 (Oct)	1987 (Oct)	1988 (Oct)
Members*	7750	7820	8005	8207	9288	8929	9042	8719	8464	8504	8715	8975	8855
Associates	1684	1499	1451	1483	1166	1138	1660	1298	1165	1139	1097	1060	1046
International Members	140	176	179	193	273	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International Associates	837	775	753	773	596	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Student Members	1645	1636	1470	1144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Student Associates	2102	1849	1703	1408	1545	1663	1737	1583	1594	1838	2154	2335	2481
TOTAL	13958	13755	13561	13208	12868	12599	12439	11600	11223	11481	11966	12370	12382
	(+1.2)	(-1.5)	(-1.4)	(-2.6)	(-2.6)	(-2.1)	(-1.3)	(-6.7)	(-3.2)	(+2.3)	(+4.2)	(+3.4)	(+0.1)

*This category includes Emeritus and Life Members.

Figure 1. Association Memberships for All Available Years



2 Source: ASA; Source: AEA 1966 and 1978; source APSA 1980.

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most have been fairly stable in membership since their inception (see Table 1). Marxist sociology experienced some decline, from 561 in 1979 to 360-400 during 1983-88, perhaps offset by the more modest growth of PEWS (up to 376 in 1988); the section on World conflicts has maintained itself throughout the 1980's just barely above the level (200 members) required to stay in operation as a functioning section. The Sex and Gender section, a stronghold of feminist sociology, dipped from its strength of 560 in 1976, to a low of 390 in 1982 (still one of the fairly substantial sections at that time, however), and in recent years has spurred to become the second largest section (at 866 in 1988). This recent growth is supported by the increase in the number of female members of the ASA (although the dip in section strength in the early 1980's goes counter to that trend).

The most important conclusion seems to be that sections which are offshoots of political movements have maintained considerable strength, even though the original mass movements in the larger world have declined (the pacifist and radical student movements and the ethnic liberation movements of the 1960's; the main exception here is the feminist movement, which although apparently weakening as a mass movement since the 1970's, has remained strong especially in the academic professions). This is understandable in terms of several sociological points: As mass participation social movements go into decline, it is typical for their most committed activists to concentrate their energies on maintaining a social movement organization, keeping alive core social networks and ideological discussion within a narrower circle. Organizational resources of this sort are available in academic organizations, especially in the form of specialized courses, programs, and recruitment patterns that were won during the militant phase of mass mobilization. A professional association, such as the ASA, provides similar organizational resources. Political interest groups won these resources in an earlier period of militant mobilization, and have been able to hold onto them in less mobilized times. Moreover, the success of earlier groups in gaining such resources (in this case, the autonomous control of sections) has established an atmosphere in the external politics of the association, which makes it relatively easy for other groups to form their own organized enclaves.

Internal Politics of the Association

There are at least two processes, then, which overlap the borders of the ASA and which have affected the growth of sections; groups anchored in applied areas, and those which share political loyalties to larger social movements. Once the process of adding new sections became well-established, however, it has become part of the normal organizational politics of our association. The process is analogous to what has happened to ASA Presidential elections. Prior to 1970, a substantial majority of Vice Presidents went on to become President, and most Presidents have previously been Vice President. In the 1970s, this regular succession broke down, with a sharply declining proportion of Vice Presidents going on to become President.¹ In 1975 the first President was elected who was added to the ballot by petition, rather than from the official nominating committee.² Since that election, there have been petition candidates, usually supported by vigor-

ous campaigning, in six of the 12 presidential elections. There has been a politicization of ASA elections, breaking through in the 1970s, and which has become institutionalized since that time, even through a period of decline in ideological fervor. Perhaps we should say that this "politicization" has taken place at the overt, public level; old-timers have indicated (in personal communications to this committee) that elections before the 1960s also sometimes involved factional mobilization, but taking the form of insider politics on the organizational backstage.

Establishing new sections has become a routine move within the ASA, for any group that becomes mobilized, whether it be around intellectual, ideological, or practical issues and activities. Active ASA members are highly aware of the existing models, and knowledge of the organizing process is widespread. It is likely that core members of intellectual networks have had experience in founding at least one section, and have held membership in more than one. We know, for example, that there is a high correlation between section membership and voting in ASA elections (Steven A. Tuch and William V. D'Antonio, "Professional Association Voting Patterns: A Mirror of Society?" forthcoming); the approximately 35-40 percent of the membership who participate in elections appear to overlap substantially with the 25 percent who belong to multiple sections. Given that the ASA, like all mass-membership associations, is sharply stratified by degree of political mobilization, it appears that sections have become a major part of the ASA's organizational politics.

Some sections appear to have been established in direct competition with existing sections; perhaps because of ideological differences, varying intellectual approaches, or even personal differences in the composition of social networks. A possible example here is the process by which various of the newer sections—World Conflicts, Marxist Sociology, Political Economy of the World System, Comparative Historical Sociology, Political Sociology—have carved out their own turf upon the general intellectual territory of macro/comparative/historical sociology. There is some analogous relationship between the micro areas of Social Psychology and Sociology of Emotions, and between the section on Environment and Technology and that on Science, Knowledge and Technology.

Interest groups within sociology are both emulating each other and competing with one another. The fact that other interest groups have formed sections motivates any other network in the same horizon of social comparison to form their own sections; without this structure (as was the case 20 years ago), it is likely that most of the smaller intellectual specialties would not think of forming sections, but would have remained informal. This is a process of status competition among specialties, which manifests itself in results similar to the inflation of educational credentials in labor markets.

There is some additional evidence that the sections are emulating each other. Sections rapidly imitate each other's innovation in section activities. The first award by a section appears to have been given in 1981. By 1988, the number of sections giving awards had risen to 16 (see Tables 4 and 5); some sections now give two awards (Medical Sociology gives a dissertation award and a distinguished scholarship award; the Criminology Section gives a distinguished scholar award

and a distinguished Latin American scholar award). It is notable that awards are most likely to be given by the oldest established section (12 of the 14 sections in existence before 1976; see Table 1). Also, it appears to be the non-politicized sections which give the awards; of the "politicized sections" listed above (under "External Political Movements") only Sex and Gender gives an award.

teristic of European associations such as the German Sociological Association.

It is important to recognize the extent to which this is a change from the traditional operation of ASA sections. In the 1970s and earlier, it was common for sections to gather at a sparsely-attended business meeting, at which the main activity consisted of reporting on the budget and electing a new slate of officers

TABLE 4. SECTION ACTIVITIES (COUNTS OF SECTION RECEPTIONS, AWARDS, OTHER ACTIVITIES)

Year*	Receptions	Awards*	Other Activities**
1988	14	16	4
1987	15	15	1
1986	16	13	1
1985	12		
1984	12		
1983	11		
1982	6		
1981	4		
1980	1		
1979			
1978			

* Some sections may now offer two awards. Information was obtained from the individual section newsletters.

** The Annual Meeting program usually does not specify the nature of the activity. In the case of one instance, Medical Sociology met with SWS over a topic of mutual interest.

+ Years 1986-88, 1980 Reception count was obtained from: Annual Meeting programs. Years 1981-1985 Reception count was obtained from the Historical Review of Other Group Activities (report prepared by ASA staff).

Where blank, no information was available.

TABLE 5. 1988 SECTION AWARDS

1. *Undergraduate Education*: Hans O. Mauksch Award for Distinguished Contributions to Undergraduate Education
2. *Methodology*: Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award
3. *Medical Sociology*: Best Dissertation Award, Leo G. Reeder Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Medical Sociology
4. *Criminology*: Latin American Scholar Award; Distinguished Scholar Award
5. *Sociology of Education*: Willard Waller Award
6. *Family*: William J. Goode Distinguished Book Award
7. *Organizations and Occupations*: EGOS Award (European Group for Organization Studies)
8. *Theoretical Sociology*: Theory Prize
9. *Sex and Gender*: Dissertation award
10. *Community*: Robert and Helen Lynd Award; Robert E. Park Award
11. *Social Psychology*: Cooley-Mead Award
12. *Environment and Technology*: Section Award for Distinguished Contributions
13. *Sociological Practice*: ASA's Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology
14. *Aging*: Distinguished Contribution to the Sociology of Aging Award; Student Dissertation Award
15. *Collective Behavior/Social Movements*: The Collective Behavior/Social Movements Award for the Outstanding Book or Paper Published Within the Previous Two Years
16. *Comparative Historical Sociology*: Comparative History Prize

Another area in which emulation occurs is neatly described in Table 4: the number of sections which host receptions at the ASA annual meeting has risen smoothly through the 1980s. One section gave an official cocktail party in 1980, and the practice has spread to 14-16 sections in the years since 1986. There also appears to be an increasing number of other activities put on by sections (although information on this is spotty). Some sections have been sponsoring movies or special exhibitions; have organized joint thematic sessions with other sections; have put on sociological excursions in the annual meeting city; have experimented with nonstandard session formats. Some sections have organized thematic "mini-conferences" within the ASA Annual Meeting, and have arranged to publish these papers in thematic volumes with independent publishers. In some instances, sections have organized their own mini-conferences outside the framework of the ASA annual meeting. The CB/SM Section, for instance, has held three such meetings, all well-attended, during recent years; PEWS holds an annual conference; the Theory Section has taken part, somewhat informally, in several meetings jointly with their German counterparts. In this respect, the section activities begin to take on the more extreme decentralization which is charac-

teristic of European associations such as the German Sociological Association. Today's sections appear to be much more active, both as centers for intellectual activity within the ASA, and as places for sociable gatherings. The two aspects no doubt reinforce each other.

Democratic Decentralization

Another factor which has probably added impetus to the growth of sections and their activities, is a grass-roots spirit, a feeling of increasing personal participation. This may be especially the case in the newer sections, but may also extend to the older sections which have added new activities. A number of members express the feeling that in these more decentralized settings they are taking things into their own hands, experiencing some intellectual community, participating in a more immediate way. This implies that the very growth and complexity of the ASA as a whole has made the centrally-directed aspects of an Annual Meeting seem a remote and impersonal experience. Sections break this up and provide some physical settings in which smaller groups with common interests can gather. By operating with more informality and flexibility, sections seem to be able to create some intellectually interesting sessions, by pinpointing issues and inviting individuals

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who are specially relevant to the cutting-edge of work in that network. Although we lack data on this, it may well be the case that participation in these enhanced section activities has generated more positive feelings about attendance at ASA meetings.

At the same time, there is some indication of political antagonism between sections and the ASA governance structure as a whole. There are various points of contention: resources such as dues which are divided between the section and the ASA administrative budget; control of journals or the creation of new journals in specialty areas; issues of the autonomy of sessions to engage in their own activities. The very question of the flexibility of sections to plan sessions in non-standard formats, relying on informal connections, is countered by the tendency of the central organization to be highly rule-conscious and to enforce standardization on sections. These problems are expected as patterns of organizational politics. The ASA, as an organization of sociologists, is not exempt from typical organizational conflicts and dilemmas.

Let us note two points in this connection. One is that organizational conflict tends to be self-sustaining. From the side of the sections, the very fact that there is some political conflict with the ASA "central government" is something that mobilizes section members: it created issues which bring people to section meetings, it generates emotions, and thereby enhances section identity and solidarity. On the other hand, those ASA members who sit on the appointed and elected bodies which make up the central structure only serve in these capacities intermittently; but their very participation in these roles seems to mobilize their sense of identification with the ASA and its centrally-enacted bodies of rules and policies. The experience of being on an ASA-wide committee make its members think about regulations and principles that they may never have given any thought to before; they become advocates of interests "of the whole", which in fact are concretely embodied nowhere except on these committees. In these settings, the demands of sections for their own resources or for autonomy to pursue their own activities, perhaps in a particularistic way, are seen as non-universalistic, perhaps as violations of due procedures or the rights of ideal-type ASA members in the abstract.

A "democratic mobilization" has taken place in the ASA at both levels in the last two decades. We have already seen that the growth of sections represents several aspects of such mobilization. At the same time, there have been movements which identify themselves as "anti-elitist" or "anti-Establishment" which have campaigned for Presidential candidates, and for increased representation in nominations and other ASA committees. Some of these movements have been part of the Left politics of the 1960s and 70s; some have been especially oriented towards increased representation by gender and ethnic minorities. These movements have been partly successful in penetrating the central structure of the association. The very fact that they are in the central structure, however, appears likely to give them a "centralizing" orientation. Thus the two prongs of democratic mobilization in the ASA, at the level of sections and in the central government, have probably increased the level of tension in the ASA's internal organizational politics.

An important point of organizational theory is relevant here: the success of

democratic political movements is one of the factors that makes organizations more bureaucratic. It is typical for interest group victories to take the form of new institutional enclaves or new structures of control: spinning off new agencies, expanding regulatory committees, formulating new sets of rules. Ironically, participatory movements end up making organizations more complex, and overall more bureaucratic in structure. We see this in the proliferation of regulations for dealing with sections in the ASA, and the very existence of committees like the one which is writing this report.

Thus there appears to be a circular relationship between democratic mobilization in the ASA, and its bureaucratization. The very complexity and resulting formality of the organization fosters motivations to react against that structure, either by moving increasingly into smaller sections, or by political efforts to gain control of the central structure on behalf of a particular group which is conscious of its lack of control. But both the

decentralization and the democratization at the center increase the complexity and the proliferation of rules and regulatory bodies. Both processes feed on the other. The process seems likely to continue in the future.

To end this part of the report on a theoretical note: it is not merely size that pushes differentiation. Political mobilization itself fosters the kind of differentiation we have seen in the growth of sections, specialty journals, regulatory committees, and probably the ASA Executive structure itself. Once set in motion, this democratic mobilization and the structures which result feed upon themselves in a circular process. This is the reason why complexity in the ASA has continued to increase even during periods when the organization has not grown in size, or even declined.

V. Policy Implications for ASA as a Peak Association

We can ask now whether the growth of sections is going to change the structure of the ASA; whether it will lead to a loose federation, or to APA-style splits; whether

it is good or bad effects on intellectual life and professional solidarity; and what if anything the ASA policy-making bodies can and should do about it.

It appears that the internal structure of the ASA has already changed into a quasi-decentralized organization in which sections are a major location of intellectual and social activities. Growth of sections seems likely to continue in the future, especially since it is not dependent upon growth in size of ASA membership, but derives from political processes which are now institutionalized. If membership grows again in the future, this would add further incentives and motivations for continuing the proliferation of sections. The up-and-down swings in ASA membership during the past decades have been tied to growth and decline in the production of Ph.D.'s, and that in turn to undergraduate enrollments in sociology; indeed this same pattern exists in all the social science disciplines. (See Figures 2 and 3). The upturn in enrollments in the mid-1980s, and further potential growth in future

Continued on next page

Figure 2. Sociology Ph.Ds: 1960 to 1986

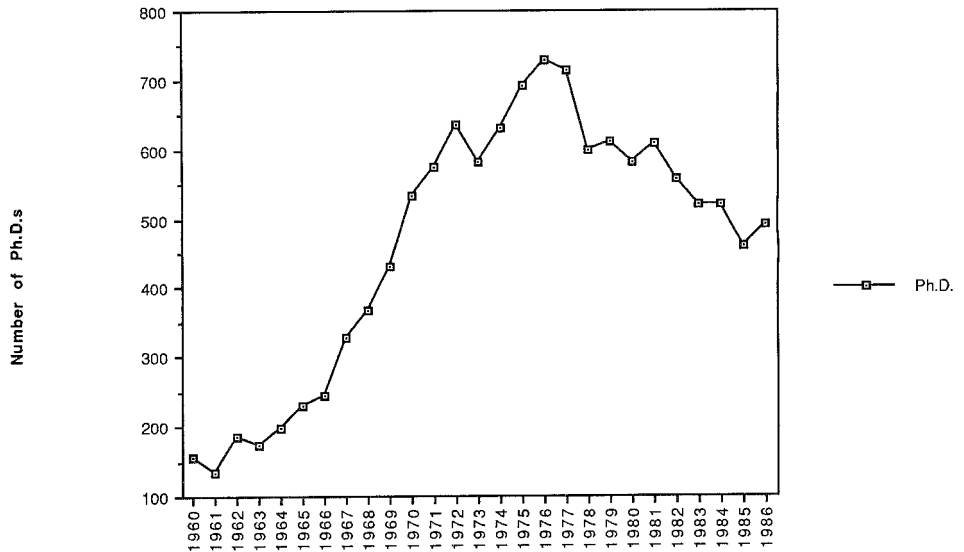
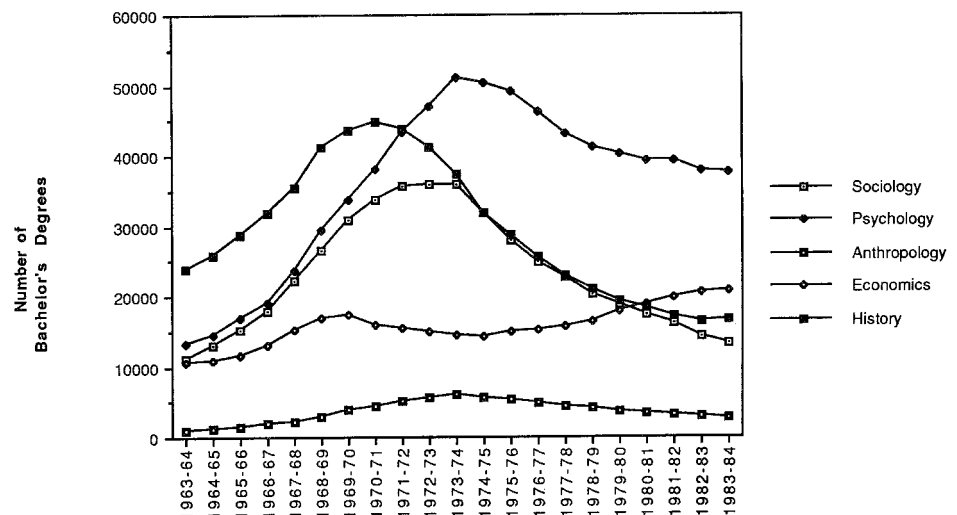


Figure 3. Bachelor's Degrees 1963-64 to 1983-84 by Discipline



ASA, from page 4

decades, may bring increases in ASA membership, although probably not the precipitous growth of the period 1948-72. But since the internal dynamics of ASA structural change do not seem to be primarily size-driven, these trends will have only a secondary influence on structure.

We have not made the systematic comparisons among professional associations in different fields and different countries that would show the conditions under which federated structures or organizational fission occur. We can however indicate a few patterns.

One line of thought suggests that any of these more extreme forms of decentralization or fission are not very probable, at least in the immediate future. That is because few if any of the ASA sections has a strong enough independent identity or independent resource base to go it alone. Sections may increasingly hold some activities independently of the ASA, but few of them seem likely to organize themselves as disciplines in their own right. Some trends have gone in the opposite direction. For instance, sociologists of science have since 1975 belonged to the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S), an interdisciplinary group with its own annual meetings, journals, and honors; but in 1988 a Science, Knowledge, and Technology section was formed within the ASA, led by individuals who are also active in the 4S. The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) in the early 1950s, and the Society for Study of Symbolic Interaction (SSSI), which formed in 1975, continue to have large overlapping memberships with ASA and typically arrange their meetings to connect with ASA annual meetings.³

There appear to be advantages to sociologists in various specialties to continue to identify themselves organizationally with the ASA, even if they work primarily as specialists. There are economies of scale in meetings, sponsoring journals, and otherwise spreading the costs of specialized activities among the conglomeration of specialties in the ASA. If specialized sociologists feel isolated or alienated within the complex structure of the ASA, they likely would feel even greater isolation without some institutional structure,

as they would comprise even smaller fragments within the larger intellectual world in general. The institutionalization of sections for specialties thus may be an accommodation to the specialized nature of much work in sociology, and may also provide an incentive for specialists to remain in the ASA.

The ASA as a peak association for the profession of sociology has a unique position not shared by the other organizations through which the profession mobilizes. Such peak associations have typically remained viable in other fields. It may even be the case that sociology has not reached the highest levels of organizational mobilization and differentiation which are feasible; the data presented above on mobilization density show physicians, for example, at a level of multiple organizational membership that is far above the more strictly academic professions. It can be argued, moreover, that the strength of the discipline as a whole (as opposed to the narrower interests of any particular organization within it) is enhanced by a high degree of organizational mobilization, and hence of organizational differentiation.

The case of fission in the American Psychological Association bears some examination in its own right, which we have not carried out in any detail. In broadest terms, this organizational split is the culmination of a conflict between academic and applied psychologists. It has occurred after psychology and sustained growth in membership to levels which are much higher than in sociology. The growth curves for both disciplines were similar up through 1970 (Figures 3 and 4); after that point, psychology continued upwards, while sociology declined in undergraduate enrollments, PhD production, and peak association membership alike. Most of the recent growth in psychology appears to have been in the applied areas, reaching a point in the 1980s in which practitioners have become the majority of the APA. It is conceivable that a comparable growth in applied, non-academic sociology could occur in the future, but we are far from an APA-type situation. The ASA remains overwhelming academic, estimated as at least 75 percent of membership; by current trends in growth of app-

lied sociology, the danger of organizational split would not appear until far into the next century. The point is underscored by the fact that the APA at its height reached a membership of 85,000, an order of magnitude larger than the ASA or any other social science association (see Figure 1).

The effects of the "section revolution" on intellectual life and social solidarity within the ASA are not straightforward. At first glance, it would appear that sections further the fragmentation of intellectual interests within the profession, and reduce solidarity. However, there are indications that sections, especially the newer ones, are intellectually vital, and provide some of the excitement and sense of participation that sociologists want from their professional association. It is not clear that by forcefully abolishing or drastically curtailing sections, we would be able to create intellectual integration, or raise our level of solidarity as sociologists generically. Complexity and fragmentation are a fact of life in our discipline, due to the wide variety of topics upon which sociologists work, the variety of methods and theoretical approaches, and the many borders which sociology shares with adjacent fields. The structure of the ASA responds to these conditions more than it creates them. One line of policy, then, would take the growth of sections as a good thing, as a desirable accommodation to a state of affairs which we cannot control in any case.

There are probably some intrinsic limits to the amount of section growth that can occur. With the exception of Medical Sociology, Organizations and Occupations (two sections which have traditionally been very large), and the Sex and Gender section (which has grown upon the rising proportion of female sociologists), all sections are of modest size (between 200 and 500 members). The creation of new sections appears to cut into the membership of existing sections. This probably occurs because of increased demands on time, and because of the piling up of the additional section dues (which themselves have increased in dollar amounts). It is likely that many sociologists work in more than one specialty, and that they change their interests from time to time (this is a pattern typically found in any scientific research discipline: see Derek Price, *Little Science, Big Science, and Beyond*. Columbia

University Press, 1986; and Eugene Garfield, *Citation Indexing*, New York: Wiley, 1979). Accordingly, the continued proliferation of sections is likely to put bounds upon the growth of any particular section, and also to keep its membership in flux. This is another reason why we would not expect that sections would be viable organizations outside the context of the ASA.

Policy Options

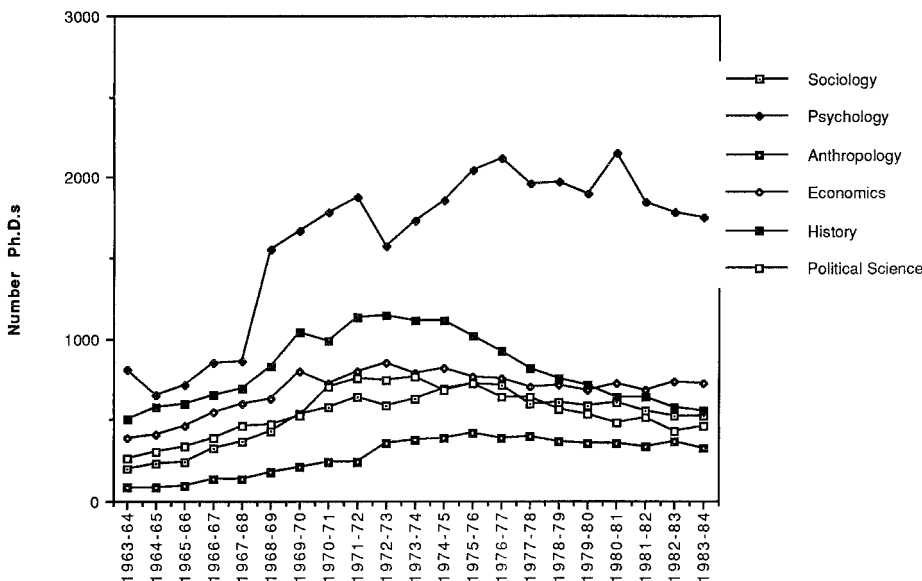
The ASA could adopt policies to move deliberately towards several different structural models. At one end, the ASA could reorganize as a holding company of highly autonomous specialty organizations, along the lines of the International Sociological Association, which is little more than a confederation of autonomous research committees. However, the ISA has only about 1000 dues-paying members between world congresses, guaranteeing starvation of the organization as UNESCO grants decline. Not surprisingly, the ISA is moving towards centralization and control of research committees, although many members don't like this.

An opposite policy would be to encourage special interest groups to organize, but without ASA sanction. The network researchers, with their annual Sunbelt Network Conferences and their journal/newsletter are perhaps the most successful example of this model. Organizational sociologists could be encouraged to take their activities to the Academy of Management, political sociologists to the American Political Science Association, and so forth. Related to this, the ASA could abolish specialty journals, and maintain only journals with an intellectual centralizing approach: an *ASR* which is eclectic, and a *C5* that looks like the *Journal of Economic Literature* or the *Psychological Bulletin*, reviewing books as well as entire fields in synthetic articles. This centralizing policy would include cutting down the length of meetings, so that the entire membership would be present at the same time. Such meeting programs would be pared down to plenary, thematic, and a few other special sessions. These moves, although perhaps draconian in the current atmosphere of ASA politics, would enforce an emphasis on a central identity of sociologists, focus their attention on a few (hopefully major) issues; it would also make for a more articulate voice for academic sociology and perhaps for greater ability to speak as an association on professional as well as public policy issues.

Between the two extremes of loose confederation and tightened centralization, various levels of tinkering are possible. The ASA has the power to manipulate rules for sections. One could limit the number of sections to which a member could belong. One could increase or decrease the number of section members required for section survival. One could create several levels of section membership, such as a newsletter-only category which costs less than full membership. One could treat the expensiveness of section dues explicitly as incentives or disincentives for section membership. This last has become a political sore point in the relation between the sections and Council. At the Atlanta meetings, for example, there was serious hostility in the CB/SM Section Business Meeting over section dues increases, which were perceived as insensitive (or worse) to the interests of section members; and there appear to be numerous such incidents.

The underlying problem is that the formal governance structure of the ASA has only an incidental relationship to the structure

Figure 4. PhDs 1963-64 to 1983-84



1990 Call For Papers

Regular Session Topics and Organizers Announced

August 11-15, 1990

Washington Hilton & Towers

Theme: *Sociology and the Public Agenda*

The 1990 Program Committee, headed by President-Elect William Julius Wilson, has organized thematic sessions exploring the problem of both protecting the tradition of free intellectual inquiry and promoting the political and social responsibility of social science. The regular sessions reflect the broad array of topics that perennially interest sociologists.

President-Elect William Julius Wilson and the 1990 Program Committee are calling for submissions to Regular Sessions, Poster Sessions, and Roundtable Discussions, according to the guidelines below. All submissions are due as early as possible and must be received by December 31, 1989 at the latest.

Regular Sessions

Regular Sessions continue to constitute the heart of the program. The 1990 Program Committee has retained broad topics and expanded several areas to reflect current trends of interest and the 1990 meeting theme ("Sociology and the Public Agenda").

Where to send papers. Members of the ASA and other interested persons should submit papers directly to the Regular Session organizers listed below. For topics having two co-organizers, please be sure to send two copies, one directly to each co-organizer. Submissions should include complete information (affiliations, mailing addresses) on all authors and co-authors.

Topics have been defined rather broadly by the 1990 Program Committee in order to discourage multiple submissions of the same paper to the different organizers (as with ASA journals). The 1990 Program Committee has set the following submission policy: *You are permitted to submit the same paper to two—and no more than two—organizers, including organizers of Section-sponsored sessions.* In cases of dual submission, you are required to notify each organizer of this fact and to list the other organizer to whom the paper is being sent. Failure to meet this requirement allows organizers to drop the paper from all sessions involved.

Length and Style. Papers as submitted are limited to 20 pages, including footnotes, tables and bibliographies. For presentation at the meetings, papers should be turned into 15-minute talks. Presentations should highlight and interpret major points only and the delivery should be carefully paced. (Details of empirical data and procedures of collection and analysis should be reserved for handouts or written versions.) Lengthier versions are more suitable for subsequent publication than for oral presentation.

Original contribution. Papers must reflect original work or major developments in previously reported work. Papers are not eligible if they have been published prior to the meeting or accepted for publication before being submitted to organizers for consideration, or if they have been modified in only secondary respects after similar readings or publication.

How to send. Organizers have been instructed by the Program Committee not to accept abstracts, letters, or telephone calls in lieu of full papers when considering inclusions for their sessions; therefore, your opportunities for acceptance will be

reduced if you fail to submit a complete paper.

Submissions should include a cover letter which provides affiliations and current mailing addresses for all co-authors and identifies anyone who is not a sociologist or who is a foreign scholar. If a paper is also being sent to another organizer, identify that topic and organizer.

Authors should note that organizers have been informed that they need not return manuscripts unless the manuscripts have been accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Authors who want an acknowledgement of receipt of the paper by the organizer should also include a self-addressed, stamped postcard.

Deadlines. The deadline for submission of papers to organizers is December 31, 1989. Organizers are not obligated to consider papers received after that date. Abstracts and final copies of accepted papers will be due in the Executive Office by April 1, 1990.

Roundtables

Discussion Roundtables are continually popular features of ASA programs. They are particularly valuable for those who are developing new ideas or formulating issues in new ways and who would like to explore these ideas or issues with colleagues who have similar interests.

Roundtables also offer an opportunity for those who share conceptual, methodological, professional, or policy concerns to meet one another and to initiate and expand networks.

At Roundtables, no formal papers are presented, nor is audio-visual or tape recording equipment permitted. Since these roundtables are classified as informal sessions, the presentations are not eligible for inclusion in the ASA Abstract and Paper Service.

A Roundtable Session is usually comprised of up to 15 tables of discussion (each roundtable seats ten people) held at the same time in one of the larger public rooms in the hotel. Presenters introduce topics and facilitate discussion among all the participants at the table. All Roundtable topics and presenters will be listed in the Program.

Members wishing to propose a topic or issue for discussion should send a one-page summary describing this topic to: Vincent Parillo, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Paterson College of New Jersey, 300 Pompton Road, Wayne, NJ 07470.

Summaries will be reviewed by the Roundtable Organizing Committee for possible inclusion in the program. The submission deadline is December 31, 1989.

Poster Sessions

A Poster Session is a display presentation that consists of an exhibit of material that authors personally attend for an assigned period (usually one or two hours). The display reports current research with results that can be readily summarized in graphic forms: tables, graphs, pictures, etc. Handouts of the complete presentation must also be avail-

able at the session. Poster sessions provide a unique platform for personal discussion of work with interested colleagues.

Poster submissions are invited on all topics including the program theme. As in regular sessions, poster submissions are expected to reflect original research that has not been previously published. Submissions should be limited to 20 pages, including examples or drafts of the graphic material to be presented.

Send submissions to: Stephen F. Steele, Research Consultant, 901 Randell Road, Severna Park, MD 21146. Detailed instructions on preparing a poster, together with information about the exhibit space, will be sent to those who have been accepted for poster sessions. The submission deadline is December 31, 1989.

Program Policies

Membership. All sociologists and graduate students of sociology who are listed on the Program must hold current membership in ASA. Participation on the Program is limited to ASA members, including graduate students. Exemptions may be made for the following three categories: (1) foreign scholars, (2) persons from other disciplines, and (3) sociologists invited by the Program Committee to participate on Thematic or Plenary Sessions. (Please note that a membership exemption does not include an exemption from the following pre-registration policy.)

Pre-registration. ASA Council policy requires all participants on the Annual Meeting program who present papers or serve as presiders, discussants, panelists, presenters, or workshop leaders, to pre-register for the convention. If pre-registration fees are not received by April 1, participants' names may be deleted from the Program. Foreign scholars and persons from other disciplines are not exempted from the pre-registration requirement but may pre-register at the Member rate if they have received a membership exemption. Pre-registration fees are non-refundable.

Listings. No individual may be accorded more than two listings on the Program. This ruling includes all types of participation except being listed as the organizer of a session.

You may present only one sole-authored paper; however, you may do this in conjunction with one other participation on the program. Program listings which count as participations include presider/moderator/facilitator, discussant/reviewer, sole author, co-author, roundtable presenter, roundtable presider/leader, panelist, and seminar or workshop leader/co-leader. In short, every appearance on the program except that of organizer counts as a participation.

Services. Papers presented on Regular Sessions, Section-sponsored formal paper sessions, and Section Refereed Roundtables are eligible for the ASA Abstract and Paper Service.

Non-refereed roundtable presentations, including Informal Discussion Roundtables and Section Informal Roundtables, are not eligible for the Abstract and Paper Service since these sessions are intended to be informal discussions and not formal paper presentations.

(Continued on next page)

Submission Checklist

Paper:

- _____ Reflects original work.
- _____ Not accepted for publication before submission nor published prior to the Annual Meeting.
- _____ 20 pages long (including footnotes, tables, and bibliographies).

Cover letter:

- _____ Inform organizer of dual submission and identify other organizer.
- _____ Include a self-addressed, stamped postcard for acknowledgement of receipt of submission.
- _____ Include a self-addressed, stamped, large envelope (if you want your paper returned after review).
- _____ Include complete names, affiliations, and mailing addresses for all authors/co-authors.
- _____ Identify any co-author who is not a sociologist, provide information on co-author's main discipline, and ask for membership exemption for that person.

Other:

- _____ Notify your co-authors of the submission.
- _____ Be aware that all authors who are sociologists must be members of ASA for 1990. Renew your membership before December 31 and remind your co-authors to do likewise.
- _____ Limit your program roles to two. See section on "Listings" for information on roles/participations.
- _____ Meet the following deadlines:
 - December 31, 1989 Submit paper to organizers
 - March 1, 1990 Order audio-visual equipment
 - April 1, 1990 Send pre-registration fees, abstracts, and paper to ASA Office

1990 Sessions and Organizers

Authors are strongly encouraged to submit abstracts for publication and papers for duplication. Abstracts of papers on eligible sessions (as noted above) will be included in the abstract publication and papers will be reproduced and made available in the ASA Paper Sales Room during the Annual Meeting.

Questions relating to Program participation should be directed to the ASA Executive Office.

REGULAR SESSIONS TOPICS AND ORGANIZERS

Submission deadline: December 31, 1989

Aging, Sociology of. *Suzanne Ortega*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324.

Children and Youth. *Kristin Moore*, Child Trends, 2100 M Street, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, DC 20037.

Intergenerational Relations. *Linda Burton*, Department of Individual and Family Studies, S-110 Henderson Development Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

Life Course. *Janet Zollinger Giele*, Heller School, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

AIDS. *Rosemary Taylor*, Tufts University, 112 Packard Avenue, Medford, MA 02155.

Arts, Sociology of the. *Gladys Engel Lang*, School of Communications DS-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

Black Americans. *Wormie L. Reed*, Trotter Institute, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125.

Conflict Management. *Calvin Morrill*, Dept. of Sociology, Social Sciences Bldg., University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; and *M.F. Baumgartner*, Dept. of Sociology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

Criminology. *Leon Pettitway*, Division of Criminal Justice, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Cross-National Comparisons. To be announced.

Culture, Sociology of. *Priscilla Ferguson*, Dept. of Sociology, 413 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

Popular Culture and Mass Communications. *Sarah Brabant*, University of Southwestern Louisiana, P.O. Box 40198, Lafayette, LA 70504.

Development. *Walter Goldfrank*, Merrill College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

Women and Development. *Patricia Fernandez Kelly*, Dept. of Sociology, Mergenthaler Hall, 5th Floor, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Deviance. *Alex Thio*, Dept. of Sociology, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701.

Social Control. *Charles R. Tittle*, Dept. of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4020.

Disability, Sociology of. *Nancy G. Kutner*, Dept. of Rehabilitation Medicine, Emory University, 1441 Clifton Road, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30322.

Economy, Sociology of the. *William G. Roy*, Dept. of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 60024.

Poverty. *Nicholas Sofias*, Dept. of Sociology, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918.

The Social Meaning of Wealth and Property. *Lenore J. Weitzman*, Dept. of Sociology, William James Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Education, Sociology of. *Sally B. Kilgore*, Dept. of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

Elites. *Richard Lachmann*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Emotions, Sociology of. *Laurel Richardson*, Dept. of Sociology, 190 N. Oval, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

Ethnomethodology. *Michael Lynch*, Dept. of Sociology, Boston University, 96-100 Cummings Street, Boston, MA 02215.

Family and Kinship. *Michael Gordon*, Dept. of Sociology, U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

Family Policy. *Rosalie Genovese*, Urban League of Rochester NY, 177 North Clinton Avenue, Rochester, NY 14604.

Gender Identity. *Sandra Farganis*, Chair, Division of Social Sciences, New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York, NY 10011.

Gender Stratification. *Joan Acker*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

Hispanic Americans. *Julia Curry-Rodriguez*, Dept. of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2101.

Historical Sociology. *Karen Barkey*, Dept. of Sociology, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

History of Sociology. *Richard Muench*, Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut, Universitaet Duesseldorf, Universitaetstrasse 1, 4000 Duesseldorf 1, West Germany.

Homelessness. *David A. Snow*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Housing. *Mark Gottdiener*, Dept. of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

Lesbianism and Male Homosexuality. *Peter Nardi*, Dept. of Sociology, Pitzer College, 1050 N. Mills Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711.

Labor Markets. *Mary C. Brinton*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Unemployment. *Christopher Winship*, Dept. of Sociology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201.

Labor Movements, Sociology of. *Kim Voss*, Dept. of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Law. *Susan Shapiro*, American Bar Foundation, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611.

Marriage and Divorce. *Larry Bumpass*, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Marxist Sociology. *Robert Neuhy*, Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology & Social Work, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859.

Medical Sociology. *Bernice Pescosolido*, Dept. of Sociology, 744 Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Mental Health. *Oscar Grusky*, Dept. of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1551.

Mathematical Sociology. *Peter V. Marsden*, Dept. of Sociology, William James Hall, Harvard University, 33 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Field Methods. To be announced.

Historical Methods. *George Steinmetz*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Statistical Methods. *Adrian Raftery*, Dept. of Sociology, DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

Migration. *William H. Frey*, Dept. of Sociology, 3012 LS&A Bldg., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The New Immigration. *John Horton*, Dept. of Sociology, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1551.

Military. *Brenda Moore*, Dept. of Sociology, SUNY-Buffalo, 454 Park Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260.

Occupations and Professions. *Steve Brint*, Dept. of Sociology, Yale University, P.O. Box 1965 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520-1965.

Organizations. *Donald Palmer*, Dept. of Sociology, Reed College, 3203 S.E. Woodstock Blvd., Portland, OR 97202.

Personality and Social Structure. *K. Jill Kiecolt*, Dept. of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Political Sociology. *Betty A. Dobratz*, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

Population. *Amy Ong Tsui*, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, CB#8120 University Square, Chapel Hill, NC 27516-3997.

Public Opinion. *Charles Brody*, Dept. of Sociology, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118.

Race, Class and Gender. *Esther Chow*, Dept. of Sociology, The American University, McCabe Hall, Washington, DC 20016.

Race and Ethnicity. *Alfredo Miranda*, Ethnic Studies Program, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

Religion (co-sponsored with the Association for the Sociology of Religion). *Mary Jo Neitz*, Dept. of Sociology, 108 Sociology Bldg., University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

Religion and Ethnic Identity (co-sponsored with the Association for the Sociology of Religion). *Kevin J. Christiano*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Reproduction and Social Policy. *Sheryl Ruzek*, Dept. of Health Education, 304 Seltzer Hall, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

Revolutions. *Jack Goldstone*, Dept. of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

Risk. *Lee Clarke*, Sociology, Kilmer Campus, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

Rural Sociology. *Walter Davis*, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

Science, Sociology of. *Andrew Pickering*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Illinois, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 S. Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801.

Group Processes. *Henry A. Walker*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

Social Movements and Collective Behavior. *Cadric Herring*, Dept. of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

Social Networks. *Kathleen Carley*, Dept. of Social and Decision Sciences, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

Social Psychology. *Michael Schwalbe*, Dept. of Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107.

Sociolinguistics. *William A. Corsaro*, Dept. of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Sociological Practice. *Laurence Basirico*, Dept. of Sociology, Elon College, Elon, NC 27244.

Sport and Leisure. *James H. Frey*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV 89154.

Social Stratification. *David Hachen*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

State-Socialist Societies. *Andrew Walder*, Dept. of Sociology, William James Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Symbolic Interaction. *Ann Rawls*, Department of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

Teaching Sociology. *Vaneeta-Marie D'Andrea*, c/o Dr. A. Stoessel, 611 Candlewood Drive, Greensboro, NC 27403.

Contemporary Sociological Theory. *R.J. Holtan*, Sociology Discipline, Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park 5042, South Australia, Australia.

Classical Sociological Theory. *Victor Lidz*, 35 Aberdale Road, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004.

Urban Sociology. *Earl Smith*, Comparative American Cultures, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4010.

Welfare States and Social Policies. *Edwin Amenta*, Dept. of Sociology, New York University, 269 Mercer Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10003.

Work and the Workplace. *Anne Statham*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Box 2000, Kenosha, WI 53141.

World Conflicts. *J. William Gibson*, Dept. of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.

World Systems. *Hagen Koo*, Dept. of Sociology, Porteus Hall 247, University of Hawaii, Hawaii, HI 96822.

Names and addresses of organizers listed here as "to be announced" will be published in the program update in the November issue of Footnotes.

POSTER SESSIONS AND ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

Submission deadline: December 31, 1989

Poster Sessions. *Stephen F. Steele*, Research Consultant, 901 Randell Road, Severna Park, MD 21146

Roundtable Discussions. *Vincent Parrillo*, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, William Paterson College of New Jersey, 300 Pompton Road, Wayne, NJ 07470.

SECTIONS

The following ASA Sections sponsor program sessions during the Annual Meeting. Complete information on Section program sessions and submissions will be published in the program update in the November issue of *Footnotes*. In the interim, the following Section officers may be contacted regarding program plans for 1990.

Submission deadline: December 31, 1989

Aging, Sociology of. *Matilda White Riley*, National Institute on Aging, Building 31C, Room 5C32, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Asia and Asian America. *William L. Parish*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Collective Behavior and Social Movements. *Carol M. Mueller*, 1720 East Thornbird Road, Phoenix, AZ 85022.

Community and Urban Sociology. *Gerald Suttles*, Dept. of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Washington University's Sociology Department: An Update

It is important for sociologists to know that the Washington University case in no way is symptomatic of a discipline on the verge of decline or collapse. In discussing this case among yourselves, with colleagues, or with members of administration for those who work in academe, please keep in mind the following facts:

1. Membership in the ASA is up by more than 10% in the past four years, from 11,223 to 12,500; the climb has been slow but steady and consistent.

2. Job openings, as measured by ads in the *ASA Employment Bulletin*, have almost doubled in the past six years. In the 1982-83 years, the *EB* recorded 444 different jobs; in the year just completed (June 1-May 31) there were a total of 843 jobs advertised.

3. Despite the cuts made by Reagan administration officials in 1981 and 1982, federal funding for basic research in sociology grew from \$15.9 million in 1977 to \$34.8 million in 1987. The figures for applied research for sociology were \$34 million to \$48 million in the same time period. Those figures are small compared with the amounts received by the physical sciences, but comparable to what economics and political science received and greater than anthropology.

4. The attitude on Capitol Hill, and in the American Association for the Advancement of Science is the most positive in my seven years here, and positive in all respects. COSSA is highly regarded, and the leaders of the physical sciences are increasingly recognizing that the key role we must play in the nation is to confront successfully the major problems it faces.

5. Despite occasional stories of gloom and doom that appear in the press about sociology, the fact is that sociologists are being quoted favorably on a regular basis in the nation's leading newspapers and magazines.

The discipline certainly has problems and recruiting talented people to meet the growing demands is one of them. But if you think we are on the verge of collapse and that Washington University is a harbingers for things to come, you must be reading from different sets of data than I have available to me.—WVD/A

ASA Executive Officer Writes WU's Dean

May 8, 1989

Martin Israel, Dean
Faculty of Arts and Sciences
Box 1094
1 Brookings Drive
Washington University
St. Louis, MO. 63130

Dear Dean Israel:

It is with great disappointment and a strong feeling of disbelief that I read your memoranda to the faculty of the Department of Sociology and to the Chairs of the Departments in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Washington University, announcing the closing of the Sociology Department.

My disappointment arises from the fact that a once major graduate program in sociology has been allowed to falter and decline over a period of more than a decade. That this has occurred in one of the nation's important metropolitan centers only adds to the disappointment.

This was a department that was chaired for some 26 years by one of the pioneer scholars in sociology, Stuart Queen, the 31st president of the American Sociological Association. This Department included among its graduates the first Mexican-

American to receive a PhD in sociology, Julian Samora, now Professor Emeritus of Sociology, the University of Notre Dame. By the 1960s, this Department had grown in stature to the first rank, with a dynamic faculty and graduate students carrying out scholarly research in a number of areas that brought them a well-deserved international reputation. This history is well-known, and need not be repeated here. The disappointment that results from the decision to close the Department is heightened by the realization that it need not have occurred.

It seems clear from your statement to the department chairs that Washington University has the "financial resources that permit planning for a successful future." That being the case, it is difficult to believe that sociology is not included as a central part of the successful future that Washington University sees for itself.

The claim that a substantial investment would be required to bring the department to a level of excellence that the University would consider appropriate also causes disbelief. Let us consider the level of excellence of the social science departments of Washington University, as reported in the 1983 National Academy of Science Conference Board rankings of faculty prestige, the most commonly used single indicator. (The 1983 report is the most recent available.) The scores of the top departments in the country averaged just over 70; the lowest scores were in the 30s. The several departments at Washington University were ranked as follows:

Anthropology	45
Economics	53
History	52
Political Science	57
Psychology	53
Sociology	46

On the face of it, it would not require that much effort to restore sociology to a point that would put it at the top of the social sciences at Washington University. It is no wonder, then, that the action taken by you and the higher administration of Washington University seems so arbitrary and capricious to us.

One hears that the problem stems from the fact that the Department had its share of controversies during the past two decades. So have other great and not-so-great departments. Perhaps more than any other science, sociology by its nature may be seen as controversial. Sociological research into areas like race relations, family life, and human sexuality touch deeply held values and beliefs. Large segments of the public have difficulty, for example, accepting sociological research on the reasons why people get divorced, or have abortions, if they hold values that absolutely oppose divorce or abortion. Kristin Luker's *Abortion and the Politics of Motherhood* is important social research precisely because it dares tackle the hard questions, and does so in an evenhanded scientific and humanistic way. But in a society like ours, it and much of the important research, whether done by the Washington University sociology faculty, or by faculty at Berkeley or Madison, is bound to be controversial. I would like to believe, therefore, that the controversial nature of so much research in sociology is not among the reasons why the University made its decision.

Your action causes wonderment at yet another level. Washington University claims to house within the larger university structure a liberal arts undergraduate program of national stature. It seems to me a contradiction in terms to claim to have a liberal arts program of national stature and not to include as a core part of

that program a major in sociology.

That sociology is one of the core disciplines would seem to be beyond question. It is in fact one of the eleven disciplines selected to participate in the "Study in Depth" sponsored by the Association of American Colleges, with grants from the Ford Foundation and the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education. Furthermore, I have recently been appointed to the Committee on Science, Mathematics and Engineering Education of Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. So far as I know, I am the only social scientist on the Committee. The focus of the Committee's attention this year is the need to improve the quality of undergraduate education, both because of the need for a better informed citizenry, and in order better to improve the quality of recruits into graduate education.

Whatever the reason or reasons for the decision to close the Sociology Department, this seems a most opportune time to reexamine that decision. The American Sociological Association stands ready to offer its good offices in a variety of ways to help rebuild sociology at Washington University to a position of national stature.

The number of jobs for PhD sociologists advertised in the *ASA Employment Bulletin* has almost doubled in the past seven years. And the number of jobs for sociologists at all degree levels in business, government and nonprofit associations has been growing steadily since 1985 in just about every part of the country.

The present situation nationally and internationally is very favorable for sociology. The Association stands ready to assist you to develop a careful and committed recruitment program that will insure that sociology will be restored to its proper place as one of the leading departments at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Given its location in one of America's important urban centers, it should be possible to begin the rebuilding process within a year, and within five years, achieve a program of which the University and the Association can both be proud.

Sincerely yours,
William V. D'Antonio
Executive Officer

Update from a WU Faculty Member

by Dierdre Boden, Washington University

For the second time in five years, a major private university has decided to close a sociology department, this time one that ranked among the very best only twenty years ago. Citing resource allocation as their rationale and modelling their decision explicitly on the closure of the sociology department at the University of Rochester in 1986, administrators at Washington University in St. Louis will close the sociology department, effective 1991. Ironically, Washington University has just completed an endowment campaign of \$630 million which was described in January 1988 by University Chancellor William Danforth as "the largest amount yet raised by any university in a single campaign," and which placed the university seventh nationally in college endowments, just behind Princeton, Cornell, and Stanford. Nevertheless, according to Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences Martin Israel, the decision to close sociology was based on the University's position that it, "cannot provide excellent education and scholarly leadership in every field," and in a period of no-growth budget the university must reallocate its resources selec-

tively to nurture excellence where it can. "Rebuilding the [sociology] department to a level of excellence would require a substantial investment," an investment which the Dean felt would be better made in other departments, according to his announcement to the Washington University sociology faculty on April 10th, 1989.

Repeatedly citing limited resources, Dean Israel has written to the university's campus newspaper arguing that, "within the social sciences there is an overlap of the disciplines," such that much of the subject matter of sociology can be found in psychology, political science, and anthropology. The Dean sought no off-campus consultation for his decision, but was advised by an academic planning committee which he appointed and which included three social scientists: Robert Salisbury of Political Science, Patti Jo Watson of Anthropology, and Douglas North of Economics. In fact, the Dean and his academic planning committee, abandoned previous recommendations for strengthening the sociology department offered in late 1986 by outside consultants Richard Simpson (UNC) and Gary Becker (Chicago).

At its last regular faculty meeting on April 28th, the University's faculty of the College of Arts & Sciences demonstrated serious reservations both about the specific closure of the sociology department and about the general implications of the closure for the future directions of Washington University's College of Arts and Sciences. An unusually large number of faculty members attended this final faculty meeting of the academic year and by a decisive vote passed a resolution directing the college's Faculty Council to review the substance and procedure of the Dean's decision to close the sociology department. The motion read as follows:

"It is the sentiment of this meeting that to enable the Faculty of the College of Arts & Sciences to understand better the implications of the policy of building on strengths, this policy, as well as the specific decision to phase out the Department of Sociology, should be explored in detail by the Faculty Council, using whatever methods seem reasonable and appropriate to it."

The Faculty Council is scheduled to begin its review of the decision in the upcoming Fall semester.

Since the situation at Washington University was first announced in *Footnotes* (May 1989), attempts have been made by the ASA's President Joan Huber and Executive Officer William D'Antonio to urge Washington University officials to develop plans for revitalizing rather than closing department (see D'Antonio letter this page). To date, saying that he anticipates no change in the decision to close the sociology department, Chancellor Danforth has declined to meet with ASA representatives. These Washington University officials, who have faced administrative difficulties with their sociology department before, once again appear to diminish the significance of the whole discipline of sociology and its critical role for the future. Writing from Cambridge to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Anthony Giddens asked how can a "University hope to produce an informed and alert citizenry, capable of rationally reacting to the difficult and problematic events of our times, if it fails to cultivate sociological thought?" Marvin Cummins, chair of the department at Washington University, said, "Sociology and the many disciplines of the liberal arts are seriously jeopardized if the leadership of higher education has no greater vision than linking universities and corporations

Washington University, from page 8

with the research opportunities of the moment."
 Washington University administrators are abandoning a sociology department with a long and famous history. Max Weber lectured at Washington University when eminent European scholars were invited to St. Louis in conjunction with the 1904 World's Fair. Sociology was first taught regularly at the University in 1906 when Roger Baldwin, who later founded the American Civil Liberties Union, began his career by offering sociology courses. Prior to World War II, Washington University's sociology department was home to two ASA presidents, L.L. Bernard (1932) and Stuart Queen (1941), and it was also home of four distinguished journals, *The American Sociologist*, *Transaction*, *Telos*, and—still in residence—*Theory and Society*. Jessie Bernard received one of the first PhD's from Washington University's sociology department in 1935 and still retains fond

memories of the department. In 1956, Nicholas Demerath was recruited from the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of North Carolina to develop a nationally recognized research program, a task which he promptly accomplished by recruiting scholars such as Joseph Khal, David Pittman, and Albert Wessen. In 1959, Alvin Gouldner was attracted to the department, followed by Lee Rainwater, Robert Boguslaw, Irving Louis Horowitz, and Robert Hamblin. Throughout the sixties the sociology department was internationally recognized as the site of considerable creativity and controversy, culminating in the creation of the Max Weber chair for Alvin Gouldner and the exodus of many of the talented sociologists by the end of the decade. Since 1975 no tenure has been granted for the department of sociology, and the administration has allowed the department to languish.

Reported promptly by the *New York Times* (May 28, 1989), the closure of the sociology department at Washington University was characterized as a 'milestone' in the purported decline of the discipline of sociology. It is now quite urgent that sociologists and the ASA move to diffuse and redefine the myth about the current state of sociology. Concerned colleagues in all of the social sciences need to write to their local newspapers and to Washington University administrators. We should also consider the wider implications of the situation. The need for a more comprehensive and coordinated public image of the discipline strongly echoes the recent summons by past ASA president Herbert Gans' for a fuller sense of our "sociological identity" and for active communication and cooperation both among ourselves and with the press (*ASR*, February 1989). As noted by Washington University sociology alumnus, William Staundenmeier, Assistant Professor at Eureka College, "Washington University has provided an effective model for how the modern, financially secure university can remove 'unwanted' academic disciplines. The ASA challenge is to provide an equally strong model for how professional associations can respond to this threat."

University to close its sociology department. Sociology involves the study of society. In our increasingly complex society, it is hard to imagine how a university could consider itself complete without having a sociology faculty. Sociology offers a distinct way of looking at society that can not be provided by any other department. As do political science, anthropology, economics, and the other social sciences, sociology offers its students special insights into the world around us that are useful in any profession. Closing a department of sociology is therefore not much different from banning a book, because both inhibit the dissemination of knowledge.
 We urge the Chancellor of Washington University and its Board of Trustees to reconsider their decision to close their sociology department. Its closure will be a loss to Washington University's students, and the St. Louis community as a whole.
 Sincerely,
 [61 names and affiliations] □

ASA, from page 5

of the sections. The major policy-making bodies (Council, Committees on Publications and Nominations) are based on plebiscitarian principles of direct election, whereas the sections are corporate groups with their own propensities towards self-governance. If sections have become the major focus of identification for ASA members, then one might consider giving them direct representation in the policy-making bodies.
 If in fact sections are a permanent, and growing, part of ASA, the most reasonable policy might be to encourage extensive overlapping membership among sections. This should moderate conflicts and increase communication among subgroups. The more extreme policy of enforced centralization would likely increase conflict; the other extreme, radical decentralization, would in effect deprive the sociological profession of its peak association.

Footnotes

¹During the years 1906-24, every Vice President became President two years later (passing through the steps of 2nd and 1st Vice President). This was a custom but not a constitutional requirement. (See Kimball Young, "Reminiscences," *Sociological Perspectives* 32, 1989, page 224.) From 1925 to 1957, when the system of 1st and 2nd Vice President's was ended, 23 of the 33 1st Vice Presidents serving went on to become President, with an average wait of 4.1 years. During 1958-69, 8 of 12 Vice Presidents serving subsequently became President (average wait 4.3 years, including one Vice President who succeeded to office immediately because of a President's death). During 1970-82, 4 of 12 Vice Presidents have gone on to higher office (average wait 6.1 years). (None has yet advanced in the 1983-89 group.) Looking at it in the other direction: every President between 1906 and 1932 had been a Vice President, except for Lester Ward (the first President) and Albion Small (the fourth). From 1933 to 1973, 13 of 41 Presidents did not come up through the ranks; from 1974 to 1989, the most typical path (13 of 16 Presidents) was to be an "outsider".
²The forerunner of this pattern was the 1964 election, when Sorokin was elected after a "grassroots campaign" of supporters.
³The historical relationship between ASA and the regional and specialized sociological associations is documented in the manuscripts by Turner and Turner cited at the beginning of this report.
 Figures in this article are from: U.S. Department of Education, *1987 Digest of Educational Statistics*, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC. □

Special Prices on Overstocked Publications!

The ASA has several publications currently overstocked in our storage facilities. We are offering, for a limited time, special clearance prices on these publications. Special prices apply only to ASA members using the order form below. Supplies are limited. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.

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Special offer expires November 15, 1989. Prepayment required on all orders. Return form to: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Sociologists Urge Reconsideration

Editor's Note: The following letter was sent to the St. Louis Post Dispatch and was signed by 61 sociologists in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Use the address below to send additional letters.

May 2, 1989

Editor
 St. Louis Post-Dispatch
 900 North Tucker Boulevard
 St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Editor:

Over the past 20 years Americans have had reason to become wary of narrow and short-sighted solutions to complex problems. We increasingly realized that our actions affect multiple aspects of the world around us. Yet, policy decision that are offered by medicine, physics, or other individual disciplines tend to be informed by limited perspectives. As a result, it is critical that any college education include a solid grounding in the liberal arts. Students need to be exposed to philosophy, literature, history, sociology, and other disciplines regardless of their field of specialization to create well rounded individuals.

It is in this context that the undersigned sociologists, from colleges and universities throughout the St. Louis region, are alarmed by the actions of Washington

NSF Fellowships Valuable to Scholars and Institutions

by Edward Murguia, Arizona State University

The National Science Foundation, through the National Research Council, makes annual fellowship awards for graduate work in sociology. The stipends given the award winning scholars are substantial: \$12,300 per year, renewable for three years. Additionally, the university at which the fellow chooses to study receives a cost of education allowance of \$6,000 per year to cover such things as tuition and fees. The fellowship, then, can be worth as much as \$54,000 per scholar over a three year period. Importantly, these fellowships are portable; they can be taken to the fellow's university of choice, whether in the United States or abroad. Since awards are made on the basis of a national competition, an NSF graduate fellowship is prestigious both to the fellows and to the institutions at which they choose to study.

The basic eligibility requirements are that the applicant be a U.S. citizen (or a national of a U.S. possession) at the time of application and that the applicant have taken less than 20 hours of graduate course work (30 hours for an NSF Minority Graduate Fellowship).

The overriding criterion on which

awards are made is that of the ability of the applicant as judged by a panel of scientists in his/her field. The application, then, should be filled out carefully with this in mind.

The application calls for providing basic background information such as the baccalaureate institution of the applicant, the undergraduate grade point average, Graduate Record Examination scores for the verbal, quantitative and analytical exams, and the GRE Subject Test (in this case, the test in sociology).

Also, the applicant is asked to write two brief (two page) essays, the first pertaining to previous research work he/she has done, and the second concerning a plan of study were the fellowship to be awarded to the candidate. These two essays are particularly telling. Applicants who have had some previous research experience, who are able to express some theoretical knowledge in combination with some methodological sophistication, either quantitative or qualitative, score well here. Their essays have a scholarly and professional air about them resulting in high ratings by the evaluating panelists.

The applicants should have a definite purpose in mind when selecting a university in which to do their graduate work,

usually a desire to work in a department noted for graduate training in a certain area.

Having said all of the above, it seems to me that one of the best ways to help a student gain a NSF fellowship, assuming that the student has the potential for graduate work in sociology, is to have the student apprentice with you on an actual project. The resulting letters of recommendation from mentors with whom the applicant has worked on actual research projects tend to be rich, detailed and three dimensional. A detailed, thoughtful letter of reference certainly is better than the "Well, I think I had the student in one of my classes and I think he/she did well" type.

In sum, encourage your students to apply for valuable NSF Graduate Fellowships. If one of your students is a member of a group severely underrepresented in science (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, Native Alaskan, or Native Pacific Islander) there are NSF Minority Graduate Fellowships which are available based on competition very similar to that described above. NSF Fellowships try to insure that the most able and deserving young scholars receive the best training possible, so that the next generation of sociologists will be

fully able to continue the development and the enrichment of our field.

For additional information, applications, and/or competition deadlines, write to: The Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 334-2872. □

NSF Celebrates 25,000th Fellowship

by Robert Althaus, Associate Program Director, Sociology Program

In March 1989, the National Science Foundation awarded its 25,000th Graduate Fellowship. To commemorate this milestone award, NSF has endowed a series of lectures by former NSF Graduate Fellows. These lectures are being given at the next annual meeting of the professional associations representing the fields included in the Fellowship program.

A list of all former Sociology Graduate Fellows was forwarded to ASA President Joan Huber, who has chosen Robert L. Kaufman as the Lecturer for a special program at the August ASA meetings in San Francisco. Kaufman is an Associate Professor of Sociology at Ohio State University and presently serves as Deputy Editor of the *American Sociological Review*.

Kaufman, a PhD graduate of the University of Wisconsin, held his Fellowship between 1974 and 1977. He has held faculty positions at the Universities of Texas and Utah, before assuming his present position in 1985 at Ohio State. He has published important articles on such topics as dual economy theory, industrial and occupational structure, black-white earnings differences, clustering and log-linear methods. He is an active member of the 'gang of five' at Ohio State who have undertaken an ambitious program of research in the areas of the sociology of work organizations, work outcomes and technological change.

The NSF Graduate Fellowship program currently awards Fellows a \$12,300 annual stipend for each of the three year term of the Fellowship. Also granted is tuition and a fee waiver, in lieu of which a cost-of-education allowance to the graduate institution is provided. Fellows attend the institution of their choice, at or very near the beginning of their graduate study in science or engineering. Eleven Fellows have been awarded Nobel Laureates. Many fellows have gone on to distinguished careers as productive scholars and academic leaders; yet they can count an NSF Fellowship as one of their earliest honors. Their collective success reflects the overriding goal of this program: to seek out the best among our young scientists and engineers and to give them the means to pursue graduate study without institutional, disciplinary or economic restriction.

Information about this program, and a related Minority Graduate Fellowship program for outstanding minority students, can be obtained by writing the Division of Research Career Development, Room 630, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550 or calling (202) 357-7536. The opening date for the next competition is September 1, 1989, and the closing date is November 13, 1989. □

Urgent Need for Sociology Departments to Encourage NSF Graduate and Minority Fellowship Applications

A recent review of the National Science Foundation Graduate and Minority Fellowship Programs revealed a major decline in the proportion of fellowships going to social science graduate students as compared with students in engineering and natural sciences. According to David Wiley, member of the NSF Fellowship Review Committee, this decline by approximately 15% has increased importance to sociologists because NSF plans to double the total number of fellowships available in this decade. NSF Director Erich Block has made doubling the NSF Graduate and Minority Fellowships a major priority for new funds for NSF in this five-year period.

Wiley (Professor of Sociology at Michigan State University) assisted in the review of the fellowships as the sole social scientist in his capacity as chairperson of the NSF Advisory Committee on International Programs. He noted that the declining number and proportion of sociology and other social science fellowships was an artifact of two factors. First, recently NSF has decided to designate a portion of the fellowships exclusively for women candidates in mathematics, computer science, and engineering because of the small numbers of female applicants and of university faculty members in those fields. These fellowships are taken from the total fellowship pool before allocating fellowships by disciplinary field. Second, and more importantly, he noted that the NSF procedure for allotting fellowships is based on the number of "high quality" student applications from each discipline in the previous year, and the number of high quality social science applications has declined over the past decade.

"Social science departments can remedy this decline in the years ahead only by a more aggressive policy of nominating high quality students for the fellowships. Each increment in the proportion of social science candidates with high levels of GPA, GRE scores for the verbal, quantitative, analytical, and disciplinary subject

exams and with strong recommendations will increase the proportion of Graduate Fellowships for the social sciences," he said. Even high quality students who do not receive awards in a given year serve to increase the fellowship pool for the discipline in succeeding years, and unsuccessful nominees from their undergraduate institution can be renominated the following year by their graduate institution. Only graduating seniors and first year graduate students (less than 20 hours graduate work completed, 30 hours for

minority applicants) are eligible for the awards, which, however, can be renewed for a three-year period.

For information or application forms for the NSF Graduate or Minority Fellowships, write the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418; (202) 334-2872. The deadline for completed applications normally is mid-November. Only U.S. citizens and "native residents of U.S. possessions" are eligible for the three-year awards. □

Upcoming Teaching Workshop . . .

Teaching About Substance Abuse and Prevention Efforts

October 9-21, Rockville, Maryland (Washington, DC, area)

Co-sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Participants will:

- review recent research findings including monographs and journal articles about substance abuse, its causes, and its impact on social life
- receive current bibliographies or other references to the most current materials available on the topic of substance abuse from NIDA as well as other sources
- discuss issues involved in teaching about substance abuse including theoretical perspectives, research findings, and the applications of these to prevention and treatment
- work on the development of units for various sociology courses or on full courses devoted to teaching about substance abuse
- assess methods of presenting information on substance abuse in various types of undergraduate classroom settings ranging from large lecture classes to seminars
- discuss the use of campus drug abuse surveys as a research training experience for students
- learn about national survey data available from NIDA used for computer analysis exercises for students

Workshop Staff: Richard Clayton, University of Kentucky; Cynthia Robbins, University of Delaware; Steve Martin, University of Delaware; staff at NIDA

Workshop Fees: \$295 for ASA members; \$375 for non-members (includes lodging)

For more information, contact: J. Michael Brooks, Academic Services, Texas Christian University, Box 32877, Fort Worth, TX 76129; (817) 921-7486. The first 25 registrants received can be accepted up until September 18, 1989.

Engineers Confer with Sociologists on Technological Change

by Stephen A. Buff

Recently, I attended two conferences on technology and the organization of work co-sponsored by engineers' associations, where sociologists played crucial roles. It is unusual but encouraging to have a mix of sociologists, engineers and business practitioners, all of whom seemed to agree that it is the human and organizational questions connected with the implementation of technology, as distinct from its purely technical elements, that are problematic. It was the purpose of both conferences to create a dialog between technicians and social scientists about the management of technological change.

The first symposium, March 13-14, Designing for Technological Change: People in the Process, was co-sponsored by the National Academy of Engineering (and held in their West Coast conference center at the University of California, Irvine) and the National Research Council's Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences.¹ The major question posed by the symposium centered around concerns that the U.S. might be at a relative competitive disadvantage in world markets in its rate of implementing the new technologies and not using them to full advantage. (Japan, for example, implements new workplace technologies four times faster than U.S. firms.) In the keynote address, Rosabeth Moss Kanter (Harvard University), noted that organizations that are highly responsive to business imperatives have certain characteristics which make them want to implement technology and able to do so. Drawing on her new book, *When Giants Learn to Dance*, and juggling case studies from Ocean Spray to Procter and Gamble with flair, Kanter noted the four F's of effective organization in the 1990s:

1. *Focused.* Centered around related activities and businesses reflecting the organization's areas of competence, with leaders transmitting the core values and reward systems reinforcing them. (Such organizations are better able to concentrate their key skills and will want to invest in skills rather than remain fragmented and diversified. Executives concerned only with return on investment and engaged in empire building are unable to center their organizations sufficiently.)

2. *Fast.* Able to move quickly from ideas to execution, emphasizing innovation in every function or area, providing forums for new ideas and channels to pursue them, and eliminating the communication barriers between functions. (They are "integrative" rather than "segmentalist" with employees showing speed and receptivity in cross-functional, cross-level, cross-business relationships. Managers use metaphors that stress cooperation or collaboration, not competitive, entrepreneurial "cowboy" metaphors.)

3. *Flexible.* Able to use internal resources in flexible ways, deploying people in broader assignments that use diverse skills and encouraging teamwork across functional and business lines to create synergies.

4. *Friendly.* Able to collaborate with other organizations, forming alliances & partnerships to transfer technology, and pursue new ventures.

Kanter's remarks often served as the touchstone in sessions which featured case studies in office automation, medical technology, and automated manufacturing technology in such organizations as: Consolidated Diesel, Boeing Commercial Airplanes, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Los Angeles Times. Social scientists,

mostly sociologists, responded to these cases and led summary discussion sessions to point out critical success factors. For instance, Paul Attewell (SUNY-Stony Brook) discussed factors central to successful use of large office automation systems: the decentralization of systems staffs, "planning for surprises," and recognizing the need for shopfloor expertise. Over the last decade or so, there has been continual decentralization of computing (spurred by the advent of the personal computer) and of systems expertise. In the most advanced firms, systems analysts find themselves reporting to line managers at the department head level, where they are assigned to task groups and work on solutions alongside users. (At Shearson Lehman Commercial Paper, for example, analysts also had to learn "the bond business" as end-users helped them build the system.) Attewell suggested that social scientists need to address factors that will help guide practitioners in their quest for new organizational arrangements that will support close collaboration of system analysts, managers and operational employees. Attewell also pointed to the emergent quality of computers. In his research on thirty companies, in not one case did the end product look like the designer's original plans. Rather than a hassle, this is a learning and modification process for the entire organization and can be accommodated by designing for flexibility. Finally, given the expensive tendency of errors to ramify throughout highly-integrated information systems, he stressed the need to recognize, train and develop shopfloor expertise through on-the-job learning and knowledge acquisition.

At the second conference, Shoshana Zuboff (Harvard University) author of *In the Age of the Smart Machine*, presented her thesis: In the past, automation was used to replace human functions either by deskilling work—substituting unskilled labor for craft labor, or by replacing functions entirely (e.g., a robot replaces a welder) and thereby eliminating jobs.² In short, automation was of a piece with Taylorism—the ideology of management developed by Frederick W. Taylor that sought to lodge all knowledge and control over work with management—resulting in systematic deskilling of the labor force.

The new information technology, however, according to Zuboff, is the first technology that radically reverses this process (potentially) by increasing rather than decreasing the intellectual content and character of work. The new work environment is "informing" as well as automating—creating responsiveness, value, and meaning. In this environment, learning itself becomes a new form of labor. While the traditions of management are based on control, managers must now learn to think of themselves as teachers—rather than as sole guardians of the explicit knowledge base. Indeed, unless they take on new skills, roles and ideologies they will become barriers to change. "A few years ago, Zuboff said, "I would have been booted off the stage (with this thesis)." Today, however, there is more than an inkling that the problems of technology are problems of the human organization of work. Now that the problem has finally been named, there is a desire on the part of some managers and engineers, characteristically, to fix it.

As Zuboff said, "It is a danger to move forward with technology and not simultaneously with an understanding of people and organizations. Unless proportional resources are spent in building the work-force, then you are building a monster."

The growing recognition that the organization of work must be addressed (as evidenced by these conferences) indicates that the door is opening wider for sociologists. Nevertheless, we must be as bold as the nature of the problems we confront. All the elements are there for sociological analysis—power, stratification, ideology, the organization and culture of work, comparative organizations, and wrenching change. Whether the technological revolution turns out to be a monster or empowering boon to the society, whether the U.S. stays competitive or lags behind, whether managers and workers are gripped by grief, loss, and fear or rise to the challenge—adopting new self-definitions, roles, modes of thinking and working—all these dramatic questions require the sociological imagination and offer abundant opportunities for basic and applied research and practice.

Plagiarism Discovered; ASA Takes Action

by Stephen A. Buff

An ad hoc committee of the American Sociological Association concluded that a Dean at Eastern New Mexico University has plagiarized an ASA member's research. William V. D'Antonio, ASA Executive Officer, in consultation with President Joan Huber, Secretary Michael Aiken, ASA Council, the Executive Office and Budget and the Publications Committees, has taken appropriate action to help defend both the interests of Dr. Jerri A. Husch, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Tufts University, and the academic integrity of sociology itself.

In August, 1988, a colleague suggested that Husch read a newly published book on her speciality, *Muzak*. (Her 1984 doctoral dissertation is a critical history of the development and current use of *Muzak* in the workplace.) The book to which she turned, *Muzak: The Hidden Messages in Music*, by Stephen H. Barnes, Dean of Fine Arts at Eastern New Mexico University, turned out to be of more than ordinary interest. At first glance, it seemed to bear an uncanny resemblance to her dissertation with only minor changes and footnotes removed. Barnes devoted a short paragraph in the acknowledgements at the end of the book to Jerri Husch for providing a "number of commentaries in this book. To Dr. Husch goes a great measure of gratitude for bringing the implications of *Muzak* to the scholarly community."¹

When legal redress seemed at an impasse, Dr. Husch asked the ASA to try to mediate the dispute. She provided the committee with copies of relevant portions of her dissertation and of the Barnes book with hundreds of similar sections marked. The committee, composed of Gerald Marwell, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin and Editor-Designate of the *American Sociological Review*; Linda Brookover Bourque, Professor of Public Health, University of California at Los Angeles; and Paula L. Goldshmid, Dean of the Faculty, Scripps College; found substantial portions of the book had been drawn directly from the dissertation. They concluded that the acknowledgement by Barnes was misleading in light of the extent to which they found Husch's work had been misappropriated. Furthermore, they were unanimous in their conclusion that Barnes had plagiarized

Footnotes

¹Richard Scott (Stanford University) and Edward O. Lauman (University of Chicago) were prominent among the conference organizers and presidents. There were numerous sociologists in attendance and on the program.

²This conference in Washington, DC, April 4-7, entitled "The Worker in Transition: Technological Change" was sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in conjunction with the Consortium of Social Science Organizations, the U.S. Department of Labor, Texas Instruments, and the Institute for Innovation and Design in Engineering at Texas A & M University. Jerry Gaston (Texas A & M University) was a conference organizer and chaired the session on social dimensions. □

Husch's dissertation.

In February, the Executive Officer sent the full committee report to Barnes and Herbert Richardson (Publisher, Mellen Press) with a cover letter demanding: (1) withdrawal of the book from the public; (2) destruction of outstanding copies of the book; (3) agreement not to publish the work in any other form; (4) that Barnes write formal letters to Husch and the ASA acknowledging improper appropriation of Husch's dissertation, and expunge any mention of the book from his vita; and (5) attorney's fees and minimal personal damages for Husch. Receiving no satisfactory reply, D'Antonio wrote on March 29 to William D. Engman, Vice President of Eastern New Mexico University, informing him of the actions of Barnes, asking that he use the enclosed documentation of the case "to take such action as may be appropriate in accord with the regulations of the University" and stating his intention to inform the *Chronicle of Higher Education* about the case by May 1. The Executive Officer informed the *Chronicle* by that date and the article appeared May 10.²

Engman responded in mid-May, informing the Executive Office that his University has implemented an internal review process regarding the plagiarism charge against Barnes. The ASA awaits the outcome.

According to Debra Blum, who reported the case in the *Chronicle*, both Barnes and Richardson claimed the attribution to Husch was explicit and sufficient. Richardson said that in response to ASA concerns, The Mellen Press had published a second edition of the book which includes "full documentation." D'Antonio found the republication an affront to academic integrity which not only fails to resolve the issue but perpetuates and compounds the wrong. "No attempt to correct this by footnoting later will suffice," he told the *Chronicle*. "Once you've stolen a person's work, you've stolen it."

Footnotes

¹Stephen H. Barnes, *Muzak: The Hidden Messages in Music*, Lewiston, New York: The Edwin Mellen Press, 1988, page 139.

²Debra A. Blum, "A Dean is Charged With Plagiarizing a Dissertation for His Book on Muzak," *Chronicle of Higher Education* May 10, 1989, page 10. □

COPAFS: Confronting the Challenges

by Katherine Wallman

"The members of the associations share responsibility for the integrity and technical adequacy of the statistics, the sufficiency and qualifications of statistical staffs and their access to professional peers outside the government, and the general health of the statistical system."—*The Professional Associations and Federal Statistics Report of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics-1978*

The year 1988 brought to the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics both new and continuing opportunities to meet the challenge set forth more than a decade earlier by its founders, Members of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics. Now a coalition of 17 professional societies, complemented by some 50 affiliates from the academic, research, and business communities, COPAFS maintains as its principal mission the goal of broadening and strengthening the contributions of the professional community to developments that affect the integrity, quality, utility, and accessibility of federal statistical resources.

Since the Council's founding in 1980, many of the concerns then identified—the adequacy of resources for planning and coordinating federal statistical activities; the effectiveness of advisory committees to the statistical agencies; the impact of burden reduction initiatives on statistical programs; the need to ensure access to federal statistical products to all users; the importance of balancing individual rights to privacy against society's "need to know"; and the pressures that result from the use of statistical data to allocate funds—have persisted and have occupied COPAFS' attention each year. During this same period, an overarching problem not fully anticipated—constraints on federal domestic spending, and concomitant limits on resources for federal statistical activities—has caused COPAFS to devote considerable energy to monitoring the effects of fiscal and personnel limitations and ensuring that the most critical programs are maintained and, where possible, strengthened. While working to improve the appreciation for and treatment of statistical programs in both policy-setting and budgetary actions at the federal level, COPAFS also has kept prominent on its agenda initiatives to help the statistical system change as society changes; to foster communication and cooperation among the diverse professions that use federal statistics; and to broaden understanding of issues among members of the scientific community and the general public.¹

During 1988, COPAFS continued efforts begun in the previous year to foster restoration of the content and coverage of the 1990 Decennial Census of Population and Housing to levels that will provide data fundamental for research, program planning and administration, and evaluation of our society's status and direction. Following the appointment of a task force to define the issues, monitor changes in the situation, and prepare a statement for consideration by the Council, a paper entitled "The Office of Management and Budget's Changes to the 1990 Census—A Critical Commentary" was written and distributed to COPAFS' members and affiliates, and was shared with decision-makers in both the executive and legislative branches. Analyses of prospective losses by users of decennial census information prompted further hearings and other actions by the Congress, con-

siderable coverage of the matter in the media, and, finally, further negotiations between the Office of Management and Budget and the Bureau of the Census. As a result of efforts made by the professional community, the decennial census content and sample size ultimately were restored essentially to the level originally proposed by the Bureau of the Census.

The Council's initiative during the past year to provide the first forum for discussion of OMB's proposed "Guidelines for Federal Statistical Activities" proved to be a signal event in prompting a complete rethinking of both the underlying philosophy and the specific requirements of this draft circular. Developed to revise and replace existing statistical policy directives covering the design, conduct, and publishing of statistical surveys and studies, and the use of certain standard classifications, definitions, and data sources, the circular also would have established for the first time guidelines for documenting all methods, procedures, and models used to produce statistical estimates, and would have revised and strengthened guidance on planning statistical surveys, treatment of respondents, publication of statistical data, and use of standard statistical classifications, definitions, and data sources. In discussion of the proposed guidelines at the March COPAFS meeting, a number of general specific concerns about the OMB draft surfaced. Based on this discussion, the producers of federal statistical information and data users in government, business, and research organizations became more clearly aware of the potential impact of the proposed circular, and voiced their concerns both at the Council meeting and in written comments to the Office of Management and Budget. Responding to the issues that had been raised, OMB subsequently announced its intention to review both the overall purpose and the specific requirements of the guidelines, to delay further action until that process has been completed, and to work with the broader statistical community and other affected public and private sector representatives as further development proceeds.

Perhaps most notable among COPAFS' accomplishments during 1988 were activities to bring views about fundamental problems facing the statistical system to the attention of policymakers in the Administration and the Congress, members of the professional community, and the public at large. Over the course of the year, an extended assessment of developments that are affecting the ability of the federal statistical system to track changes over time and the capacity to update statistical programs to reflect changes in society was prepared and published in several formats.² In essence, this report outlines the philosophical and practical stresses that are threatening the quality of our Nation's statistical base, highlights the effects of these constraints on data collection programs and products, and suggests key issues that must be addressed if the statistical framework for public and private decisionmaking is to be maintained and improved. Among the topics reviewed in some detail are limitations on funding for statistical activities, the information collection "burden" budget, the inadequacy of resources for coordination of federal statistical activities, and the shift in philosophy regarding the role of the Federal Government in providing information for the Nation. Additional developments—such as

balancing individual rights to privacy against society's "need to know," losses of information as a byproduct of deregulation, and issues related to data dissemination—also are discussed. The final section of the report poses questions that may be viewed as central to the future of the federal statistical system: Is it the responsibility of the federal Government to produce statistics not just for narrowly defined federal uses but for the benefit of the Nation and its people? and Can it be convincingly demonstrated that the benefits of collecting and distributing statistical information far outweigh any associated burden? Priorities for attention by the Administration and the Congress are suggested. Perhaps most important, preparation and review of this report on developments affecting the federal statistical system and priority issues for policy consideration has served as a basis for dialogue not only within and among COPAFS' member and affiliate organizations, but also as a mechanism for bringing the views of the professions to bear as decisions affecting federal statistics are made in the years ahead.

As COPAFS looks to the challenges and opportunities for 1989, the City of Washington is engaged in welcoming—for the first time in eight years—a new Administration, as well as a new—101st—Congress. Many decisions about policies, programs, and priorities, as well as appointments to key positions, are in process. At this early stage, it is difficult to predict how matters related to the health of the federal statistical system will fare. With the shifts in leadership in both the Executive and Legislative Branches, we have the opportunity to share our concerns and our suggestions for change with new audiences. With the scheduled expiration of the Paperwork Reduction Act—the law that includes mandates governing federal information policy, statistical activities, and control of paperwork burden—we have the opportunity to review how well this legislation has served statistical programs and the occasion to consider alternative legislative and administrative strategies. Our principal challenge will be to convey effectively the importance of federal statistical activities to our Nation and its people, and to foster changes in policy and practice that will ensure realization of the benefits that can be gained through a vital federal statistical system.

Much has been accomplished through active participation of the professional community in the work of COPAFS. But much more needs to be done. With the continuing involvement of its members, the support of its affiliates and contributors, and the cooperation and interest of officials and staff in the Administration and the Congress, COPAFS will further its success in serving as the vehicle for communication on key issues in federal statistics.

Footnotes

¹Additional details about COPAFS' activities are provided in the Council's newsletter and annual report. For further information, contact the COPAFS' office at 1429 Duke Street, Suite 402, Alexandria, VA 22314; (703) 836-0404.

²Including, among others, "Losing Count: The Federal Statistical System," *Population Trends and Public Policy*, Population Reference Bureau, Number 16, September 1988, pp. 1-16; and "The Statistical System Under Stress: Framing an Agenda for Success," *Chance: New Directions for Statistics and Computing*, Volume 1, Number 4, Fall 1988, pp. 47-50, 55. □

NRC Committee Releases AIDS Report

Tying AIDS research to social and behavioral science in general, a recently released National Research Council (NRC) report claims that "a history of underfunding" of social and behavioral science research has hampered efforts to understand and fight the disease. The 589-page report, *AIDS: Sexual Behavior and Intravenous Drug Abuse*, outlines various shortcomings in the federal response to the epidemic and offers a wide range of specific recommendations. Among them, it calls for the federal government to expand its current programs for monitoring the spread of HIV infection, begin an unprecedented effort to collect data on sexual behavior and drug use, and provide better support for programs designed to change risky behaviors.

The report, compiled by NRC's Committee on AIDS Research and the Behavioral, Social, and Statistical Sciences, chaired by Lincoln Moses of Stanford University, in many ways echoes the findings of other groups that have advised the federal government on how to respond to the AIDS epidemic. One example is the report's support of explicit and targeted education campaigns, advice made by the Presidential Commission on the HIV Epidemic and the National Academy of Sciences—Institute of Medicine (see *Update*, June 10, 1988), among others. However, because the National Research Council report deals exclusively with the social and behavioral sciences, it covers these disciplines in more detail than earlier, more wide-ranging advisory reports on AIDS.

The National Research Council report is divided into three main sections. The first offers a comprehensive review of the prevalence of HIV infection in the United States and current knowledge about sexual and drug-use behaviors that transmit infection. The second section details principles of behavior change that might prove useful in designing and using intervention strategies to stem the disease's spread. The last section reviews social obstacles and barriers to research that have stood in the way of effective AIDS prevention. Among the report's recommendations:

- High priority should be given to methodological studies to determine ways of improving the quality of self-reports of sexual and drug-use behavior.
- AIDS research should be considered for exemption from the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act.
- The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health should take responsibility for an evaluation strategy that will provide timely information on the relative effectiveness of different AIDS intervention programs.
- There should be a substantial increase in the number of trained behavioral and social scientists employed in AIDS-related activities at federal agencies responsible for preventing the spread of HIV infection.
- Public Health Service (PHS) fellowship programs and Intergovernmental Personnel Appointments should be used as an interim means for rapidly enlarging the cadre of senior behavioral and social scientists working on AIDS programs at PHS agencies.

AIDS: Sexual Behavior and Intravenous Drug Abuse is available for \$24.95 from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20418; (202)334-3313.

Reprinted from *COSSA Washington Update* □

Revised Code of Ethics Applies to All Sociologists' Work Settings

by Ruth L. Love, Portland, Oregon

The revisions to the ASA Code of Ethics that Council adopted in January 1989 are most welcome because they place all professional sociological activities, whether they entail practice, teaching or research, on the same ethical high ground. The revisions, especially in the Preamble and Paragraph I.A.14, make it clear that there are ethical dimensions to ALL work roles a professional sociologist might pursue. The days should be gone now when university sociologists asked, without flinching, of business and government sociologists, "And how do you deal with your professional ethics in that setting?"

In a similar vein, students with callings for practice should now receive the same courtesies from their departments as students with callings for teaching. The Code now requires sociology departments to help students find employment in both academic and practice settings (see III.A.3).

(This particular Code revision could have some very interesting social consequences for sociological practice if departments strive to become as vigorous in helping students find practice jobs as teaching jobs. But discussion of this theme is beyond present scope.)

Allowances are made in the revised Code for legitimate normative differences among the work settings. Thus the obligation to disseminate research findings is no longer a near-absolute, constrained only by avoiding harm to research subjects, but now is also constrained by such situational factors as the client's right to proprietary information.

By the same token, an ethical stipula-

tion in the previous version of the Code that applied only to the policy-making arena has been broadened to encompass all sociological work, namely that we are always obligated to state all significant qualifications regarding the nature of our research findings and interpretations. After all, one cannot anticipate when "pure science" ideas and conclusions might indeed be discovered and used for policy purposes. The revised Code also requires sociologists, regardless of work setting, to insure that their work does not harm clients, students, research participants and others (I.A.14).

But one invidious distinction among work activities has been retained in the revised Code with intelligence work being singled out. Section I.B.1 states that sociologists are not to use their professional roles for fraudulent purposes or as a pretext for gathering intelligence. Since intelligence work is lumped with fraud, the issue appears to be that a sociologist should not be other than what he seems. That is, a sociologist should not dissemble to others, especially research subjects, about the underlying purposes of her "research work". In any case, the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) should clarify I.B.1 rather than leaving it open for interpretation.

Although a code of ethics can outline general principles for moral conduct, it cannot include rules covering all cases, as Aristotle, Durkheim and others have ably demonstrated. There will always be ambiguities about what constitutes the ethical high road, and how to cope with mandates for pursuing several valued ends when available resources are sufficient only for one. The practical choices to be

made in these situations require careful, innovative thought to stay on the high road. The difficulties inherent in these choices, as well as new technologies and new knowledge, should compel us to keep debating what ethical conduct entails in the context of our fundamental values. COPE has allowed for continuing discussion on our ethics both in the first paragraph of the Preamble and in its policy to regard the newly revised Code as a living object to be changed as needed.

These underlying aspects of the revised Code have Janus-like implications. First, sociologists should not expect to find resolutions to all their professional ethical dilemmas in the ASA Code, or any other ethics code that applies to their workplace. But, second, sociologists should actively discuss what constitutes ethical conduct in their work roles, distilling additional general principles that might be incorporated into the ASA Code in the future.

This points to the possible need for an ongoing forum on ethics, where ethical issues that we encounter in our work can be shared freely, and we can each benefit from the wisdom of our fellows. Such a forum might take the form of a "Dear Abby" type of letters-exchange in *Footnotes*, or other suitable publication, to be managed by a sub-committee of COPE or similar group. Alternatively, with the burgeoning need in the larger society for clarifying what constitutes ethical behavior regarding the use of biotechnology, the increasing reliance on technological systems for routine work, and the growing capabilities of the health-science professions to save and extend lives, to name but a few arenas where new ethical

dilemmas are emerging, maybe there are sociologists specializing in the "sociology of modern ethics" who would be interested in managing such a forum.

Clearly, though, we live in an exciting era where we must learn to deal with the ethical challenges of our work. The revisions that the ASA has approved for the Code of Ethics will better enable us to do that in our sociological work, regardless of how we embrace Science and Politics as Vocations.

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The Center for the Study of Ethics in Society was founded in 1985 to promote interdisciplinary discussion of applied ethics on issues of current concern such as affirmative action and whistle-blowing. It holds presentations throughout the academic year on these matters. Sociologists who have participated in these include Ronald Kramer, Western Michigan University (Topic: University Responsibility on Issues of War and Peace); and Peter Yeager, Boston University (Topic: Ethical Decision-making in Business—Assessing the Organizational Dimension). Each year the Center publishes four of the presentations, distributing single copies without charge. Six papers are available to date, on such topics as "Ethical Norms in Science" by R.D. Hollander and "Biomedical Ethics in the Soviet Union" by R. T. De George. The publications and more information can be requested from Center for the Study of Ethics in Society, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-3899.

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Agricultural scientists have enlisted philosophers to help examine the moral implications of the evolving technology, knowledge and institutions of modern agriculture. The result of this interdisciplinary collaboration appear in the *Journal of Agricultural Ethics*, started in 1988, which should be of particular interest to sociologists wanting to promote equity and distributive justice in our social life and institutions. □

American Sociological Foundation: Doing Well & Doing Good

by James F. Short, 1989 ASF President

The success of the initial fund raising campaign and an appeal for further contributions to the American Sociological Foundation (ASF) were noted in the December 1988 issue of *Footnotes*. The first grant of funds by the ASF Board of Trustees (\$10,000 to support minority group recruitment and training) had been announced earlier in the October 1988 issue.

These achievements marked the end of the first phase of ASF activity and the beginning of another. The endowment campaign ended with approximately \$225,000 contributed or pledged—a healthy beginning indeed. New pledges continue to be made and old ones fulfilled, and I have had the pleasure, and the privilege, of thanking many contributors over the past several months.

Where do we go from here? At our meeting in Atlanta, the ASF Board of Trustees discharged the Endowment Campaign Committee, with our profound thanks for their efforts, and after much discussion, appointed a new Advisory Committee to the Board. We voted to ask former ASA Vice President and Northwestern University Provost, Ray Mack, to chair the new committee and we drew up a slate of additional members. My discussions with Ray regarding the new committee resulted in his acceptance of the appointment and of the suggested slate of members. My subsequent invitation to each of the latter also was accepted. As a result, the ASF Advisory Committee now consists of Jonathan Cole, newly appointed Provost of Columbia University, long-time Dean

at the University of Delaware Helen Gouldner, current ASA Vice President and former Provost at the University of Oregon Richard Hill, and Jack Riley, 1987 recipient of the ASA award for a Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology. The ASF Board of Trustees is extremely grateful to all the members of the Advisory Committee, each of whom has served the discipline and the profession of sociology in a variety of ways and with distinction.

The mission of the Advisory Committee is to guide the Trustees through the next phase of ASF activity, a phase we regard as long range and developmental, compared to the initial fund raising effort. Fund raising will, of course, continue. Indeed, we have reason to be optimistic. An additional challenge grant initiated by an ASA member is under discussion. Major support of the Association's new Minority Fellowship initiative from other foundations is being actively sought. These and other activities are possible only because of the dedication of many of our members who have given not only of their funds, but of their time and talent as well.

The Advisory Committee will be asked to advise the ASF Board of Trustees on long range fund raising strategies, possibly another campaign (as we prepare to enter the 21st century, for example), on policies regarding investment and expenditure of ASF funds, and doubtless on other matters. The Board feels the need for expertise in such matters beyond that which may result from the vagaries of ASA presidential elections (the Board of

Trustees consists of the five most recent ASA past presidents, plus the ASA Secretary and Executive Officer, ex officio). Those named to the Advisory Committee have such expertise, based on years of experience in public and private institutions of higher learning and in the private sector. We are extraordinarily fortunate to have their commitment to the enterprise.

Asking people for money is a difficult task at best. Jay Demerath almost made it seem fun. As a sometimes ASF fund raiser, I can report that my solicitations were always received graciously, never with rebuke, and most often with cordiality. While some of my calls revealed sadness and financial difficulty, the nature of the ASF enterprise never failed to generate approval, often with great enthusiasm. It was, overall, a gratifying experience.

My term on the ASF Board of Trustees began when the Foundation was created, in 1984. As outgoing ASF president, I am proud of what has been accomplished on behalf of the discipline and the profession. I am grateful for the privilege of serving both, and for the friendship and support of all who have joined the enterprise, as contributors and as members of our support groups, first the Endowment Campaign and now the Advisory Committee. The Foundation is in good hands. It needs and deserves our continuing support. □

Durkheim Studies Moves to Illinois

The annual volume, *Durkheim Studies*, is now being published at the University of Illinois. The first number will be published in 1989 and, like its predecessor (published in Paris), will include a variety of materials beneficial to Durkheim scholars. Contributions will be accepted and published in both French and English.

Durkheim Studies supports other activities of the Groupe d'études Durkheimiennes, e.g., the publication of books and special numbers of professional journals devoted to Durkheim and Durkheimians; the production of standard editions and translations; special sessions of international meetings; the collection and cataloguing of unpublished manuscripts and letters; and in general, the support and encouragement of Durkheim scholarship of the highest possible quality. The Group held a special session on "Future Directions in Durkheim Scholarship" at the 1989 ASA annual meeting and other sessions are being prepared for the ISA's World Congress in Madrid in 1990. For more information on journal subscriptions, submissions, or the activities of the Group, contact: Robert Alun Jones, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL 61801. □

Doris Wilkinson's Odyssey Back In Time

by Susan Frensilii

Doris Wilkinson, a Professor of Sociology at the University of Kentucky, recently embarked on what she calls "an odyssey involving the creative use of sociology." Last May, she designed a multidisciplinary project on early Afro-American physicians to whom she referred as "forgotten pioneers." With her project, "Forgotten Pioneers in A Southern Community: Afro-American Physicians in Lexington from 1890-1950," she sought to answer questions such as: How did Afro-Americans between post-Reconstruction and the pre-Civil Rights era become physicians? Who were their role models? What contributions did they make not only to scientific medicine and the health of the Afro-Americans they served but also to the culture and the improvement of race relations from the late 19th to the mid-20th centuries? How was it possible to become a doctor at the end of the 19th century as a descendant of slaves and in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles?

Wilkinson became interested in tracing the history of these doctors when she came across their names in a directory of early Afro-Americans. She combined her sociology skills with history and cultural anthropology to create not just another research paper, but an informative and unique social and medical history exhibit that resulted in very good public relations for the field of sociology. "This project enabled me to combine my skills as a researcher with the vocabulary and paradigms of sociology and my interest in his-

tory. It reflected the emphases of Mills and others about the importance of history and biography in the "sociological imagination."

With a grant from the Kentucky Humanities Council, Wilkinson tried to create an innovative, positive image for sociology and what sociologists do. She created an exhibit using primary data sources of old newspaper clippings, historical documents, photographs, transcripts, local city directories, and works about medical artifacts.

The exhibit was held at five different sites: The Martin Luther King Cultural Center, the Lexington Public Library, the University of Kentucky Special Collections and Archives, the Kentucky Historical Society/Kentucky History Museum, and the Medical Center of the University of Kentucky. Each different site created its own publicity; however, the University of Kentucky Public Relations office played an important role in informing the press.

Public response was overwhelming to Wilkinson's project. While the exhibit was at the University of Kentucky Medical Center, the Chancellor's Office was immensely supportive. During her reception there, doctors, nurses and other staff members came in good numbers to hear her presentation.

Once the local papers reported on her exhibit, community support and interest grew. The project was one of the most widely covered of any funded by the Kentucky Humanities Council. Wilkinson credits the media success to the institutions who promoted her work and the fact

that the exhibit had community attractiveness as well as scientific and historical language.

She became a celebrity in Lexington after her interviews about the project appeared on local TV and cable stations and in local papers. Kentucky Education Television (KET) celebrated Black History Month with a production of "Afro-American Physicians in Lexington 1895-1950" which highlighted her exhibit. One of her interviews is shown intermittently on a cable station.

Wilkinson is still doing research on the contribution of Afro-Americans to science and history of the state. She has received an ACLS grant and plans a research article for publication.

Wilkinson feels her project is a creative way to use sociology and an effective public relations medium for sociologists. For a project to get this kind of publicity from the media and such great community response, it must appeal to ethnically diverse audiences, as well as have scientific merit based on thorough research. She began work on "Forgotten Pioneers" in 1986. The fact that it is also multidisciplinary (integrating the methods and substance of sociology with social history and cultural anthropology) may help explain its success.

It was community oriented, interesting, informative, educational, unique and innovative. Wilkinson says, "Sociology is a heterogeneous discipline. There is room for the mathematical and space for history and the humanities." □

Eisenstadt Honored

Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, Rose Isaacs Professor of Sociology at the Hebrew University, has received the 1988 Balzan Prize for Sociology. Since 1961, the Balzan Prize has honored someone who has "fostered outstanding humanitarian ventures, and peace and brotherhood among peoples, regardless of nationality, race, or creed." Three annual prizes, each worth 300,000 Swiss francs are made in the humanities, social sciences, and natural science and medicine.

Eisenstadt was honored for his efforts to "combine sociological theory with historical and empirical research and to promote our knowledge of the uniqueness, affinities, and interpenetration of ancient and modern societies of Africa, Asia, Europe, North and Latin America. By his world-wide teaching, his numerous writings and innumerable colloquia, he has made social studies interdisciplinary and international and has contributed to the appreciation of sociology by scholars in other fields."

Born in Poland, and now a citizen of Israel, Eisenstadt is a sociologist who promotes international collaboration. As a student and assistant of Martin Buber, Eisenstadt completed his post-doctoral studies at the London School of Economics before taking his position at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. His first book addresses *The Assimilation of Immigrants* (1955). (See related story on Sociologists in Israel in April Footnotes.)

He continued his macro-level inquiries in work on the modernization of societies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the decline of colonialism. Many of his works are translated into Japanese as well as English and European language. His long list of works includes *Tradition, Change, and Modernity* (1973), *The Forms of Sociology* (1973), *Revolution and the Transformation of Societies* (1978), *Patrons, Clients and Friends* (1984), *Transformation of Israeli Society* (1985), *Patterns of Modernity* (1987), *Centre Formation-Protest Movements and Class Structure in the United States* (1987). □

Sessions, from page 7

Comparative Historical Sociology. Barbara Laslett, Department of Sociology, 909 Social Sciences Tower, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Crime, Law and Deviance. Joan McCord, 623 Broadacres Road, Penn Valley Narberth, PA 19072.

Culture, Sociology of. Gary Alan Fine, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Education, Sociology of. Richard B. Rubinson, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

Emotions, Sociology of. Thomas J. Scheff, Department of Sociology, University of California, CA 94114.

Environment and Technology. William R. Freudenburg, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Family, Sociology of. Andrew J. Cherlin, Department of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Marxist Sociology. Rhonda F. Levine, Department of Sociology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346.

Medical Sociology. Marie Haug, 2485 Euclid Heights Blvd., Cleveland Heights, OH 44106.

Methodology. To be announced.

Microcomputing. Ronald Anderson, Department of Sociology, 909 Social Science Bldg., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455

Organizations & Occupations. Arne L. Kalleberg, Department of Sociology, 155 Hamilton Hall CB#3210, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

Peace and War, Sociology of. John Lofland, 523 E Street, Davis, CA 95616.

Political Economy of the World-System. Harriet Friedmann, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, 563 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, Canada.

Political Sociology. Richard A. Flacks, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Population, Sociology of. Ronald R. Rindfuss, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities. Rodolfo Alourez, Department of Sociology, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Science, Knowledge, and Technology. Henry Etzkowitz, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Purchase, NY 10577.

Sex and Gender, Sociology of. Christine Bose, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

Social Psychology. Karen S. Cook, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105.

Sociological Practice. Arthur B. Shostak, Department of Sociology/Psychology, Drexel University, 32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Theoretical Sociology. George Ritzer, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Undergraduate Education. Stephen Steele, 901 Randell Road, Severna Park, MD 21146. □

If you still don't subscribe to Teaching Sociology, here's what you missed in the April issue . . .

A Special Issue on Critical Perspectives on Teaching Sociology

- ▶ *The Organized Contradictions of Academe: Barriers Facing the Next Academic Revolution*—William Rau and Paul J. Baker
Responses by Lee Bowker and Zeldia Gamson
- ▶ *Silence in the Classroom: Some Thoughts About Teaching in the 1980s*—Martha E. Gimenez
Responses by Harvey Holtz and Richard A. Wright
- ▶ *Graduate School and the Self: A Theoretical View of Some Negative Effects of Professional Socialization*—Janet Malencheck Egan
Responses by Jane Allyn Piliavin, Norman Goodman, and Joan Aldous
- ▶ *Teaching and Social Change: Reflections on a Freirean Approach in a College Classroom*—Daniel G. Solorzano
- ▶ *Toward a Critical Pedagogy in Sociology Through the Use of Drama*—Tim Hardy

Plus book reviews, film and video reviews, software reviews, and synopses of articles on teaching of interest to sociologists published in other journals on teaching and higher education.

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Official Reports and Proceedings

Section Reports

Political Economy of the World-System

Membership in the Political Economy of the World-System (PEWS) Section reached an all-time high of 381 as of the August 1988 ASA Annual Meeting. PEWS council met on August 27, 1988, during the meetings with Chair Jeff Paige, Chair-Elect John Walton, Secretary-Treasurer Mike Timberlake and Council Members Lucie Cheng, Gary Gereffi, Heather Jo Hammer and Kathy Ward in attendance. The Chair announced that the nominations committee, chaired by past PEWS Chair Susan Eckstein, had presented a list of candidates for Chair-elect, Secretary-Treasurer, and two council vacancies and that the following candidates had been elected: Chair-elect, Harriet Freedman; Secretary-Treasurer, Joan Smith; Council, Phil McMichael and Robert Wood. Council discussed the newly instituted PEWS distinguished contribution to scholarship award and proposed that, in future years, the award committee consist of the immediate past chair of the section as chair, the acting chair of the section, and the two council members in the third year of their terms. This year's committee, however, will be chaired by Gary Gereffi and will be composed of past section Chair Jeff Paige, Incoming Chair John Walton and Council members Phil McMichael and Kathy Ward. Council also proposed that only works submitted in English would be considered although authorized translations were acceptable. Chair Paige proposed that PEWS appoint a membership chair in accordance with ASA recommendations and this suggestion was unanimously adopted. Heather Jo Hammer agreed to serve as membership chair for 1989-1990. Council members expressed reservations concerning the recent ASA increase in section dues, and it was the sense of the meeting that in making this decision ASA had not consulted sufficiently with the sections. There was also considerable dissatisfaction with the dues increase itself.

The business meeting was held immediately after the council meeting with more than 40 members in attendance. The council proposals on composition and procedures for the distinguished contribution to scholarship award committee were unanimously approved as was the proposed membership chair. Heather Jo Hammer was unanimously confirmed to this position. Nominations were solicited from the floor for members and chair of the nominations committee for the 1989 section elections. Al Bergeson, Diane Davis, and David Stark were nominated and unanimously confirmed as nominating committee members and, following past PEWS practice, outgoing PEWS Chair Jeff Paige was nominated and confirmed as chair of the nominating committee.

The principal activities of the section this year were, as usual, its sessions and roundtables at the Annual Meetings and the annual PEWS conference. There were two regular sessions this year. One on "Gender in the World-System," chaired by Karen Hossfeld and Kathy Ward and the other on "Commodities and Class in the World-System," chaired by Steve Bunker and David Smith. There were also six roundtables scheduled in the first hour of the time set aside for the business meeting. A wide range of topics were included in the roundtables—issues in the quantitative study of inequality; state, class and development; revolution; market socialism; colonial evolution; and world cities. After the day's PEWS activities a reception was held in the Chair's suite

in the Atlanta Marriott at which, for the first time in PEWS history, admission and drinks were on the house thanks to the recent PEWS dues increase (not to be confused with the regular ASA increase in section dues which did not go to the section). A good time was had by all, especially by the Chair who did not have to assume the large deficit that such affairs had occasioned in the past.

The annual PEWS conference was held at Emory University in Atlanta, March 24-26 and was organized by Terry Boswell. The conference, titled "War and Revolution in the World-System," was one of the largest and best attended ever held by PEWS and will lead to the publication of two volumes, one of which, edited by Terry Boswell, will appear as Volume 11 of the Political Economy of the World-System Annuals. An informative article by Boswell and Frank Lechner summarizing the lively debate at the conference appeared in the January 1989 *Footnotes*.

PEWS Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award Committee is soliciting nominations for the section's first award and will announce the result of its deliberations at the next PEWS business meeting.

Jeff Paige, Chair

Awards

Barry D. Adam, University of Windsor, had his book, *The Rise of a Gay and Lesbian Movement*, selected as an Outstanding Academic Book in the Study of Human Rights in the United States by the Gustavus Myers Institutes.

Omar Altalib, George Mason University student, has been awarded the following: a University Unenowed Fellowship at the University of Chicago; a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship Award; a Golden Key Honor Society Scholarship; a GMU Sociology/Anthropology Department Outstanding Sociology Graduate Award; a full scholarship from the Fund for American Studies to attend the 1989 Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems at Georgetown University; Graduate with Distinction in May 1989; and Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

Lynn Atwater, Seton Hall University, and **Beth Hess**, County College of Morris, were among the 39 "outstanding faculty" honored by the New Jersey Department of Higher Education at its first annual Faculty Recognition awards ceremony.

Kathy Charnaz, Sonoma State University, received the Outstanding Professor Award for 1988-1989 from Sonoma State University for her contributions to teaching, scholarship, university, and public service.

Paul Colomy, University Denver, received the Burlington Northern Award for Outstanding Teaching.

Gilbert Geis, University of California-Irvine, was presented the Richard A. McGee Award by the American Justice Institute.

James William Gibson, received a fellowship from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation "Peace and International Security" section.

Barry Glassner, University of Connecticut, and **Julia Loughlin**, Syracuse University, had their book *Drugs in Adolescent Worlds: Burnouts to Straights* named by *Choice* as one of the "Outstanding Academic Books" of 1988.

Patricia Gwartz-Gibbs, University of Oregon, received a grant from the Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution to examine the role and impact of gender in work place disputes.

Linda Haviv, St. Cloud University, **Lisa Marie Goddard**, Case Western Reserve

University, and **Essie Manuel Rutledge**, Western Illinois University, have received fellowships from the Gerontological Society of America.

Rebecca E. Klatch, University of California-Santa Cruz, received an American Association of University Women fellowship and a Stanford Humanities fellowship for 1989-90 and for 1990-91 she received a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship from the Gender roles program.

Caroline L. Kaufmann, University of Pittsburgh, received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to study effects of self help compared to community mental health treatment on patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals.

Melvin L. Kohn, Johns Hopkins University, was elected an honorary foreign member of the Polish Sociological Association. He also received a fellowship from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science for a lecture tour of Japanese universities in summer 1989.

Elaine Stahl Leo, George Mason University, received the first Feldman Award of the Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family to present a paper at the 1989 Groves meeting based on her research on married mothers working part-time in predominantly male professions.

Balint Magyar, Financial Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary and **Jack Tarkowski**, University of Warsaw, Poland, have been awarded Woodrow Wilson Fellowships.

Jane A. Menken, University of Pennsylvania, was named one of 60 scientists elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Marilynn M. Rosenthal, The University of Michigan-Dearborn, has received a Fulbright Western European Regional Research Award.

H. Laurence Ross, was one of two recipients of the Widmark Awards to be presented at the T-89 11th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs & Traffic Safety.

William G. Roy, University of California-Los Angeles, won the UCLA Distinguished Teaching Award for 1989.

Kathleen P. Stanley, SUNY-Binghamton, **Wilma A. Dunaway**, University of Tennessee, and **Luin P. Goldring**, Cornell University, have been awarded Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation's Rural Policy Fellowships.

Richard Tessler and **Cone Fisher**, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health for a three-year study of the "Continuity of Care, Residence, and Family Burden."

Lise Vogel, Rider College, was awarded Summer Stipend by the National Endowment for the Humanities to continue her research on pregnancy policy.

Robert Wolensky, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, received a fellowship to spend the spring 1989 semester at the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Institute for Research in the Humanities, the first social scientist to hold a fellowship there.

Irving Kenneth Zola, Brandeis University, will receive the 1989 N. Neal Pike Prize Award for Service to the Handicapped.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has announced the results of the third annual competition for Spencer Dissertation-Year Fellowships in Research Related to Education. Four sociologists were among the 25 people at 19 universities who won fellowships of \$12,500 each to support the final year of writing the doctoral dissertation. The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, which has conducted educational programs since 1945 administers the program

with funds from the Spencer Foundation. The four sociologists, selected from a total pool of 263 applicants from 86 graduate schools, are: **Miguel A. Centeno**, Yale University; **Janet L. Enke**, Indiana University; **Ronnel J. Paulsen**, University of Arizona; **Fiona Thompson**, Temple University.

The National Academy of Education has given Spencer Awards to the following sociologists: **Aaron S. Benavot**, University of Georgia; **Diane P. Brown**, Howard University; **Jerry A. Jacobs**, University of Pennsylvania; **Yossi Shavit**, University of Haifa.

New Books

Ben Agger, SUNY-Buffalo, *Fast Capitalism: A Critical Theory of Significance* (University of Illinois Press, 1989); *Sociology: A Disciplinary Reading* (University of Illinois Press, 1989); *A Literary, Political and Sociological Analysis* (General Hall, 1989).

M.P. Baumgartner, Rutgers University, *The Moral Order of a Suburb* (Oxford University Press, 1988).

Donald Black, University of Virginia, *Sociological Justice* (Oxford University Press, 1989).

Paul Blumberg, CUNY-Queens College, *The Predatory Society: Deception in the American Marketplace* (Oxford University Press, 1989).

Kenneth A. Bollen, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, *Structural Equations with Latent Variables* (John Wiley, 1989).

David G. Bromley, Virginia Commonwealth University, and **Larry D. Shinn**, *Krishna Consciousness in the West* (Bucknell University Press, 1989).

Stanley S. Clawar, Rosemont College, *You & Your Clients (A Guide to a More Successful Law Practice Through Behavior Management)* (American Bar Foundation, 1988).

Ingrid Arnet Connidis, University of Western Ontario, *Family Ties and Aging* (Butterworths, 1988).

Susan E. Cozzens, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, *Social Control and Multiple Discovery in Science* (State University of New York Press, 1989).

Susan Eckstein, *Power and Popular Protest: Latin American Social Movements* (University of California, 1989); *The Poverty of Revolution: The State and Urban Poor in Mexico* (Princeton University Press, 1988).

Robert C. Ford, **Barry R. Armandi**, and **Cherrill P. Heaton**, *Organization Theory: An Integrative Approach* (Harper and Row, 1988).

David J. Garrow, *Martin Luther King Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement: An Eighteen-Volume Series of Major Studies* (Carlson Publishing, 1989).

Ben Hunnicutt, The University of Iowa, *World Without End* (Temple Press, 1989).

Elizabeth Huttman, California State University, and **Willem Van Vliet**, University of Colorado, *Handbook on Housing and the Built Environment* (Greenwood Press, 1988).

Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania, *Revolving Doors: Sex Segregation and Women's Careers* (Stanford University Press, 1989).

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, *The Ethnic Enigma: The Salience of Ethnicity for European-Origin Groups* (Balch Institute Press, 1989).

Robert H. Lauer and **Jeanette C. Lauer**, *Watersheds: Mastering Life's Unpredictable Crises* (Little, Brown) has been translated into French for publication in Montreal and into Portuguese for publication in Brazil.

Dale A. Lund, University of Utah, *Older Bereaved Spouses: Research with Practical*

Applications (Taylor & Francis/Hemisphere Press, 1989).

Marshall W. Meyer, University of Pennsylvania, *Permanently Failing Organizations* (Sage Publications).

Gert H. Muller, American University, *Sociology and Ontology: The Analytical Foundations of Sociological Theory* (University Press of America, 1989).

Richard R. Peterson, New York University, *Women, Work and Divorce* (State University of New York Press, 1989).

Matilda White Riley and **John W. Riley, Jr.**, *The Quality of Aging: Strategies for Interventions*, Volume 503 of *The Annals* (Sage Publications, 1989).

Charles W. Smith, *Auctions: The Social Construction of Value* (Free Press, 1989).

Richard K. Thomas, Baptist Memorial Hospital, *The Sociology of Mental Illness: An Annotated Bibliography* (Garland Press, 1989).

Jonathan Turner, **Leonard Beeghley**, and **Charles Powers**, *The Emergence of Sociological Theory* (Dorsey, 1989).

Katherine M. Wood and **Ludwig L. Geismar**, Rutgers University, *Families at Risk: Treating the Multiproblem Family* (Human Sciences Press, 1989).

Cornelia Zuell, Center for Surveys, Methods & Analysis (ZUMA), **Robert Philip Weber**, Harvard University, and **Peter Philip Weber**, ZUMA, *Computer-Assisted Text Analysis for the Social Sciences: The General Inquirer III* (Manheim, 1989).

People

Ben Agger, SUNY-Buffalo, is the new editor of the annual journal *Current Perspectives in Social Theory*.

Michael S. Bassis is the Executive Vice-President and University Provost at Antioch University.

Marilynn Cash Mathews, International Consulting and Executive Development, has been elected to the board of directors for the Northwest Ethics Institute in Seattle, WA.

Peter Conrad, Brandeis University, will be spending 1989-90 as a Visiting Scholar at Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, conducting research on social organization of urban medicine and emergency services.

S.N. Eisenstadt, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, gave the Tanner Lectures on Human Values at the University of California, Berkeley.

Jan M. Fritz has joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology, California State University-San Bernardino.

William A. Golomski, President, W.A. Golomski & Associates, was elected a Fellow, Institute of Industrial Engineers.

Christine Himes is now an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Penn State University.

Deanie Johnson, Northwestern State University, has spent the year teaching in the University of Maryland Overseas Program, mostly in Germany.

Mary Margaret Wilkes Karraker has joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology, St. Olaf College.

George Kephart has joined the Sociology Department at Penn State University as an Assistant Professor.

Fred Koenig, Tulane University, was a judge for the National Society of Newspaper Columnists award for best humor writer for 1989.

Irving Krauss, Emeritus, Northern Illinois University, was elected to the Alpine County, CA, Board of Education.

Kevin Leicht has been appointed an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Penn State University.

(continued on next page)

People

Judith Lorber, on a recent trip to Israel to conduct research, presented a paper, "Couples' Experience with In Vitro Fertilization: A Study in Medical Phenomenology," at Bar Ilan University, Haifa University and at the Sixth International World Conference on In Vitro Fertilization and Assisted Reproduction in Jerusalem.

Jane Menken, University of Pennsylvania, was recently elected to the National Academy of Science.

Jay Brodbar-Nemzer is now a Senior Planning Associate at the Toronto Jewish Congress.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Group, presented a lecture and video at Harvard University, Center for European Studies, May 3 on "Sexual Politics in a Fascist State: The Persecution of the 'Pink Triangles' from Magnus Hirschfeld to the Holocaust."

Louise I. Shelley has been appointed Chair of the Department of Justice, Law and Society in the School of Public Affairs at the American University.

Barbara Spiegel, AT&T, has been promoted to AT&T Bell Laboratories.

Stephen Turner, has moved from the Department of Sociology to the Department of Philosophy, University of South Florida.

Richard A. Wright has joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Scranton.

Mass Media

Vicki Abt, Penn State, was quoted in the April 24 issue of *Business Week*.

Patricia Adler, University of Colorado and **Peter Adler**, University of Denver, were featured in the May-June issue of *Colorado Homes and Lifestyles* and the *Rocky Mountain News* on their forthcoming article in *The American Sociologist* about "conjoint career" couples. Peter Adler was also cited in the March 29 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* about how housing college athletes in separate dormitories creates isolationism.

Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina, was quoted in articles on handgun control and assault weapons in the *Raleigh News and Observer*, *Burlington Times*, *Gastonia Gazette*, and the *Daily Tar Heel*.

William Chambliss, George Washington University, was interviewed on National Public Radio's *Morning Edition* on the effects of recent drug-trade related violence on Washington, DC residents, April 19.

Peter Conrad, Brandeis University, was featured in *The Good Health Magazine of The Sunday New York Times* in an article on why patients often do not take their medications as prescribed and in *Business and Health* on his research on work-site wellness programs.

Peter Cookson, Jr., and **Caroline Persell**, were cited in a recent *New York Times* article on preparing students for real life.

Henry Etzkowitz, SUNY-Purchase, published a letter to the Editor in the December 28, 1988 *New York Times* about the contrast between New York's university system and California's.

John E. Farley, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville and **Linda Lindsey**, Maryville College, appeared on *KETC Channel 9*, St. Louis, on the "Highway 40" program in a discussion on media racism.

Joe R. Feagin, University of Texas-Austin, published an article about the strong commitment Houston has to its business community and the services that suffer as a result, in the April 10 issue of the *Houston Business Journal*.

Gary Alan Fine, University of Minnesota, was cited in the May 3 issue of *The New York Times* in an article on little league baseball.

Carol Brooks Gardner, and **Linda Haas**, Indiana University-Indianapolis, were cited for their respective research on behavior toward pregnant women in the April issue of *Self Magazine*.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, was interviewed on *Wisconsin Public Radio*, WHA-AM, and on *La Crosse Public Radio*, WLSU-FM on April 24 and 28, regarding the Chippewa spearfishing controversy in northern Wisconsin.

Todd Gitlin, University of California-Berkeley, was cited in a recent *New York Times* article on the uses of images in the abortion controversy.

John L. Hammond, Hunter College and Graduate Center, CUNY, was interviewed by *Newsday* and (live from San Salvador) on *WBAI Radio* about his capture by the Salvadoran army while working for the Non-governmental Human Rights Commission of El Salvador

in January. The case was also reported in *El Diario/La Prensa* (New York) and *Excelsior* (Mexico). He recently discussed the labor movement in Latin America and among U.S. Latinos on the syndicated Spanish-language television show *Hispanaram*.

Judith Lynne Hanna, University of Maryland, had an adaptation of her book, *Disruptive School Behavior: Class, Race, and Culture*, published in the April 9 issue of *The Washington Post Educational Review*.

Jane C. Hood, University of New Mexico, had an Op/Ed article "Why our Society is Rape-Prone," published in the May 16 *New York Times*. She has also spoken about the subject on several radio and television talkshows across the country.

Elizabeth Huttman, California State University, had her work on housing for the elderly reported in the Lausanne, Switzerland, *American Women's Club Newsletter*.

K. Sue Jewell, Ohio State University, was cited for her research on social policy and black families in the February 19 *Chicago Tribune* and the February 27 *Detroit News*. Articles on her new book *Survival of the Black Family: The Institutional Impact of U.S. Social Policy* appeared in the February 2 *Charlotte Post*; February 4 *Inner City News* (Mobile, AL); February 4, *Chicago Defender*; February 9 *Roanoke Tribune*. She was also quoted in the April 21 issue of *USA Today* for her research on the mass media and cultural images.

Charles Karcher, Mercer College, wrote an article for the April 30 *Atlanta Journal and Constitution* about the decision to close the College of Arts and Sciences at Mercer College.

Philip Kasinitz, Williams College, wrote a column on immigration and cultural continuity for *New York Newsday*, which appeared on May 9.

Rebecca E. Klatch, University of California-Santa Cruz and **Todd Gitlin**, University of California-Berkeley, were interviewed for an article which will appear in *The Los Angeles Times* analyzing the impact of Woodstock.

Fred Koenig, Tulane University, was interviewed and quoted by the *New York Daily News* in an article about the TV program "Beauty and the Beast." He was also interviewed and quoted by the *Pittsburgh Press* in an article about Satanism.

Jeanne Kohl, University of Washington, is a weekly commentator on social issues for National Public Radio affiliate *KPLU* in Tacoma, WA.

Robert C. Lauer and **Jeannette C. Lauer**, published an article in *Bridal Trends* titled, "Advice From the Experts: How to Have a Successful Marriage." Robert Lauer was also quoted in the March/April issue of *Bridal Guide* which mentioned some of the results from their book "Til Death Do Us Part."

Stanley Lieberman and **Mary Waters**, Harvard University, had their research from an article titled "The Rise of a New Ethnic Group: The 'Unhyphenated American'" featured in the March issue of *Items*, published by the Social Science Research Council. This research was derived from the last chapter of their new Census monograph on ethnicity. Data and conclusions from this monography were used in the May 2 issue of the *Wall Street Journal*.

Judith Lorber, CUNY-Graduate School and University Center, was quoted in the *Jerusalem Post* about how couples cope with the stress of in vitro fertilization, and in *The New York Daily News*, about women physicians' relationships with patients.

James Mercy and **Linda Saltzman**, Center for Disease Control, were cited in a June 3 article in *The Atlanta Constitution and Journal*, about the decrease in murders of spouses by blacks.

Val Moghadam, Brown University, accompanied two correspondents on assignment for *NBC's Today Show* to Kabul, Afghanistan, where she served as consultant and interpreter during a two-week stay in February. Upon her return, she wrote an op-ed piece on the political situation and on women's status for *The Providence Journal* and was interviewed by *WBAI Radio*, and had a letter printed in *The New York Times*.

Dorothy Nelkin, Cornell University, was quoted on the way science proceeds in an article focusing on the cold-fusion controversy in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, May 24.

Phillip J. Obermiller, Northern Kentucky University, was interviewed for an article on school dropouts in *The Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Frank Osanka, appeared on the *Gerardo Show* on April 13 discussing battered women who kill their abuser.

Timothy Parker and **Leslie Whitener**, U.S. Department of Agriculture Eco-

nomics Research Service, were quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* for their study on farmers and their search for off-farm employment.

Charles Perrow, Yale University, was quoted extensively in an April 7 article on the Valdez, Alaska, disaster for the British publication, *New Statesman and Society*.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spenser Group, was interviewed April 19 by *The New York Times*, *The Boston Globe*, *Reuters*, *UPI* and *People Magazine*, at the funeral of his classmate and fellow graduate, Abbie Hoffman.

Paul Reynolds, University of Minnesota, was quoted extensively in the May 17 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* in an article on the hope that the Reagan-era funding crunch for social scientists is over.

Wade Clark Roof, University of Massachusetts-Amherst and **William McKinney**, Hartford Seminary, were cited in a *Time* article on the decline in membership among mainline Protestants.

Louise I. Shelley, American University, was featured in the May issue of *MS Magazine* in "Outstanding Women Soviet Specialists." She was also featured in the May 18 *NY Review of Books* and the April issue of *The American Lawyer*.

Charles W. Smith, Queens College, spoke on his recently published book, *Auctions: The Social Construction of Values*, in a May 23 interview by WNYC radio.

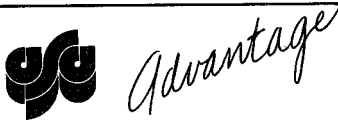
Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, wrote a June 2 *Milwaukee Sentinel* editorial on President Bush's savings and loan bailout plan.

Poopak Ta'ati, Moorhead State University, was interviewed about her research on Iranian post-revolutionary politics for a April 23 *The Forum* article.

Ed Walsh, Pennsylvania State University, was interviewed live by WCAU (Philadelphia) and cited in *The Baltimore Sun*, *Pittsburgh Press*, *Lancaster Intelligencer*, and *Harrisburg Patriot* on the 10th Anniversary of the Three Mile Island accident.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, was cited in the May 6 issue of *The Toronto Star* in an article on commuting.

William Julius Wilson, University of Chicago, wrote a recent article in the *New York Times* about how identifying with blacks will affect the Democratic Party in 1992.



Teaching Services Program

The ASA Teaching Services Program is a multi-faceted effort to support the professional work of high school and college teachers of sociology. The Program has three parts: (1) The Teaching Resources Center is a clearinghouse for written materials on teaching, including sets of syllabi and instructional materials for most courses. Write for catalogue. (2) The Teaching Resource Group is a network of over 60 consultants available for workshops or departmental visits on teaching-related topics. (3) Teaching Workshops are held each year to provide additional training to teachers. For information about the consultant program or workshops, contact: Dr. J. Michael Brooks, Academic Services, Texas Christian University, Box 32877, Fort Worth, TX 76129. The journal *Teaching Sociology* and the Section on Undergraduate Education complement the Teaching Services Program. Sociology teachers helping one another—that is what the Teaching Services Program has fostered for over a decade.

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Footnotes

Published monthly except June, July and September. Distributed to all persons with membership in the ASA. Subscriptions to non-members, \$19.00. Single copies, \$2.50

Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; and "Letters to the Editor," 400 words. News items and announcements are due the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue) and are printed once only on a space-available basis.

Editor: William V. D'Antonio
Associate Editors: Carla Howery, Lionel Maldonado, William Martineau, Stephen A. Buff
Production: Karen Gray Edwards, Susan Frensilii
Secretary: Beth Hess

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ISSN 0749-6931.

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