Walter E. Massey Named New Director of NSF

The White House announced in September that it would nominate Walter E. Massey, a physicist from the University of Chicago, as the new director of the National Science Foundation. The nomination of the 52-year-old administrator and scientist was enthusiastically endorsed by academic scientists and players in the Washington science policy scene. It confirmed my Senate, Massey will replace former director Eric Bloch, who left the National Science Foundation (NSF) at the end of an often stormy six-year term. "Walter Massey is a wonderful guy. I think everyone will be pleased," said Richard Nicholson, a former NSF official now executive director of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "He's got solid science credentials, solid academic credentials, and solid science policy credentials."

NSF is an independent federal agency with a budget of about $2 billion to fund basic science except medical and military research. The Sociology Program is directed by Murray Webster and Gwen Lewis (see August Footnotes).

Massey, a professor of physics, is also vice president for research at the University of Chicago. He was formerly director of Argonne National Laboratory in suburban Chicago and still overseas research at the lab. He currently serves on the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology and is vice president of the American Physical Society. Massey is also a former chairman of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Massey told the Washington Post that he hopes to continue to focus on science and math education for undergraduates and graduate students. A graduate of traditionally black Morehouse College in Atlanta, Massey received his advanced degrees at Washington University in St. Louis. He has often spoken of the need to encourage more minority participation in science.

Massey said he is also interested in devoting better ways to take research from the laboratory to industry and ways to strengthen research at universities and the national laboratories.

ASA Executive Officer William V. L'Antonio commented that the nature of Massey's appointment were so good for social science that "I didn't dare believe them. Massey has been interested in the activities of CSSA and has been very supportive of social sciences research."

ASA Past President, William Julius Wilson, a colleague of Massey's at the University of Chicago, remarked, "The selection of Walter Massey as the new Director of the National Science Foundation is great news for all the sciences. Massey is a first-rate scholar, and a superb and even-handed administrator. The social sciences will thrive under his leadership. I cannot think of a better choice."

Material excerpted from the Washington Post

New Procedure for Ordering ASA Publications

The ASA has established a new order fulfillment center in Albany, NY. Effective November 1, 1990, all orders for ASA publications should be addressed to ASA Publications Center, 49 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, NY 12208.

The ASA established the new fulfillment center to ease the overcrowding in the Executive Office and to serve our members better. The new Publications Center is able to accept VISA and MasterCard payments ($10 minimum) and has a toll-free phone number—1-800-677-2995. All orders must be prepaid, but members may place their credit card orders by telephone.

All members will receive a copy of the new 1991 price list, with complete information on publications available from the Publications Center, the ASA benefits package (available to all members in mid-November).
Observing

Should the Social Sciences Go On Their Own at NSF?

In testimony before Congress in 1989, Dr. Herbert Simon, the Nobel Laureate from Carnegie Mellon University, called for a separate directorate for the social and behavioral sciences within the National Science Foundation. More than a year later, a special Task Force has been created to examine the status of the biological and behavioral sciences as NSF begins to look toward the 21st Century. Because of the importance of this Task Force and its implications for the future of the social sciences, this month’s column is devoted exclusively to this issue.

The COSSA Washington Update of September 21, 1990, provides an excellent summary presentation of the situation as it is unfolding. I am pleased to reprint excerpts from the Update for the benefit of ASA readers.

BBS Task Force Meets: Separate Directorate Issue on the Table

Reprinted from COSSA Washington Update, September 21, 1990

The new National Science Foundation (NSF) University President on the social and behavioral sciences met for the first time on September 10. From the start of the two-day session, most of the panel’s social and behavioral scientists made clear that they were there to discuss a separate NSF directorate for the social and behavioral sciences. (For a list of the panel’s members, see Update, September 7, 1990.)

In greeting the committee—chucked the Task Force leaders for the day—Acting NSF Director Fred Berghel asked members to examine the need for restructuring NSF’s Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS) directorate. Berghel asked members to keep several thoughts in mind: (1) BBS must have the flexibility to meet new mandates; (2) BBS must meet the infrastructure needs of its disciplines and (3) the zero-sum budget situation makes funding reallocations difficult.

Clutter’s Thoughts

Mary Clutter, assistant NSF director for BBS, provided the task force with an overview of her directorate’s operations. In outlining important issues, Clutter mentioned the recently introduced Walgreen-Brown bill but did not discuss the bill’s call for a separate behavioral and social science directorate. Clutter seemed to dismiss the legislation, but the question of a separate directorate remains on the task force’s agenda.

Clutter concluded her presentation by suggesting “everything is possible, but the task force should be flexible in the implementable.” By 2000, she predicted, NSF will look different, but attempts at radical change will be constrained by current NSF structure.

Division Directors’ Reports

Roberta Miller, director of social and economic sciences (SES) within BBS, noted former NSF director Erich Bloch’s view that SES was the “most controversial division at the foundation.” In reviewing the history of NSF support for the wide range of the social sciences, Miller stressed the foundation’s three-fold importance: (1) NSF is the most important source of funding for the disciplines; (2) the foundation is the cornerstone for large-scale data collections; and (3) NSF is the only source for methodological research. The foundation also facilitates contact with research organizations in other nations, she said.

Miller went on to point out, however, that despite NSF’s important role in social science research, the foundation’s budgetary support has not been good during the past decade. Miller also drew attention to the role of “shadow programs”—cross-disciplinary, cross-directorate research initiatives such as that addressing the human dimensions of global environmental change—in enhancing NSF support for the social sciences. Miller also discussed the future of the large data-bases that NSF has supported for quite some time—the National Election Studies, the General Social Survey, and the Panel Study on Income Dynamics. She cited the data from the Battered Women and the Sona report on pro-

jected faculty shortages in the social sciences and humanities. The numbers, she said, suggest that the social sciences face substantial human resource needs.

Rolf Palm, vice-chancellor for research and dean of the graduate school at the University of Colorado (and a former NSF president), asked Miller if she favored a separate directorate for the social sciences. Miller replied that “it would be splendid to have a directorate,” but noted the need to separate that issue from the consideration of enhanced NSF resources for social and behavioral science.

Nathanial Pitts, acting director of the behavioral and neural sciences (BNS) division, described his division’s history and structure, calling BNS a “bridge division” between the biological and social sciences. BNS, Pitts noted, receives more proposals than any other division within NSF, yet budgets during the past ten years have not reflected this large demand.

Echoing her earlier question to Miller, Palm queried Pitts about a separate directorate. Pitts said he had a “split brain,” and suggested that a reorganization “cannot take all of us” into a separate directorate. As a neuroscientist, Pitts remarked, he enjoys the theoretical byplay with biology and would be reluctant to place neuroscience in a different directorate.

Presentations were also made by the directors of the biological sciences divisions and the instrumentation and resources division. Task force member Nancy Castor, a psychologist at the University of Michigan, asked if cross-

directorate cooperation on interdisciplinary research could occur. (Castor’s question is important since one of the arguments against separation has been the need to continue interdiscipli-
nary research among biological, behavioral, and social scientists.) Bruce Larson, director of the cellular and molecular sciences division, responded that considerable inter-disciplinary research occurs across directorates, mainly through the cooperation of program officers.

Frank Harris, executive officer of BBS, described his directorate’s relationship with the rest of the foundation, particularly noting the $5-6 million of social and behavioral science funding available outside of BBS. Such funding includes programs in arctic social science and cognitive research in the computer and information science directorate.

Following the division directors’ reports, the Task Force was separated into five working groups:

(A) Organization for Cognitive, Behavioral, Economic, and Social Sciences—Rolf Palm, chair;

(B) Organization for Biological Sciences—Bruce Larson, Department of Zoology, University of Georgia, chair;

(C) Infrastructure (Education, Equipment Resources)—Julius Jackson, Department of Microbiology, University of Michigan, chair;

(D) Organization to Facilitate Scientific Change—Maryvale Wake, Department of Integrative Biology, University of California at Berkeley, chair;

(E) Defining a Unique Role for the Directorate—Michael Greenberg, Whitman Marine Laboratory, University of Florida, chair.

Separate Directorate Working Group

With five social and behavioral scientists and three biologists, Palm’s group provided a forum for the separate directorate debate. Harold Moirowitz (biology and natural philosophy, George Mason University) said the split made sense to him, since it would be more social and behavioral science politically vulnerable. Richard Berk (sociology, University of California at Los Angeles) voiced worries about discussing a separate directorate without any alternatives other than the present structure. Greenberg made clear that organizational structure does not preclude intellectual alliances, and Clark Plott (humanities and social science, Cal Tech) was joined by the other social scientists in stressing the internal diversity and uniqueness of the disciplines.

Palm convinced the working group to focus on several main issues: (1) alternative organizational structures with respect to future behavioral and social science research; (2) the role of the behavioral sciences in that alternative structure; (3) the internal diversity of the disciplines in that structure; and (4) reconciling support for cross-disciplinary research with support for “core” disciplinary research in any new structure.

In response to a request from Anderson, Clutter agreed to make a presentation on the current procedures for decision making within the present BBS structure. Clutter also agreed to Berk’s suggestion that the presentation include case studies illustrating how special initiatives within the directorate succeeded or failed.

The other working groups also focused on information needs. Among the questions raised were: How does NSF measure the vitality of a discipline or program? (This question arose in the context of "unsustaining" or "zero-granting" programs.) Where is science hurting because of a lack of funds? (This query seemed to be a challenge to social and behavioral scientists to come up with justifications for increased funding.) How would an institutional change be affected by structural changes? How do you develop a structure that can change and change again?

What’s Next?

The Task Force will reconvene from November 29 to December 1 to hear Clutter’s presentation, the testimony of the scientific community, and meet in executive session. The panel is also expected to determine what it wants to include in the interim report. The Task Force will then meet again on January 7 to preview the interim report.

Inside the ASA Budget

The Professional Development Program

by Stephen A. Reif

The ASA Professional Development Program (PDP), initiated in 1986, seeks to strengthen the profession by enlarging employment opportunities in a full range of academic and private job settings and by systematically enhance sociological prac-
tice as a growth area for the profession. I administer the Program (which consti-
tutes 50% of my ASA responsibilities) with the support of Janet Owsley, Administrat-
tive Assistant, who serves the ASA on a half-time basis.

The major forms of outreach are through (a) seminars and other presentations—for the most part in Fed-
eral Agencies—and through (b) the development of career resources and publica-
tions. The Federal Seminars Series has held 14 presentations for over eighty agencies. In 1989, direct expenses for Federal Seminars were $3,000 and indirect expenses were $1,163. Career publications include brochures and other resources dealing with careers and sociological prac-
tice in government, in business, and in the independent (advocacy) sector. Write for our PDP catalog. The income from these professional services is derived largely from bulk sales to departments, although single copies of a member of items are free to students, placement officers, and the pub-
lic. Income for 1990 was $4,200 while the direct expenses were $7,317 and the indi-
rect expenses of production were $12,628.

Sales have been picking up, however; by July 1990 income for these publications had already surpassed the 1989 figure. The direct expenses PDP, which include corporate presentations, seed money for production of videotapes and other career materials, and travel for speakers and for the director, and other developmental expenses, were $12,300 and $45,680 in indirect expenses, when staff time is taken into account. (It should be noted that the Public Information Program, which overlaps in many of its goals with the PDE, is in a separate budget line and is also quite labor intensive. Direct expenses were $4,600 while indirect expenses totaled $2,480.) Finally, the Certification Program has brought in only $500 (badly a cash cow for the Association) yet $1,250 and indirect expenses of $26,621.

These activities are ways in which the public learns about the contributions of sociology. The programs help to retain and attract members, to bring practitioners back in, to attract new students, and to generally enhance the image of sociology in the public mind and among employers. Expenses should therefore be seen not only as costs to the ASA but as investments in the profession. I invite your comments and suggestions for the development of these programs.
Minority Opportunity Summer Training Has a Great First Program

MOST (Minority Opportunity Summer Training) is an ASAs current initiative. It offered its first institutes this past summer at the University of Delaware and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Preliminary reports from site directors, participating faculty, and the 30 students selected in a national competition indicate that it was an overwhelming success. Preparations are underway for next year’s offerings, again at Wisconsin and Delaware. The program’s advisory committee also will begin exploring possibilities for new sites for the institutes; the notion is that the program will not be housed permanently at any one campus but, rather, will rotate among the various regions.

MOST was developed by a task force appointed by Dr. S. R. Hino (Harvard). It was designed to enhance the undergraduate, preferably junior, offered courses and programs that have programs in the logic of social inquiry. In addition, it included a major component whereby students worked closely with a faculty mentor at the summit sites, either on a seminar or a project of their own design. Students are expected to contribute to their homes' projects at their home institutions during the summer year, as well as the help of a local mentor. The objective of this elaborate program is to recruit talented minorities into the field of economics.

The structure of the institutes differed at each site. For example, Delaware’s focused more exclusively on race and gender issues, with a healthy dose of research methods and statistical procedures. Students had access to individual PCs made available by IBM, after initial difficulties. In addition, several minority sociologists at prestigious universities were invited to present a course on their research and its relation to their personal biographies, as well as on what is generally available to the students for individual discussions during their two-day visit. A number of excursions of the city were arranged out Delaware’s summer institute. These included visits to the ASA office in Washington, DC; to faculty research projects sites; and to other research facilities such as the National Archives of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Site directors were Margaret Anderson (Brown) and Carroll Mcker Mckeown (Washington State). Eastern States (California-Santa Cruz). Patric Shermon (Bryn Mawr), Louis D. Sullivan (Brown), Gilbert Maran (College of State Islands), Gaye Massey (Fordmoms College), Janet Price (Queens College), C. William Lewis (Mount St. Vincent), Shambh Roy (Texas A&M), Ragne Vatelin (Emmanuval College), Martha Lewis (Queen’s College), Kimberly A. Wells (Harvard), and Verna Zinnes (California-Santa Barbara). Wisconsin’s sites were directed by Carol Meier. Participants at the University of California were assigned to a faculty member whose research was related to the student’s stated interests. There was a great deal of activity, as was all students’ departments, faculty discussed their research interests. Dela- wares’s fruitful meetings required the participants to help channel their professional lives and work. There were also a number of excursions in the city, as was evident when the group of students visited Chicago, to obtain a sociological perspective on a city with a long-standing baseball team. ASA President-Elect James Coleman (University of Chicago) was able to have sponsored this activity. Wisconsin’s site director was Nora Maritzen. Participants included: C. Douglas Benjamin (Portland State), Lin Chou (California-Santa Cruz), Lisa Collins (Skidmore), Joos GetEnumerator (Columbia), Mengfang Chang (California-Berkeley), and Bruce Wade (New Mexico). David Shinn (Hunter College), Diank Tunison (Baldwin-Wallace College), Michael Taylor (Iowa State), Lynn Warner (Washington University), Larry Lannan (California-Berkeley), Barry Lin (Illinois Community College), Lester Fry (California State-Dominguez Hills). Kevin James Walker (Mercer).

In addition, the Association is always attempting to alleviate its national economic inflation, recession, stock market swings—that affect membership, annual meeting attendance, and income from investments. Furthermore, the fact that our next several annual meeting sites are relatively small cities could add to the costs of running the meetings without offsets gains at participation. With all these exigencies in mind, FOB and the Executive Committee is currently working on a long-term strategy for which we will present to Council in January.

Finally, the past year, BOB also engaged in an extended review of the Association’s investment policy, clarifying our guidelines against investing in companies in South Africa, or with essential involvement in military contracts, or engaged in notorious labor disputes.

In between BOB meetings, the Executive Committee makes periodic trips to Washington to consult with the Executive Officer on preparing the budget and on staffing issues. During these visits, I have tried to spend time with the managers and professional staff as well as the secretarial personnel, in order to understand their jobs and get a sense of the resources available for accomplishing their duties.

Clearly, this is a time-consuming position, one that requires careful planning and constant managing. The last years have been particularly challenging. The Executive Committee, the Office staff, and the Association’s staff have been working closely to achieve this, and I believe that we have been successful. We have made considerable progress in recent years, and I believe that we have a strong foundation on which to build.

Applications for MOST are available from Frances M. Rankin, National Affairs Manager. Students may call or write for applications. Faculty are strongly encouraged to nominate prospective participants. They may do this by calling ASA for application materials, by sending student names and addresses to the faculty member who will contact students directly. Application deadline is December 31; awards will be announced by April 15, 1991.
The "Quality" of Journals in Sociology Reconsidered: Objective Measures of Journal Influence

by Michael Patrick Allen, Washington State University

In the December 1989 issue of Forbes, David Jacobs reviewed the results of a survey of political scientists that rated the quality of various social science journals, including a number of sociological journals. He observed that a number of major sociological journals are rated very highly by political scientists. Jacobs also noted that it has been nineteen years since anyone has rated the journals in sociology (Gerrn 1971) and suggested that it might be time for sociologists to conduct a survey. I share his concern about the absence of current information on the quality of journals in sociology. Recent data on the quality of journals have become increasingly necessary given the proliferation of journals in recent years. Among other things, these data allow those unfamiliar with the journals some general assessment of their standing within the discipline. This problem is especially critical in tenure decisions when work most often is judged by the journals in which it is published rather than by its eventual impact on the discipline. Although I concur with Jacobs on the importance of this problem, I believe that we can resolve it without resorting to another survey. Indeed, I have my doubts about the validity of subjective evaluations of journal quality. Given the rise of specialty areas and specialty journals in sociology, I doubt that many sociologists would be able to offer informed opinions on more than a few of the 300 or so journals that publish one or another variety of sociology today. Consequently, I am convinced that the only substantial abandon subjective evaluations of the illusion of the concept of journal quality and focus, instead, on objective measures of the more mundane but important concept of journal influence. Several years ago, the founder of the Social Science Citation Index developed a measure of the influence of scholarly journals, which he termed the "impact factor." It is based on the average number of citations that articles in a given journal receive each year during the first two years following their publication (Garfield 1972). The calculations involved in computing this score are quite simple. For example, in 1988 there were 280 citations to the 331 articles published in the 1987 or 1986 volumes of American Sociological Review. Therefore, its impact factor score is 2.137. Although this definition of impact is somewhat arbitrary, the resultant scores do provide objective measures suitable for comparing different journals in terms of their influence within their scientific community. However, even impact factor scores have their limitations. The most obvious problem associated with measuring journal influence in terms of the average number of citations received by the articles in a journal is that it ignores the fact that these citations come from researchers in different disciplines. Indeed, two sociologists who compared the impact factor scores of sociological journals found that their prestige scores were forced to conclude (Cheneston and Simpson 1985, p. 973) that "the truly major problem stems from the difficulty of defining the boundaries of a scholarly discipline." On the basis of citation data alone, for example, it is possible to argue that Administrative Science Quarterly, which had an impact factor score of 1.962 in 1986, is more influential than American Journal of Sociology, which had a score of 1.566 that same year. Although Administrative Science Quarterly is clearly relevant to organizational sociologists, it is not as relevant to most sociologists as Sociology of Organization. In short, impact factor scores measure the influence of a journal within the social science community at large and within the discipline of sociology, using similar types of information. I suggest that we use two relatively simple but very useful measures of journal influence derived from citation data. I am not a sociologist of science, much less a bibliometrician, so I will not offer any special claims concerning the originality of these measures. However, as a lay methodologist, I will argue for their validity. The first measure, which I call "total influence," is defined simply as the number of times that articles from a journal are cited in a given year divided by the number of articles published in that journal during the previous year. For example, Administrative Science Quarterly, which published 23 articles in 1987, was cited 2,106 times by the roughly 1,400 journals included in the Social Science Citation Index in 1988. Consequently, the total influence score of Administrative Science Quarterly was 88.956. The number of citations each year and the number of articles published each year by a journal remains relatively constant, and this measure of total influence provides a simple estimate of the average number of citations ever received by the articles published in that journal. This is a highly aggregated measure of journal influence and the validity of this interpretation depends upon a number of fairly rigorous assumptions. Nevertheless, I will argue that these assumptions are not unrealistic and that the biases introduced by violations of these assumptions are known, and that this measure is very useful for comparing the influence of different journals. There are two basic problems associated with this measure of the total influence of a journal. The first and most critical problem stems from the fact that the journal articles cited in any given year were cited over a period of many years. In the case of most established journals, however, some of the articles are cited at least several times before publication. In general, then, an article receives about half of all the citations it will ever receive in the first ten years following its publication. By implication, the measure of total influence proposed here will only underestimate, to a great extent, the eventual influence of journals that have been published for less than twenty years. Most of the important journals in sociology have been in existence for several decades. The other obvious problem with this measure

Table 1: The Impact Factor Scores, Total Influence Scores, and Core Influence Scores for 58 Journals in Sociology, 1986-88

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Journal</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>Core Influence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Sociological Review</td>
<td>2.229</td>
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<td>American Journal of Sociology</td>
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<td>Social Forces</td>
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<td>Administrative Science Quarterly</td>
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<td>Demography</td>
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<td>Social Psychology Quarterly</td>
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<td>Sociological Quarterly</td>
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<td>Law and Society Review</td>
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<td>Sociological Methods and Research</td>
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<td>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</td>
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<td>Journal of Marriage and the Family</td>
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<td>Population and Development Review</td>
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<td>Work and Occupations</td>
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<td>Journal of Mathematical Sociology</td>
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<td>Journal of Human Resources</td>
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<td>Urban Affairs Quarterly</td>
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<td>Rural Sociology</td>
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<td>Industrial and Labor Relations Review</td>
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<td>Journal of Social Issues</td>
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<td>British Journal of Sociology</td>
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<td>Sociological Analysis</td>
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<td>International Migration Review</td>
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<td>Economic Social and Cultural Change</td>
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<td>Review of Religious Religion</td>
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<td>Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology</td>
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<td>Journal of Conflict Resolution</td>
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<td>Quarterly Journal of Economics</td>
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<td>Psychological Bulletin</td>
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<td>American Journal of Political Science</td>
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<td>Review of Economics and Statistics</td>
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<td>Annual of the American Academy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</td>
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</table>

See Journals, page 5
that it assumes that the number of articles cited by a journal in a year is relatively constant. A cumulated examination of the number of articles published by the major journals in the field shows that the number of articles published by most journals has remained remarkably constant. Once again, the measure of total influence, based on the current number of articles published by that journal, is not a measure of the influence of those few journals that have increased the number of articles published each year.

The second measure of journal influence being proposed here is similar to the first except that it focuses on the influence of a journal within the discipline of sociology. This measure, which I call "core influence," is defined simply as the number of times articles from a journal are cited by the "core" journal the previous year. There is a fairly clear consensus that the three major journals of general interest within the discipline of sociological literature are American Journal of Sociology, American Journal of Sociology and Social Forces (Glenz 1971). There are other influential journals in sociology, but most of them focus on particular specialty areas within the discipline. The Social Science Citation Index covers core journals on the number of times different journals are cited by a given journal each year. Using these data, one can easily determine what proportion of the citations received by a journal are the result of citations in one of the three core sociology journals. For example, Administrative Science Quarterly was cited 68 times in 1968 by the three core journals in sociology. Consequently, its core influence score was 3.957. Once again, if the number of citations received each year of the number of articles published each year a journal remain relatively constant, then this measure of core influence provides a simple and valid estimate of the average number of citations in the three core journals ever received by articles from this journal. Of course, the potential biases inherent in the measure of total influence also obtain for the measure of core influence. This measure of core influence is especially useful for comparing the influence of journals within the discipline of sociology, for example, American Journal of Sociology had a core influence score of 2.887 in 1970. The core influence scores for these two journals, it is apparent that American Journal of Sociology is much more influential within the discipline of sociology than Administrative Science Quarterly.

Although these measures of total influence and core influence may seem somewhat arbitrary, they do provide very interesting comparisons of the journals in sociology. Table 1 presents the impact factor scores, total influence scores, and core influence scores for the 58 journals cited most often in the core sociology journals. The Social Science Citation Index contains data on the number of times articles from each journal were cited by the "core" journals, but this information is not reported for those journals that were included for a few years only or a few core journals. As a result, it was necessary, in some cases, to enumerate the number of citations received directly from the cited journal as published in the core journals. In order to avoid the problems associated with annual fluctuations from the citation data, these scores are based on data compiled for the years from 1986 through 1988. Finally, there are only those journals that were cited at least 18 times in the three core journals over this period. The core influence score corresponds to an average of two citations a year in each core journal. Moreover, it does not include citations to journals, such as Annual Review of Sociology or Sociological Methodology. It might be noted that complete citation data were not available for the Journal for the Theory of Religion or Social Research only for 1986. The journals with italicized titles are those that have published less than twenty years. Gained the definition of core influence, it is hardly surprising that the three core journals, American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, and Social Forces rank as the three most influential journals in the discipline. As one might expect, major journals from other disciplines, such as Psychological Bulletin and Nervous and Mental Disease, are high in terms of their impact factor and total influence scores, but rank relatively low in terms of their core influence scores. Other journals, which are cited frequently in the core journals, have comparatively lower core influence scores because they publish a lot of articles. For example, Journal of Marriage and Family is cited slightly more often in the core journals than Administrative Science Quarterly but has lower core influence score because it publishes almost four times as many articles each year.

These two measures may appear to be overly simplistic, but there is evidence to suggest that they are valid measures of journal influence. To begin with, the total influence scores of the journals in this sample are highly correlated (r = 0.860) with the more rigorously defined impact factor scores. In this correlation provides important internal validation of the proposed measure of total influence. There is no comparable external criterion by which to assess the validity of the measure of core influence. However, 33 of the journals in this sample were not cited in the sample used by Glenz 1971, and the correlation between these core influence scores and their quality scores is likewise high (r = 0.739). Indeed, the strength of this correlation is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that their study ranked the American Anthropologist and the British Journal of Sociology among the top ten journals in terms of quality. These journals are simply not cited very often in the core journals today. Moreover, empirical analysis confirms that the selection of American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, and Social Forces as the core journals within this discipline is not entirely arbitrary. For example, a measure of core influence based solely on citations in American Sociological Review is highly correlated (r = 0.945) with a measure of core influence based on citations in both American Sociological Review and American Journal of Sociology. Similarly, a measure of core influence based on citations in American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, and Social Forces results suggest that these are comparable and are at the core of the core journals in the influence of other journals. In short, these measures of journal influence with some trepidation because quantifiable measures of this type easily lend themselves to misinterpretation and abuse. Most obviously, the very existence of objective measures of journal quality may discourage those who must evaluate the work of sociologists from taking the time and effort required to assess this work on its own intrinsic merits or even in light of its impact on others in the discipline. A measure of the influence of a journal in which an article is published is only a poor surrogate for a measure of the impact of that article. As most of us know, there is great variation in the importance and even the core of different articles, even those published in the same journal. Some of the articles published in relatively minor journals have proven themselves more influential, as measured by the number of times they have been cited, than many of the articles published in the core journals. These scores also ignore the intersection of specialty areas and, consequently, fail to measure the influence of particular specialty journals within these areas. Indeed, his analysis raises the question of what constitutes the "core" of sociology and the extent to which certain established specialty areas, such as demography and criminology, are relevant to this core. Moreover, the relevance of particular specialty journals to this core may well fluctuate over time with the rise and fall of particular theoretical issues and research topics within the core journals. Three measures of journal influence are, at best, first approximations in the development of core measures of the relative impact of journals in sociology. At the very least, they fill a nineteen-year gap in our understanding of the influence. In fact, the quality of the various journals is our discipline.

References


Jeffrey Alexander

In the area of research, one of the two main criteria for the Prize, Alexander is a world-class sociological theorist. His scholarly career was launched with a monumental four-volume work entitled Theoretical Logic in Sociology, based on his PhD dissertation at Berkeley and his undergraduate studies at Harvard, Eminent sociologist, Daniel Bell, described Theoretical Logic in Sociology as "one of the most auspicious achievements by a young and living mind." Along with subsequent writings, this work has become part of the foundation for "postmodern" movement in sociological theory. Alexander is widely recognized as one of the leaders of this intellectual movement in the discipline. For someone only 14 years away from his PhD, Alexander has received extraordinary recognition: a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1979, Fellow of Princeton's Institute for Advanced Studies in 1985-86, Carlfeld, Eugene. 1972. "Citation Analysis as a Tool in Journal Evaluation." Science 178: 473-479.


Note

I am indebted to David Jacobs and Lowell放大器 for their comments but begone them from any further complexity.

(Editors' Note: Allen's cover letter contained these important observations.)

"I did not include journals, such as Sociological Methodology or Annual Review of Sociology, in my analysis because they produce a form of largely didactic function and should not be compared directly to ordinary journals. However, I can provide you with comparable information on these two journals. In terms of core impact scores, Sociological Methodology would have ranked third, just ahead of Social Forces, with a score of 1.457, and Annual Review of Sociology would have received a fifth, just ahead of Social Problems, with a score of 1.226. The influence of these journals is attributable, in part, to the fact that they publish fewer articles than journals in our sample. For example, Annual Review of Sociology would have ranked 21st in total influence with a score of 1.968 and 22nd in impact on with a score of 1.205."

Alexander receives Gold Shield Prize:
The winner of the 1990 Gold Shield Faculty Prize for Academic Excellence is Professor Alexander, Chair of the Sociology Department at UCLA. He is the holder of this prize.

Jeffrey Alexander

In the area of research, one of the two main criteria for the Prize, Alexander is a world-class sociological theorist. His scholarly career was launched with a monumental four-volume work entitled Theoretical Logic in Sociology, based on his PhD dissertation at Berkeley and his undergraduate studies at Harvard, Eminent sociologist, Daniel Bell, described Theoretical Logic in Sociology as "one of the most auspicious achievements by a young and living mind." Along with subsequent writings, this work has become part of the foundation for "postmodern" movement in sociological theory. Alexander is widely recognized as one of the leaders of this intellectual movement in the discipline. For someone only 14 years away from his PhD, Alexander has received extraordinary recognition: a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1979, Fellow of Princeton's Institute for Advanced Studies in 1985-86, writings translated into various European and Asian languages. But from those of us familiar with the academic performance process at UCLA, perhaps the most extraordinary recognition is the fact that Alexander was never an associate professor; only five years after receiving his PhD, he was promoted directly from assistant to full professor.

Relevant to his qualities as both researcher and teacher, Alexander is able to translate his theoretical innovations into empirical issues that are of broad interest both to undergraduate students and to members of society more generally. For example, his ongoing research examines the Watergate scandal. He develops an analysis of American cultural values to explain how, within the deeply divided American society of the early 1970s, a bungled burglary transformed into a major constitutional crisis.

In undergraduate teaching, a major criterion for the Gold Shield Prize, Alexander is characterized by the intellectual rigor and high standards he brings to the classroom. The respect Alexander has for his students is demonstrated by the fact that his important scholarly book, entitled Theoretical Logic in Sociology, was named "Postmodern" movement in sociological theory. In 1989 Alexander was awarded the Honors Collegium Faculty Recognition Award for his distinguished service to Division of Honors.

For all these reasons, Alexander deserves kudos to the Gold Shield Faculty Prize, just as the prize is a fitting reward for his extraordinary mid-career accomplishments in teaching, research, and service.
TRC Seeks Submissions, Announces New Products

Although the current list of available teaching materials is impressive, it represents only a fraction of the potential universe of materials. Furthermore, items are constantly under revision to update readability and bring in the latest and most advanced techniques. We solicit your ideas and suggestions for products and services as well as your reactions to existing products and services.

At the present time, the following products are under development. If you have pertinent material, please contact the individuals listed below. This is a call for submissions only. Please do not write requesting the product; when materials are finished, they will be published in Textbooks and distributed through the Teaching Resources Center.

Many of the items listed below are syllabi sets. Editors of these packages are interested in course syllabi, class exercises and assignments, examinations and evaluation instruments, computer software, and film reviews, and essays on the pedagogical challenges and opportunities involved in teaching specific courses. Don't be shy or modest—your teaching materials may be just what other professionals need for critical recognition. Please send in your ideas today!

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The world economy is changing, and business as a social institution is being re-examined. As the first sociologist to lead the Harvard Business Review, I want to encourage sociologists to contribute to the publication. The sociological perspective is needed to provide a broader, more comprehensive approach to the business world.

By submitting articles, you will be helping to shape the future of business as we know it. Your contributions will help to create a dialogue between sociologists and business professionals. Together, we can develop new insights and strategies to address the challenges facing the business world.

If you are interested in contributing to the Harvard Business Review, please contact me at:

Harvard Business Review
1020 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Thank you for your interest in contributing to our efforts.

Ruthven Mead, Ph.D.
Professor of Business Administration
Harvard University

New Teaching Materials

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If you have any questions or need further information, please contact me at:

Ruthven Mead, Ph.D.
Professor of Business Administration
Harvard University

November 1990 FOOTNOTES

- Teaching Sociology from a Marxian Perspective: Michael L. Levine, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346.
- Instructional Materials for Sociology: Stephen B. Stigler, Alverno College, Milwaukee, WI 53215.
- The Undergraduate Sociology Curriculum: John D. Keane, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222.
- Syllabus and Instructional Materials in Complex Organizations: Howard Kaplan, 214 Merri- rymood Drive, St. Louis, MO 63125.
- Syllabus and Instructional Materials for Juvenile Delinquency: Maureen Kelle- her, 29151 Chestnut Drive, Boston, MA 02127.
- Internationalizing the Sociology Curriculum: J. Michael Azner, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.
- Syllabus and Instructional Materials for Science and Technology: Stephen Zehr, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308.
- Syllabus and Instructional Materials for Work and Organizations: Geoffrey Grant, Department of Rural Sociology, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007.
- Strategies for Effective Undergraduate Advising in Sociology: Carla McMill- lain, Director, Academic Services, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74074.
- Catalog of Computer Software for Sociology Courses: Edward L. Kain, Southwestern University, Georgetown, TX 78626, and Thomas Don Vasey, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.
- Teaching Sociology in the Community College: Stephen F. Steele, Anne Arnold Community College, Arnold, MD 21012.
- Teaching the Ethics Class: Maureen Kelleher, 29151 Chestnut Drive, Boston, MA 02127.
Community Forum Discussion: What Next?

by Edna Bonacich, University of California-Riverside

Many people became sociologists because they want to make society more just. Yet they find that their efforts in doing research on behalf of existing power structures because that is where funding is obtained or doing research for their own professional career advancement. They are warned to stay away from politics, to focus narrowly on the core of "pure science." The problem is: Is it possible for sociologists, to do research on behalf of the public interest, and if so, how can we do it? Many of us feel trapped by our own class positions, and not only by the demands of our research and writing. The problem of how to organize research on behalf of the social order, which to some people engaging in struggles for greater equity? Rather than claiming to know the answer to the question itself, we think it is necessary to raise it in a dialogue, to develop a community of people, and to organize ourselves. Can sociologists offer any assistance? Do you have a need for research that sociologists can do? What kind of work would you want us to do? And how best can we develop an ongoing relationship?

Bringing the excluded into the research process can occur at different levels. First, we can ask community members what they need and, as researchers, go ahead and do the research ourselves, reporting what we find. Second, we can develop an ongoing relationship with community members in the research process, and that is where the problem is: How do we do research and join the process of knowledge creation.

With the help of the excluded may be the most empowering, I do not want to diminish the other two. Often it is not feasible for community members to take on an additional burden as researchers. At a minimum, though, we as sociologists can open up lines of communication with oppressed groups so that our research is addressed to their needs as they articulate them.

Now obviously there are sociologists who are already doing this kind of work. The members of the panel represent some wonderful examples. And there are others across the country who are doing the work. The profession as a whole has much to learn from them.

Another challenge concerns legitimizing this kind of research. How do we influence other sociologists to accept an activity that is so different from the academic world? A panel to see how to make it an accepted part of the profession, so that graduate students are more likely to see to those jobs, and professors can get tenure?

Here are a few ideas:
1. There need to be more sessions like this one at the ASA meetings.
2. We should develop a program of Sociological Aid, parallel to legal aid, in which sociologists would be willing to work low cost for community groups. ASA could develop an inventory of people doing such work, put out a brochure, and publicize it. The ASA could provide a referral service, bringing together volunteer sociologists and community groups.
3. We could hold regular summer seminars on Activist or Participatory Research. These would be workshops on how to do it, for faculty, students, and community members.
4. We could have a regular column in Footnotes on Community Action Research.

International Institute of Sociology Meeting To Be Held in Kobe, Japan

The 30th International Congress of the International Institute of Sociology (IIS) will be held in Kobe, Japan, August 5-9, 1991, with a theme of "Society, World Resources, and the Quality of Social Life." The Congress marks the first instance of an international sociological meeting in the history of Japan, and the first time the IIS Congress convenes in Asia.

In 1893, IIS was the first international, and is now the oldest, sociological association in the world. Focusing on furthering the profession of sociology, IIS' philosophy encourages sociologists to meet, discuss research, exchange ideas and explore policies that may benefit humanity and the promotion of social welfare. The congress maintains a small membership base to facilitate face-to-face communications.

Thus far, the 30th IIS Congress has received enthusiastic endorsement from many organizations, including the Japanese Sociological Association, the Science Council of Japan, the Japanese Ministry of Education, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, the City of Kobe, and the Kobe International Association.

The Congress' Organizing Committee is composed of thirty well-known and distinguished Japanese sociologists. Its President is the former IIS Congress Councillor Ichiro Hidaka, and the Vice Presidents are IIS Councillors Shogo Koyano and Jitsuro Sugihara.

The Congress' theme is centered on the environment, which is seen as the source which creates the resources necessary for the establishment and development of social life. From this vantage point, the Congress aims to seek ways to develop and maintain environmental resources through a search for policies and practices that enhance the quality of daily life as well as contribute to future international cooperation. afternoon plenary sessions will focus on the Congress' theme, while afternoon workshops will focus on the theme and related social science topics.

Kobe, a fascinating cosmopolitan city in Japan, is about an hour from Osaka International Airport. The Kobe International Conference Center, site of the Congress, is an elegant new building in the city of Kobe. Many opportunities for scenic and historical sightseeing exist. Special tours for participants and their spouses will be arranged. For hotel accommodations and travel

Blackwell Prize and Fellowship Established

The Department of Sociology at University of Massachusetts-Boston has established the James E. Blackwell Fellowship in Social Science and Prize in Applied Sociology. Blackwell recently retired from the faculty and resides in New Orleans. He is a member of the ASA Council and has been active in many professional associations.

The Blackwell Fellowship in Social Science will be awarded annually to a distinguished minority applicant for graduate study in the social sciences at the University of Massachusetts-Boston. The Blackwell Prize will be awarded at the annual graduate convocation ceremony to a student completing the Master of Arts in Applied Sociology whose course of study, field of work, or thesis has focused on issues of minority group relations, social equity, African-American institutions, or Third World development.

Several participants showed up at the World Bank on their own and joined the discussion. The host was Michael C. Cerny, Senior Sociology Adviser to the World Bank. With 30 sociologists and anthropologists on its permanent staff and with many more sociologists and anthropologists as short-term consultants, the World Bank has become one of the most important users of applied sociological work. Michael Cerny brought together a panel of Bank sociologists—including Stephen Heymann, Cynthia Cook, Marlene Lockhead, Scott Guggenheim and others— who had a very interesting dialogue with the ASA participants. The panelists described how sociological knowledge is being incorporated in recent World Bank policies and operational programs, and inquired about the use of Bank sociological publications as teaching materials in sociological courses. There were many challenging questions addressed by ASA participants to Bank sociologists— for instance, the use of sociological research in sector development options or the need of making information on Bank sociological activities more easily available to the social science academic community. As one of the panel participants said, "This exceptionally interesting visit at the World Bank was one of the highlights during the ASA meeting this year's ASA meetings." The tour concluded with a presentation in the Bank's Small Meeting Room, which the participating sociologists got to see some less known parts of the Bank, including its Trading Room.

ASA Communicates by TDD, Too

The ASA has a TDD machine to communicate with hearing-impaired members and others who need to contact the Executive Office. The phone number is (202) 672-0466. The addition of a TDD was approved by ASA Council acting on a recommendation of the Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities. For more information about the Committee and TDD services, call Dr. Richard K. Scott, Assistant Professor of Social Science at University of Illinois, at (312) 899-1100.
Weitzman Wins Harvard Teaching Award

Lenore J. Weitzman, Associate Professor of Sociology at Harvard University, was selected this year as one of Harvard's Phi Beta Kappa distinguished teaching award. The awards for distinguished teaching have been given to members of the Harvard faculty for the past ten years. The outstanding professors are nominated by student members of Phi Beta Kappa.

Weitzman, who specializes in gender and the sociology of law, said that her aim in teaching is to help her students discover new ways of analyzing social reality. "It's like scuba diving," she said. "You are only 10 feet beneath the surface of the water and suddenly you see a whole new world. I try to make my classes fun in the kind of adventure-to give students new analytic tools and a critical perspective that will empower them and help them feel that they can make a difference."

Her course on Women and the Law attracts about 200 students a semester, but Weitzman avoids confining herself to a strict lecture format. "My ideal is to teach 200 undergraduates... if we were in a small graduate seminar by encouraging questions and discussion." "I am constantly experimenting. I may start out with a lecture, but then we will have a mock trial or a debate between two sections of the class-or I may engage a student in a Socratic dialogue to help her or him clarify a position or articulate it more effectively," she said.

With units that range from the analytic issues of constitutional law to the more personal topics of sexual harassment, abortion and rape, Weitzman's course touches the lives of her students in a personal way. "I try to get students to see their own life experience as a starting point for analysis," she said, "and to challenge abstract theories of justice and equality."

According to Weitzman, one of the themes of the course is the polarity between the official legal doctrine-what she refers to as "the black letter law"-and sociological reality. Students examine power differentials based on social class, race and gender and see how they shape the law works in real life.

Professor Weitzman has also had an impact on her nine teaching fellows. Second-year law student Ayodel Waldman, called Weitzman "a wonderful, wonderful teacher" and said she was "an inspiring example of what teaching is all about.

Mentoring teaching fellows and creating an enthusiastic "teaching team" is according to Weitzman, important to her as well. She has a two-hour seminar with her teaching fellows each week. "I have an absolutely terrific group of TAs and our weekly brainstorming sessions are among the intellectual highpoints in my week." Weitzman's enthusiasm is contagious: eight of the nine teaching fellows for her course were honored by the Deans' Center for distinguished teaching—setting a record for a single course at Harvard.

The interplay between teaching and research is another theme that Weitzman stressed. Weitzman is most enthusiastic about the empirical research component of her course. Each of the students in Women and the Law must undertake an empirical research project. The students not only discover the joy of research, their experiences lead to more sophisticated and more imaginative policy suggestions. For example, this year student papers on campus safety, date and gender bias in the classroom were used by Harvard administrators. Academically, many of the papers are of "publishable quality," Weitzman said. "The students really get involved in their research and come through with flying colors. It's amazing what students can do. That's the joy of teaching."

Even The Confi Guide (the underground college guide to courses at Harvard), which is not noted for its kindness, begins its review of Weitzman's course by saying, "The only bad thing that could happen to you in Sociology 116, 'Women and the Law,' is that you can get lettered out of it" (because there are more students than seats). Praising Weitzman's well-structured lectures, presentations, and the exciting class discussions, it forewarns students that "the coursework can be heavy... this is not a class you will want to blow off... the grade handouts are enormously interesting—not the dry text you jogcks leg to class."

It concludes that "the main reason for the success of the class was quite simply, Weitzman's sincerity and dedication and her true commitment to educate." It predicts that students will "leave the class wanting more..."

In a recent interview for a new faculty, Weitzman joined Harvard's President Bak and other two Phi Beta Kappa for a panel on "Secrets of Effective Teaching." There she stressed sensibility to students, especially to gender dynamics in the classroom. Citing research that shows that male students raise their hands faster and talk longer, while women are more likely to come to talk after class, she outlined a series of methods to give women more airtime by responding to them and "empowering their voice."

But the bottom line in teaching, she concluded, is not just what one gives students; it is also what one gains oneself.

DeFleur Appointed President of SUNY-Binghamton

Lois DeFleur, formerly Provost and Professor of Sociology at the University of Missouri-Columbia, has been appointed the fifth President of the State University of New York (SUNY) at Binghamton by the State University's Board of Trustees.

DeFleur is the first woman to serve as president of a doctorally-degreed institution within the SUNY system.

DeFleur is nationally and internationally recognized for her work on gender, crime, and delinquency in Latin America. She is a graduate of Blackburn College in Carlinville, IL, and received the MA degree from Indiana University and the PhD from the University of Illinois. She was a Professor of Sociology at Washington State University from 1975 to 1986 and a Visiting Professor at the University of Chicago in 1980-81.

At State University of New York, she also served as Dean for Humanities and Social Sciences from 1981-1986. Previously, she had been an associate professor at Washington State from 1967 to 1974, as a 1960 graduate of the University of Texas at Austin and a 1962 graduate of the University of Arizona. DeFleur was a Distinguished Visiting Professor at the U.S. Air Force Academy from 1979 to 1980, and a 1982 graduate of the University of Louisville of Women of All Male Air Force Units, USAF Technical Report issued in 1984.

She is the co-author of Delinquency in America and the co-author of Sociology: A Human Society, a college textbook now in its fourth edition. She has published widely in scholarly journals and has served on the editorial boards of several publications.

An Appeal to Sociologists All Over the World

We, the members of the Hungarian Sociological Association, turned more than a year ago to the sociologists all over the world on the problems and the infringements of human rights in Romania. Since then, the political situation both in Hungary and in Romania changed. We Hungarian sociologists were very happy after the triumph of the Romanian revolution in December 1989. We hoped that the infringements of human rights mentioned in our appeal will also disappear. Unfortunately the pogrom-like events in Transylvania in March 1990 which had fatal casualties and in which many persons were severely wounded, and the subsequent reactions in Romania to these events, causing among us serious anxieties that characteristic passions might continue to endanger democracy and the human rights. We would like to state that we do not desire changing present state frontiers, and we also consider that such changes are impossible. We consider, however, that the rights to use the native language, to cultivate national culture and to be educated in the native language belong to the basic rights of all human beings. Obviously not only the Hungarians living in Romania, but also all other national minorities in Romania ought to have these rights.

We would like to mention that the above mentioned violent events in Romania ought to be seen in this background of a wider problem affecting several Eastern-Central European countries, namely that the national and religious hatred, hatred between religions, emerges again and in extreme cases results in similar bloody programs. We consider that such developments would endanger not only the countries concerned, but all Europe.

Therefore we ask our sociologist colleagues all over the world to follow with attention the events and developments in the Eastern-Central European countries, especially the eventual appearance of national and religious hatred, and if needed to protest on all possible intensities against the infringement of human rights by such manifestation of hatred.

Representations of the Hungarian Sociological Association

3064 Budapest
Benczur U. 33
Hungary

NSF Seeks New Sociology Program Officers

The Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation is seeking new Program Officers. The two positions are Director and Associate Director. The duties include reviewing research proposals, representing Sociology within the National Science Foundation, and representing the Foundation in discussions with other foundations to gain a broader knowledge of sociology and developments in the field. Knowledge of current research, administrative skills, and a willingness to learn and respond quickly are required. For more information, contact Dina Gibbons, Director of the Sociology Program by calling (202) 357-6157. The field, knowledge and letter of interest to: Division of Social and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, from 336, Washington, DC 20550.
More Section Awards from the Annual Meeting

Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Best Study of 1988-89
At the 1984 ASA Annual Meeting, the Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements presented their award for the best study of 1988 and 1989, jointly to two sociologists Rick Fantasia for Culture of Solidarity: Consciousness, Action and Contemporaneous American Workers and Doug McAdam for Framed Summer. Culture of Solidarity is an original and distinguished contribution to our understanding of the symbolic forces in the standing of worker solidarity as it is expressed in collective action, both within and at the center of labor union organizations. Using participant observation, interviews, and documents, Fantasia has given us an in-depth account of three instances of solidarity. His empirical material is theoretically grounded in a new conception of "class consciousness" that provides a considerable advance over traditional formulations. Framed Summer is a form of longitudinal study undertaken in the late 1960s by McAdam to understand the roots of the movement for voter control in the state of Vermont. He also interviewed those who applied to participate but were rejected or did not appear. He has provided vivid studies of the effects of movement participation on the lives of participants. The study is an illuminating, often poignant, description of the impact of collective action on the later lives of the men and women who were active in it.

Dr. Fantasia is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Culture of Solidarity was published by the University of California Press. Dr. McAdam is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Arizona. Framed Summer was published by the Oxford University Press.

The awards committee was impressed by the high quality of nominations received. In recognition of their excellence, the committee awarded Honorable Mention to two other studies: Howard Kitsdorf for Ried and Rackets: The Making of Radical Consciousness in the Waterfront; and Leja J. Rapp and Verta Taylor for Surviving in the Dolomites: The American Women's Right Movement, 1916 to the 1960s. Dr. Kitsdorf is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan. Ried and Rackets was published by the University of California Press. Dr. Rapp is Associate Professor of Anthropology and Dr. Taylor is Associate Professor of Sociology, both at the Ohio State University. Surviving in the Dolomites was published by the Oxford University Press.

Community and Urban Sociology

Robert and Helen Lynd Award
Amos Hawley has embraced both the thrusts of the Robert and Helen Lynd Award, which is given annually in recognition of lifetime contributions to research in community and urban sociology. After leaving the faculty at the University of Michigan, Hawley moved to the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where he became Kenan Professor. Amongst his major publications are Human Ecology: A Theory of Community Structure (1950), The Metropolitan Community (1951), and Government (1970), with Zimmerman, Urban Society: An Ecological Approach (1971, 1980), and Human Ecology: A Theory of Community Structure, together with innumerable papers, articles, chapters, and contributions to encyclopedias.

Amos Hawley

His elective service as President of the American Sociological Association (1977-78) attracts to his impact on our field. Dr. Hawley has provided what is perhaps the most comprehensive and systematic contemporary exposition of what he calls human ecology. However, his central focus is not simply on spatial-temporal adaptation but on the broad dynamics of social organization, and his formulations include culture in its widest sense. Thus the product is macro-sociological theory of human social behavior, which he has chosen to apply to urban society and community in particular. He has examined his theory in the light of other broad perspectives, for example those of Marx, pointing to convergence as well as differences and suggesting possibilities for cross-fertilization. He joins Talcott Parsons in having explained power as an attribute of social systems, not of particular statuses or roles. Also recognized by demographers, through the past Presidencies of the Population Association of America (1971-72), he has viewed human populations, both local and more broadly based, in terms of organizations.

For the importance of his inquiries and the power and elegance of their execution, the committee, consisting of Charles M. Bonjean, Theodore Caplow, Anna B. Shlay, and Herman Turk (Chair), chose Amos H. Hawley as this year's recipient of the Lynd Award.

Herman Turk

Robert Park Award
On behalf of the Robert Park Committee—consisting of Robin Jarrett, Roger Waldinger, and myself as Chair—I am pleased to present the 1990 award for the best scholarly work in urban/community studies to Theodore Butler. Butor, an anthropologist teaching at Columbia University, wins the Award for his book, Neighborhood Tokyo, published in 1989 by Stanford University Press.

This work follows in the very best traditions of ethnographic research on the social sciences. And, I feel, Robert Park would himself be enormously pleased to see this honor bestowed today. Neighborhood Tokyo is a detailed examination of a single neighborhood, Miyamato-cho, in Tokyo. The research is based upon several years of close observation and study by Mr. Butler; the original fieldwork was done while he and his family lived there, and while he was a student in the Sociology Department of Tokyo Metropolitan University. This work challenges several conventional wisdoms about Tokyo and urban life—that neighborhoods, for example, are simply historic relics of a pre-industrial past, or that they are under the political control of government officials to a subtle and close-at-hand recording of how the informal bonds among families and shaping by memberships in the neighborhood formal groups, particularly the choiku. Further, exhibiting a nuanced view of culture, Mr. Butler argues that while neighbors reveal a strong sense of tradition in Miyamato-cho, they do so by the way they manipulate the symbols and signs of tradition. Traditional culture, he maintains, must not be imagined as a dead remnant of an ancient past, limiting what people do, but rather as a living organ, a language, as it were, that animates and is manipulated by those who lived and conveyed it.

Theodore Butler's work on Tokyo exemplifies the highest standards of urban ethnographic work—shows how the particular details of neighborhood life have a bearing on the more general theoretical issues and problems pertaining to our understanding of society and culture; it neither makes the general so abstract as to be abstruse nor the particular so concrete as to be trivial. Finally, it is executed with a care and precision of language that all of us could do well to emulate.

On behalf, then of the Committee, I am proud to present this year's Park Award to Theodore C. Butler.

Anthony M. Oren, University of Chicago

Crime, Law, and Deviance

Distinguished Scholar Award
The committee, composed of Austin Turk, Si Dinatri, and myself, selected Gary Marx for the Distinguished Scholar Award for 1990, for his book Underworld: Police Surveillance in America. This is an impressive, scholarly work which involved an immense historical/legal data collection. The issues are well researched, thoughtfully considered, and are covered in a very comprehensive manner. The Committee was particularly impressed by the level of objectivity maintained throughout the work. Underworld: Police Surveillance in America is destined to be one of the seminal works on police...

Gary Marx

More publicly, Jim's 1984 Presidential address and its subsequent publication served to draw diverse theoretical and conceptual perspectives together in a new attentiveness to social risk. Moreover, this new arena both integrated Jim's earlier conceptualization of crime in criminology, and bridged new research. Included is work in institutional trust (and its frequent violations), in the consciousness-raising (and lowering) role of the media, and in the problematic social controls over technological applications, with attendant ecological disruptions and new hazards to workers and communities. Not content with laying out a blueprint, however, Jim has gone on since his 1984 speech to begin to construct the intellectual infrastructure for these new bridges, including ties to legal theory and institutions, to natural vs. technological hazards, and to a more generalized theory of social risk.

The Award then serves both to acknowledge Dr. Short's efforts to encourage the flow of new concepts and theories, binding environmental issues into the sociological mainstream, on the one hand, and internalizing border social theories into environmental sociology.

Allan Schmied, North Carolina State University

Emotions

Graduate Student Paper Award
Jennifer L. Pierce, University of California-Berkeley, received the 1990 Graduate Student Paper Award from the Sociology of Emotions Section. Her paper was entitled "Gender, Paranoia, and the 'Tyranny of Niceness': The Double-Bind Emotional Labor Pains for Women Workers."

Douglas L. Locke, Skidmore College

Environment and Technology

Award for Distinguished Contribution
James F. Short, Jr., was awarded the Award for Distinguished Contribution by the section on Environment and Technology at the 1990 ASA meetings. Dr. Short's nomination and award was based on his highly-visible contributions to the sociology of risk, especially his 1984 Presidential address to the association. But it was also based on a much longer quiet support of the emergent concerns of environmental sociology, tracing the social challenges arising from changes in the linkage of social structures to their natural environments. His latter activities helped provide forums for this new field to emerge in meetings and journals, as well as the formation of a strong core of environmental researchers at Washington State University. Especially noteworthy in these "backstage" roles was his support of graduate students and younger faculty, as they struggled to define, shape, and expand the emergent intellectual area.
Section Awards, from page 9

Marxist Sociology
Al Szymanski Memorial Award
This is the Marxist Section presented for the first time, "The Al Szymanski Memorial Award," which is given for the best graduate student paper submitted in competition for the award. The Section seeks to honor Al Szymanski for his contributions to Marxist scholarship and for his selfless devotion to the Marxist Section. As one of the Section's original founders, he was instrumental in building a base from which Marxists could critically evaluate the world around them. The award is given to an outstanding graduate student whose paper best exemplifies the values that Al Szymanski lived for, as well as represents outstanding Marxist scholarship.

This year's recipient is Chris Toulouse, a graduate student at the Department of Sociology at the Columbia University. Chris is currently working on his PhD, writing about the politics of real estate development in London and New York City in the 1960s and 1970s. His main interests are the social and political effects of economic changes in Britain and the United States, as well as the role of the European Community's 1962 project. His adviser at Columbia is Eric Hirsch.

The award is given in recognition of his membership in the ASA and the Section. Chris' paper will also be considered for publication in Critical Sociology.

Scott G. McNall, University of Tokyo

Methodology
Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award
This is our award for achievement. Nathan Keyfitz has been selected unanimously for his enormous array of contributions to the development of methods in the social sciences. He also facilitates our colleagues with his multipersonal presence. There is the first career as a distinguished practitioner citing in the Canadian census establishment. There is the mid-life retooling at the University of Chicago with his PhD in 1943. He is the one to be given recognition for this work which he so adores for itself. In part, Keyfitz developed a new set of demographic tools to greater precision and generally. He showed and spread this rigorous matrix calculus through introductions in the Mathematics of Population, which systematized, integrated and advanced what was then an atomistic body of material coming out of statistics, sociology, biology, and mathematics.

Social Psychology
Graduate Student Paper Award
Each year the Section on Social Psychology presents an award for the best graduate student paper in social psychology. The award committee this year included Richard Peerson (chair) and Karl H. Hovland, both of Duke University. The committee decided to select two papers out of the following six, which were then read by the committee:

- Peter M. Hauser, "Social Identity and the Structure of Social Groups" (University of Wisconsin)
- Robert M. Ball, "Social Psychology and the Structure of Social Groups" (University of Michigan)

The award was given to Robert M. Ball for his paper, "Social Psychology and the Structure of Social Groups." The paper was judged to be the best contribution to the field of social psychology that year.

Robert M. Ball

Distinguished Scholar Award
What do the Social Science Research Council and the Section on Aging have in common? Obviously, in their respective searches for excellence, they both came up with David L. Featherman. The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) sought him as its President; this Section sought his recognition of its Distinguished Scholar Award. Yet there is a more subtle thread characterizing the two decisions: a thread tightly woven in each of five major periods in David's care

- (1) His work in sociology at Princeton and Harvard.
- (2) His graduate work at the University of Michigan focused on sociological aspects of aging.
- (3) His work on the development of the DBP method and its applications.

Sociology of Aging
Special Award
Robert M. Ball needs another award just about as much as the U.S. Congress needs a bill to privatize Social Security. His 1975 book, Social Security: Today and Tomorrow, is as sound today as it was prophetic a dozen years ago. His tomorrow has already arrived. And his most recent classic, We Are All In This Together, again draws attention to his remarkable capacity for dealing with timely and pressing problems. This book, a brilliant exposition of the problems of long term care, presents workable solutions that are producing crucial advances in the policy debate.

Not only has Robert Ball been Commissioner of Social Security for three United States Presidents, his voice is regularly heard in the councils of the Institute of Medicine, the American Public Welfare Association, the National Academy of Public Insurance, the American Society of Public Administrators, and the National Conference on Aging and Welfare. His vision in recently creating the National Academy of Social Insurance is just one more instance of his genius.

The Section on the Sociology of Aging of the American Sociological Association is more than a little pleased to honor Dr. Robert M. Ball for his remarkable record in translating the problems and prospects of an aging society into legislation and programs of benefit to people of all ages.

David Featherman

Surfing pages, page 14

^Surfing pages, page 14
Update on 1991 Program Sessions

A complete update on Session-sponsored program sessions appears below, along with additional information on organizers for Regular Sessions and Scholar-to-Scholar Sessions. This is a supplement to the main announcement of 1991 program organizers which appeared in the Call for Papers in the special Sep-

October 1990 Footnotes

November 1990 Footnotes

Update on 1991 Program Sessions

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Sociologists in Higher Administration: A Symposium Introduction

Riley E. Dunlap, Washington State University

Over the years I watched more and more of my undergraduate and graduate school professors and colleagues move into higher administrative positions. My typical reaction was purism. It seemed that many people on campus had largely precluded one from doing the kinds of things that seemed to attract most sociologists (or political scientists, for which we were socialized in graduate school—the opportunity to teach, do research, share interesting ideas with colleagues and students). I was given to thinking that sociologists should give up the academic "good life" of the faculty member for a world of endless meetings, budgeting, and other paper work, booked-up calendars, wrenching policy decisions, and so forth.

The obvious answer was something like "power over people." I had encountered this sense much too often. I thought it was a non-academic setting for really big boys. A young potassium questioner, but one eventually suggested by my empirical orientation, was to "ask some of them why they moved into administration." My interest was not quite strong enough to lead me to adopt the usual approach to such questions, conduct a survey, so I settled for a compromise. I organized a panel for the 1980 meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association and invited five sociologists in higher administrative positions to participate in it. The panel participants at the time included Lois DeFleur, Provost at the University of Minnesota-Crookston; Donald Garry, President, Central Washington University; Richard Hill, Provost at the University Oregon; G. spammer, Provost at Oregon State University; and James Zucchi, Director of the Agricultural Center at Washington State University.

I asked them to address a range of issues in their presentations besides my central one of why they moved into higher administration. Specifically, I asked them to describe their own career paths, what they thought were the positive and negative aspects of holding administrative positions, how well a sociological background prepared them for such positions (especially compared to other disciplinary backgrounds), whether their perceptions of sociology have been affected by their administrative experience, and what advice they could offer to other sociologists considering careers in higher administration. The session was very well received, and I was urged to have the panelists put their papers on papers and publish them as a symposium in the "Sociological Perspectives." In what follows I will highlight some major themes and issues that emerge from their subsequent articles.

Paths into Administrative Careers

When describing their own career paths, all of the panelists emphasized that they had not really planned on careers in higher administration, but found themselves in "the right place at the right time." Although they observed that situational factors are no doubt as valid as (or probably even more valid) than personal factors, the fact is that in addition to being in the right place these administrators clearly had certain characteristics ("traits") which contributed to their having been offered the options of choosing administrative positions. While the panelists often mention the importance of administration having good communication and decision-making skills, we should not underestimate the importance of the personal characteristics, and Garry sees a sociological background as useful but not crucial. It seems that Garry and Spamer in particular have emphasized the importance of their sociological backgrounds, and Spamer makes an important point in noting that sociologists have a unique perspective and skills that should be focused on broader social issues. In other words, is the increase in cooperation between sociologists and other disciplines to be a voice for social change in the larger society—due to the role of the "community" in the "social worker" role of the professor? The point to be made is that these professionals are more of a "rare breed." 

Major Recommendations

There are two major recommendations on which the panelists all agree. The first is that the importance of establishing a strong scholarly record before moving into administration. All five stress the importance of establishing a solid "track record" in one's scholarly discipline (via teaching, research, and publication) before trying to move into a major administrative position (especially beyond department chair). This is not to say that the importance of having a scholarly record when evaluating the work of others (especially for tenure and promotion) has lessened, but that one is presumably more likely to move up the administrative ladder without first establishing strong scholarly credentials within academic discipline. In this way, the importance of the tendency to allow one who can move back into the role of a productive faculty member should be one less one's administrative positions or decide that one does not enjoy holding such positions.

Panelists' recommendations to take early opportunities to gain administrative experience may appear to contradict the first, but it does not. What the panelists emphasize is that the importance of taking opportunities for learning about departmental and university governance by serving on committees within and especially outside of one's department, trying out temporary positions such as department chair and then department chair. But as Spamer emphasizes, one should only take on these duties if they do not jeopardize one's ability to establish a strong scholarly record. Putting both together, the panelists caution against taking "short cuts" such as becoming a vice president at an assistant professor. Instead, they suggest that a strong scholarly record is an important aspect of a strong chairperson and that running for election to be a chairperson is an important opportunity for gaining administrative experience.

The panelists also emphasized the importance of gaining administrative experience, and Garry notes that sociology departments are frequently viewed as poorly organized and sociologists as little interested in contributing to the resolution of institutional problems. DeFleur seems to tacitly agree given her advice about the importance of sociologists being appointed to positions that are more equivalent to university committee and otherwise working to make a good impression on the institution. Hill adds the observation that many of the exciting developments in academia are occurring in institutions that have less experience in administration. The panelists also emphasized the importance of gaining administrative experience, and Garry notes that sociology departments are frequently viewed as poorly organized and sociologists as little interested in contributing to the resolution of institutional problems. DeFleur seems to tacitly agree given her advice about the importance of sociologists being appointed to positions that are more equivalent to university committee and otherwise working to make a good impression on the institution. Hill adds the observation that many of the exciting developments in academia are occurring in institutions that have less experience in administration.

Positive and Negative Aspects of Administrative Careers

When discussing the attraction of an administrative position and the positive aspects of holding such a position, the panelists frequently mention the opportunity to "make a difference," "implement ideas," "initiate change," and so forth as the primary appeal of being an administrator (exceeding the satisfactions and status rewards). Zucchi, for example, notes the psychic rewards of stimulating new interdisciplinary research projects, while DeFleur notes similar satisfaction in implementing a campus writing program. For this reason it is clear that the panelists see administration as giving them the chance to take initiatives, influence their institutions to a far greater degree than they could do as faculty members, and it also seems clear that they all have a strong sense of personal efficacy.

In this regard, I found it interesting that the panelists' comments about the attraction of being able to develop and implement policy changes were virtually always presented as quality work on outside issues. There is virtually no mention of larger social issues and goals such as the role of higher education in combating racism and sexism and promoting social justice, although DeFleur discusses the problems of sexism vis-à-vis women administrators. While I did not explicitly ask the panelists to address such issues, their comments often help to broaden their perspective to focus on broader social issues. In other words, is the increase in cooperation between sociologists and other disciplines to be a voice for social change in the larger society due to the role of the "community" in the "social worker" role of the professor? It seems that this is the case.

Concluding Remarks

Readers will find much more information on administrative careers in the symposium than I have reviewed here.
Sociology of Culture

Book Award


Thomas convolutes of the cultural order as a set of institutional spheres (e.g., political, religious, economic) that share an underlying cultural myth (or ontology) and that, therefore, tend to cohere. When dramatic and lasting change occurs in one sphere, social movements will emerge that attempt to "specify the cultural order," in other words, to reshape the various institutional spheres, recreating a situation of data from four Northern and Midwestern states during the 1870s-96 period. Effective individualism was measured by individual farm ownership and by capital per manufacturer (an inverse measure); relativeism: support = 1.5 and 3.7 respectively. The impact of this extensive and long-term project is evident not only in the large volume of work it has produced directly but also in its influence on the work of others.

Although William Sewell narrowly retired from the University of Wisconsin in 1996, he has continued his work with the Wisconsin (longitudinal) study since then, most recently examining the effects of order and sibling resemblance on educational attainment with Robert M. Hauser. He has also been studying the development and effects of intelligence with Robert D. Rutter, focusing particularly on the effect of birth order on IQ and the effect of IQ on fertility. In recognition and appreciation of these distinguished contributions to the sociology of education, this Section of the Sociology of Education presented William Sewell with the 1990 Willard Waller Award.

Margaret Mannie Marriot, University of Wisconsin

Sociology of the Family

William J. Goode Book Award

Judith Blake's award-winning book, "Family Size and Achievement: Unemployment Rates of the Population of California, 1899," explores the effects of family size upon children's educational achievement and its determinants, using data from eleven major national sample surveys conducted between 1955 and 1966. Blake's goals were, first, to document family size effects on achievement and disentangle them from possible birth-order effects and the effects of socioeconomic status and other aspects of family structure and position, and second, to test the idea that the major reason for family size effects is the amount of parental time and attention given to individual children. One can only admire the stamina and persistence that was required of Judith Blake, who worked with such data sets! The multiple sources of data permitted Blake to replicate her findings across independent surveys for different cohorts, and across points in the life course. As Dennis Hogan pointed out in his review of the book in Social Forces, the book "serves as a shining example of the merits of well-done secondary analyses of data, as well as a reminder of the many pitfalls that must be avoided if the complex configurations of survey design and documentation are not to overwhelm the interpretations." And as Karen Breslow wrote as one of the nominators of Blake's book for this year's award, "In an age of biased modeling and research in favor of small-scale observational studies, the book reminds us that the careful use of relatively simple statistics from large-scale surveys can teach us a great deal about important family processes."

In sum, Hogan's review praises Blake's accomplishments. "By concentrating on a single aspect of family background (sibling size), bringing evidence to bear from numerous high-quality, nationally representative sample surveys, and by means of an imaginative and tenacious analytic strategy, this study has brought to bear an important but often-neglected topic. This is a landmark study in the effects of family size on achievement, a surprising and important prior research on the subject and will serve as the starting point for further investigations of this issue."

Alice S. Breslow, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

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Where the Jobs Are

Openings in Sociology Departments, 1984 to 1989

by Richard A. Wright, University of Scranton

Much has been said recently about the improving job opportunities for Ph.D. sociologists (D'Antonio 1987 and 1989). The number of job advertisements appearing in the ASA Employment Bulletin increased by approximately two-thirds from October through December, 1982 to 1984 (D'Antonio 1987). Furthermore, the ratio of available positions to job applicants in the Employment Service at the annual ASA meetings increased from 1.47 in 1982 to 2.12 in 1988 (D'Antonio 1987 and 1989). These are important indicators that the demand for new Ph.D.s in sociology is increasing faster than the supply.

Now I assess the changes in the number of academic job listings advertised in the ASA Employment Bulletin from 1984 to 1989. Employment Bulletin data were content analyzed to determine the number of full-time tenure-track positions which included at least part-time appointments in sociology departments. Advertisements were excluded if the analysis of the position if the positions (1) involved full-time teaching in other departments other than sociology (e.g., education or criminal justice), (2) were in applied fields (e.g., business or government), (3) were in two-year colleges, (4) were in schools where openings were advertised in the Employment Bulletin from 1984 to 1989, (5) were outside the United States, or (6) were in universities in the U.S. (excluding "elite BA") only.

The table summarizes the findings of my content analysis. This table shows an impressive 24.8 percent increase in the total number of openings in sociology departments from 1984-1986 to 1987-1989. The improvements, however, were not uniform across all types of departments. Other types of departments have increased at a dramatic rate, while Ph.D. departments increased only 8.1 percent, and "other BA" departments (up 60.4 percent), the number of openings in Ph.D. programs actually declined by 14. In general, the data show an increase to date, improvements in job opportunities have been confined mostly to less prestigious sociology departments.

More importantly, these data suggest that greater parity has occurred between the number of new Ph.D.s in sociology and the number of available full-time, tenure-track teaching positions in recent years. In recent years, an average of 450 new Ph.D.s have been granted annually to sociologists seeking employment in the U.S. (D'Antonio 1987). Data derived from the table above show that new Ph.D.s annually exceeded available jobs by 127—or by a ratio of 1.4--1 for the years 1980 to 1986; however, these figures improved to an excess of only 47 new Ph.D.s for available jobs by a ratio of just 1.1—1 for the years 1987 to 1989. Considering that (1) openings available to sociologists in applied areas and in departments other than sociology were eliminated from my analysis and (2) additional sociology openings sometimes are advertised in publications other than the ASA Employment Bulletin (e.g., in The Chronicle of Higher Education and in various regional association publications), it appears that the job market has improved to the point where there are about as many positions available for sociology Ph.D.s.

These data show that sociology is on the brink of exceeding the 350 days of the 1960s and 1970s, when Lynne and Squires (1978) estimated that available sociology teaching positions annually outnumbered the supply of new Ph.D.s by a ratio of over 1.5. The backlog of new Ph.D.s accumulated during the decade unreasonably met the supply of new Ph.D.s. The backlog meant that the job market for sociology teaching positions will remain tight for the foreseeable future.

Still, the favorable trends for the years 1984 to 1989 suggest that for the first time in almost 30 years, sociologists can be cautiously optimistic in encouraging students to pursue a Ph.D. in the foreseeable expectation of finding a suitable full-time, tenure-track teaching position.

References


Administration, from page 13

Especially notable are DeFleur's and Rees's discussions of the unique issues facing women administrators in academia. Gennry's analysis of the roles of administrators in different types of institutions (library arts universities, comprehensive universities and research universities), Zachar's discussion of the need for social science in agricultural research and policy making, and the rather detailed suggestions offered by Hill, Spanier, and Zachar to would-be administrators. The latter should be especially helpful to those seriously contemplating careers in academic administration.

In short, the five panels provide a good deal of insight into the nature of administrative careers in academia, and a fair amount into the impact of such careers on the professional lives of those who undertake them. Their insight and concrete advice should prove interesting to most academics. And while the panels fail to answer fully my question of "why" faculty member would choose a career in administration, they give insights into this question beyond those I have already discussed. In particular, besides their strong sense of efficacy, prided earlier, one also detects a sense of obligation and altruism in their essays. They clearly recognize the importance of a university being well governed, and see individuals who can contribute to effective governance as having an obligation to serve in that regard. While this orientation may not be representative of all academic administrators, it is certainly an admirable one and—regrettably—one characteristic of most successful administrators.

This is a sharpened version of the introductory essay for a symposium on "Sociology in Higher Administration: Voice of Experience," published in Sociological Perspectives, Volume 33 (Summer 1990), pages 253-311. The symposium originated in a session organized by Deyvis for the 1987 meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association, and is dedicated to the memory of the late Richard J. Hill, one of the participants.

Groves New Census Associate Director

Robert M. Groves, Program Director, Survey Research Center, and Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan has been named the Census Bureau's Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology. Dr. Groves will direct statistical research to improve data collection from individuals and establishments and will assist in planning the next decennial census of population and housing in the year 2000.

Robert M. Groves is named in an Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology at the Census Bureau by Director Barbara Kenz Bryant.

Dr. Groves, 41, has taught at the University since 1979. He is the author of five books, the most recent of which is Survey Design and Surveys Costs (John Wiley, 1989). He has written a number of monographs, articles, and research papers on survey technology and methodology.

In accepting the position, Dr. Groves established several goals—to improve cooperation of the public with Census Bureau surveys, to develop methods of improving accuracy of data obtained in surveys, to use both statistical and social science knowledge to improve surveys, to improve the cost efficiency of bureau research, and to take advantage of new technologies in conducting surveys.

Goodman Honored by SUNY

Norman Goodman, Distinguished Teaching Professor of the Department of Sociology at SUNY-Stony Brook, has been named a Distinguished Service Professor by the trustees of the State University of New York. Goodman is the first faculty member in the state university system to receive this double distinction.

Goodman joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology in 1964 and during the years since has demonstrated commitment, leadership, innovation and hard work for the university and the community.

For 15 years, beginning in 1973, Goodman served as chairman of the sociology department, administering, teaching and initiating courses, including two milestone courses on "Death and Dying" and "The Role of Women."

The Distinguished Service Professorship honors outstanding service to the State University; the community, the State University of New York and the nation. To be nominated for this honor, a faculty member must attain the rank of professor and complete at least 10 years of service in the State University of New York.
Sociology Awards, from page 14

Sociology of Sex and Gender

Disentanglement Award
The 1990 Dissertation Award of the Sex and Gender Section was presented to Elaine J. Hall at the business meeting of the Section on August 12. The award, which carries a contribution of $100 for dissertation-related expenses, is in recognition of the dissertation paper. Hall's paper, "Doing Gender by Waving: Everyday Gendered Meanings at 'Table Servants,'" is a study of how work relationships shape gender relations behind the scenes. Hall's PhD is expected in December 1990 from the University of Connecticut.

Elaine J. Hall

"Doing Gender by Waving" is based on data, both qualitative and quantitative, gathered through telephone interviews and participant observation in an urban area. Hall's analysis examines the ways in which gendered meanings are embedded in the work role, even when traditionally women's work is done by men. "Doing gender" refers to the processes by which these gendered meanings are socially constructed.

Hall has recently taken a position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at Old Dominion University. Her MA is from the University of Connecticut; her BA is from the University of California, Santa Barbara. She is also the recipient of the Carried Rogers Award of the Eastern Sociological Society. She is the author of several publications, including a forthcoming article in Gender & Society entitled "Visual Images of American Society: Gender and Race as Depicted in Introductory Sociology Textbooks" (co-authored with Myra Marx Ferree). "One Week for Women: Implications of the Structure of Inclusion of Gender Issues in Introductory Textbooks," published in Teaching Sociology, and "Race Differences in Abortion Attitudes," published in Public Opinion Quarterly (co-authored with Myra Marx Ferree). She has been a member of the Sex and Gender Section of the American Sociological Association, as well as chair of the Graduate Student Caucus of the Eastern Sociological Society.

Margaret L. Anderson, University of Delaware

Theoretical Sociology

Theory Prize
The Section on Theoretical Sociology is pleased to announce that Stephen Kalberg has won the Theory Prize for his paper entitled "Rationalization of Action in Max Weber's Sociology of Religion." Concerned, as was Weber, with the ways in which religion influences and rationalizes both one's views on and actions in the world, Stephen Kalberg, with extraordinary precision, interprets Weber's delineation of a methodical, rational way of life for methodical ethical action. Conceptualizing on social action—not on the intrinsic belief systems in themselves—Kalberg again like Weber, set out to give the theoreti's understanding of Weber by filling in gaps and bridging bridges in Weber's writings on this subject. His intent, to provide a more systematic analysis than Weber himself provides of how views on the supernatural are related to action and how they affect legal, economic and cultural realms as well, impressed the readers both for its valableness to social theory and its creative assessment of a continuing concern of sociology.

The members of the Committee found value in Kalberg's systematic joining of action to religious views, especially his painstaking differentiation of "Sacrament Paths," both those that rationalize action and those that fail to do so, that is, those that lack an ethic of conviction and those in which such an ethic is present. The Committee appreciated the ways in which action is shown to contribute to social action being seen as an intelligible enterprise. This discerning description of Weber was undertaken with an artisan's care and while the analysis critiques the interpretations of others—Torrance, Schlechta and Habermas—it adds its own voice to sociological theorizing.

The paper has just been published in Sociological Theory. The members of the Prizes Committee are: Sandra Fargason, New School for Social Research, Chair; Roslyn Boling, CUNY, College of Staten Island; Jack Reem, University of Maryland-Baltimore County; Mark Glick, State University of New York at Stony Brook; and Robert Blum, University of Illinois.

Undergraduate Education

Hans O. Mauksch Award for Distinguished Contributions

The 1990 Hans O. Mauksch Award for Distinguished Contributions to Undergraduate Sociology has been awarded to Caroline Hodges Persell. The award, named after a colleague who has given so much to the teaching of sociology, recognizes a member of the Undergraduate Education Section whose activities have added substantially to the teaching of our discipline at the undergraduate level.

Caroline Hodges Persell

Dr. Persell is professor of sociology and chair of the department of New York University where she began her teaching career in 1971. Her career exemplifies commitment to all of the activities that result in outstanding teaching. She has published three texts and three other works including Preparing for Power: America's Elite Boarding Schools (with Peter W. Cookson), Jr. Six monographs devoted to various aspects of educational research, an impressive number of articles and reviews devoted to teaching, and grant awards and proposals to improve education are reflected on a vitreous that illustrates an outstanding combination and balance of service and scholarship.

Caroline Persell has served on numerous committees in the ASA, was elected Vice president of the Eastern Sociological Society, served as Chair of the ASA Sociology of Education Section in 1983-84, and most recently has served as Chair of the Section on Undergraduate Education. Over 60 invited lectures, papers, and workshops reflect the professional contributions of Persell to her institutions, colleagues, professional organization, and the larger community. As Director of Undergraduate Studies at New York University, Persell received a NSF award to develop a senior seminar in applied sociology. Along with Richard Mainel she has received a Ford grant to develop computerized experiments to improve the teaching of basic and advanced concepts in statistical sampling. Her text, Understanding Statistics: An Eighth Edition (New York: Harper and Row) is in the third edition. She is the co-author with Jerrold Greenblatt, "Teaching Sociology Syllabi Set" (with Jeanne Ballantine, Floyd M. Hassmann, Keith King, and Theodore Wagoner). This year's award recipient received her BA from Swarthmore College and her MA and PhD from Columbia University. She was selected by the Executive Council of the Section on Undergraduate Education after having emerged from a long list of fine candidates who were initially screened by the Section's Award Committee.

The members of the Award Committee were AI Short (Chair), D. Stanley Finen, Teresa Sullivan, Mary Ann Carson, Charles G. Green III and Anna Sundgren. AI Short, Southeast Texas State University

Two Issues of Sociological Practice Review Now Available

by Stephen A. Bann

The first issue of the Sociological Practice Review (SPR) was mailed in mid-June. A second issue appeared in August. According to editor Robert Denk (University of Massachusetts-Boston), "SPR will offer a frame of topical reference as well as historical continuity in the place of practice, application and clinical intervention in sociology as a discipline, as well as in our post-industrial society." A large minority of sociologists in the United States and world-wide are employed in government, business, private practice and non-profit institutions. As this growing group, along with large numbers of academic social scientists with strong interests in practice who have been waiting for such a forum to which to highlight their work and learn of the work of others.

SPR intends to:

• address professional boundaries to present work, data or conceptual perspectives pertinent to practice and public service.
• report on social policy controversies, present divergent and clashing perspectives, and risk generating heat on occasion in order to illuminate the theoretical social policy and practice.
• provide a forum for practicing sociologists in government, business, social agencies and social action organizations, and for academics with a strong interest in applied and clinical fields.
• provide an interdisciplinary forum, as well, for psychologists, anthropologists, educators, political scientists, and economists.


SPR will periodically feature short reports and notes on events and activities of pertinent committees, groups and associations in the world of practice. In the first issue, Irwin Deutscher, Hubert Horan and Bruce Phillips report from "issues in sociological practice.

It is the hope of the SPR editorial committee that it will foster dialogue among practitioners from many fields and settings and between academics and practitioners. To add to the vitality of the profession and help retain its unity by embracing practice, the ASA Council has engaged in a number of initiatives in recent years such as the creation of the Distinguished Career Awards for the Practice of Sociology, the creation and development of the Professional Development Program, the institution of a national Certification Program, the revision and enlargement of the ASA Code of Ethics for encompasses practice, and the growing cooperation between the ASA Committee on Sociological Practice, the ASA Section on Sociological Practice and a host of sister practice organizations. The long-awaited SPR can be added to this growing list and help give further substance and additional intellectual momentum to sociological practice.

The introductory subscription rates are $15 to ASA members; $27 to individual non-members; $32 to institutions. Subscription rates for $1991 will be $15 to ASA members, $27 to individual non-members, $60 to institutions. Add $5 for postage outside the U.S. Mail orders may be sent to the ASA Business Office (5521 S. Decatur Blvd., Chicago, IL 60615). Your order by subscription by contacting Sociological Practice/Review American Sociological Association, 772 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20004. (202) 833-3410.

Sections, an important part of any professional society, are a means of bringing together members with common interests, but few sections are as active as the Section on Theoretical Sociology. The section has a long history of publishing important theoretical work and has been a leader in promoting theoretical sociological research. The section is currently chaired by Dr. Caroline Hodges Persell, a well-respected sociologist known for her contributions to the field. The section's activities include the presentation of awards for distinguished contributions, the publication of a theory prize, and the review and publication of important theoretical works, such as the Sociological Practice Review. The section's work is essential to the advancement of sociological theory and to the development of a theoretical framework for understanding social phenomena.
A View from the Left

I have been instructed by the Social Action Committee of the Midwest Sociological Society to extend our most sincere congratulations on your editorial comments in the latest issue of Footnotes. The engaged death of colleagues anywhere under any condition is a cause of concern and mourning. The murder of six Jesuit Priests who undertook to provide their country with the encyclical social knowledge so necessary to a good and decent society is a cause of particular concern to a morally informed profession. We were glad to have that concern so well registered in your recent editorial. We are also glad to find ASA Footnotes giving a voice to its membership on this contemptible

But more than that, the Social Action Committee of the Midwest Sociological Society believes that the members of the ASA should have an opportunity to act in more concrete ways to repair the damage to the human project caused by the knowledge process in El Salvador by this act and other similar acts over the past ten years. We invite members of the ASA to consider a motion to form a special partnership between the ASA and the United Nations Development Program in El Salvador in the effort to accept our share of the responsibility for what our government does to support such policies in Central America.

At 1990 meetings, I made a resolution at the Business Meeting of the American Sociological Association to seek a special partnership. It would parallel our efforts on the part of the ASA to refocus on the knowledge process in El Salvador. For example, we could extend our influence in the region with our support of the ASA and its member institutions in the region. The motion carried.

Motion: that the American Sociological Association in conference assembled in this year, 1990, do not invite our colleagues at the Department of the University of California (USC) in San Salvador to form and establish a partnership in the collection, interpretation, distribution and critique of social knowledge within a network of sister institutions that the President of the American Sociological Association appoints a Working Group from among its membership within the national republic of Argentina and the larger region of Central America to invite the College faculty at USC in San Salvador, to join this collaboration aimed at asserting that the academic and research needs of our sister institutions that this Committee be instructed to make a formal proposal to the Council of the ASA for the next meeting of the Council in May 1990. In these recommendations for cooperation with and support of us.

Resolution: to report to the Council of the ASA that an appeal for funding direct support council was along the lines of our membership to the ASA through its newsletter Footnotes and that the long-term means for funding the Committee on Student Fellowship could be included in the annual Notice of this report to the ASA that Committee be authorized to spend such contributions in the execution of this change that the Treasurer of the ASA be instructed to make the sum of $9000 available immediately to the Chair of this Committee for the purpose of immediate aid to the University of California in San Salvador in the form of computer equipment, software, journals, subscriptions, and other essential tools of the knowledge process while the Working Group shall judge necessary and proper.

Discussion focused on background information that behind the request, action already taken by the American Sociological Association and ways in which sociologists around the world working under duress might offer support and protection. It was agreed that an appeal could be published in Footnotes that the Committee make recommendations to the ASA that the American Sociological Association adopt the recommendation that general procedures could be devised for assisting in such situations. Council advised the Committee to also consider the proposal under consideration to assist AAS for assistance. Expressing its concern to allocate a budget amount and to forward aid through intermediaries, Council asked that requests be made directly from USC to ASA for a help.

And we can look to Kuhn himself for concept clarification, as students have noticed (e.g., Wallace 1988). In brief, he proposes the term dialectic or matrix to refer to most of the objects of a “paradigm.” The “paradigm” (Kuhn 1977, 1979) major components of a paradigm are: amid symbolic generalizations (which include logical expressions used by the scientific community to model the world), a set of modes (which are preferred analogies and an ontology, either heuristics, like the hydrodynamics model, or dialectic cur, or metaphorical commitments, like atomism), and a domain (which include the accuracy of prediction), and other by K. Suppe. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press 1977. "Reflections on My Critics." pages 211-279 in Critical Essays on the Sociology of Knowledge edited by J. Lakatosh and M. Sacks. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Masterson, Margaret 1979, "The Nature of a Paradigm," pages 59-99 in Critical Essays on the Sociology of Knowledge, edited by J. Lakatosh and M. Sacks. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.


On Undergraduate Program Accreditation

Many years ago in the Southern Sociologist, I wrote in opposition to an accreditation proposal because it sought to impose single paradigm on a multi-paradigm discipline. That there is a need for an accreditation regime is obvious, however. Many institutions allow programs for credits, and even reduce good programs to shames, for a variety of reasons—frequently as a strategy to avoid the negative publicity. It is not result that decision makers inside and outside the academy often haven’t the slightest idea what it is all about. What sociology is predisposed to discipline the field as a kind of remedial civics.

Two years after my Southern Sociologist, I argued a social work program through an initial accreditation, as chair of a small joint department, the program made a very favorable impression for their field by insisting that the students not only know the principles and skills of social work but also be aware of the wider world of science and...
Social Science for the 1990s: A New Synthesis of Quantitative Methods and Environmental Ethics

Recently, much has been written about "qualitative methods" in social science. This is unfortunate, as each new scholarly article that is printed destroys our forests. Most of these scholarly papers are suggesting that traditional positivist methodologies are bankrupt.

But, there are even more radical alterations taking place in research, writing, and publishing in the social sciences. These are positive changes that can only happen when we begin to analyse the social, cultural, and political determinants of what we do. The idea that we can do research on our own terms is a major shift in the way we think about research.

Social science needs to be a more democratic and participatory discipline. It needs to be a discipline that is open to different voices and that is not dominated by a small number of elite researchers. Social science needs to be a discipline that is interested in the experiences of people and not just in the experiences of researchers.

Good Ideas

- The University of Maryland has told its graduate students that involvement in a research project is important. And they’ve made it financial by offering to pay $20 toward a $25 student membership. The ASA is paying $3 and the students pay $5. This subsidized student membership which carries publishing benefits of membership including the journal subscription, and it’s non-tax-deductible.

- "This is a one-time departmental contribution for new full-time graduate students," says Joseph J. Lemmens, Director of Graduate Studies at the University of Maryland. "We hope to make it an annual policy to provide this initial departmental support to our new students for ASA membership. We do wish to impress on them, by putting our money on the line, the importance of their membership and involvement in ASA."

- Other departments that want to make the same arrangements should contact ASA’s Membership Manager, Sharon K. Gray.

- Robert Wegmann, University of Houston-Clear Lake, has a knack for writing for lay audiences. He has written several popular books on finding jobs and interviewing opportunities, all published by Ten Speed Press. Now he’s turned his attention to a weekly newspaper column in the Sunday Business Section of The Citizen. Recent columns addressed "The lower paying jobs" and cited the work of Standard sociologist James Barcia and Andrew Newman. Another article titled "The length of time unemployed depends on various factors," presented the latest census data on unemployment, showing that college graduates have the longest periods of unemployment. The byline said "All other columns result from a grasp of sociology and director of the University of Houston-Clear Lake Center for Labor Market Studies.

International Research & Exchanges Board

The International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX) is pleased to announce that it has opened a Moscow office in cooperation with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The office will:

- Help American IREX researchers in the USSR.
- Coordinate applications by Soviet doctoral candidates to the graduate programs of American universities.
- Assist in opening IREX programs in the republics of the Soviet Union.
- Assist in opening IREX programs in the republics of the Soviet Union.
- Provide support to the administration in the containment of the Soviet program and exchanges.

The office is located at Ulitsa Gubina 14, Suite 112, Telephone/FAX number is 310-73.3. The Moscow office is served by electronic mail from IREX’s Princeton, NJ, and by telephone.

IREX will soon announce the opening of two additional offices in Prague and Bucharest.

Institutions wishing to become subscribing members should contact the Executive Director, IREX, 69 Third Street, Princeton, NJ 08542 (609) 683-9050; FAX (609) 683-1111.
Call for Papers

CONFERENCE: Current Issues in Ethnomodology and Conversation Analysis, July 15-19, 1991, University of Amstetten, the Netherlands. The Conference will consist of three workshops dealing with a range of topics in connection with the principles ofConversation Analysis. Further information and workshop offers are wonable by January 1991.


Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Relations, November 8-11, 1991, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA. For further information contact: Office of the Executive Director, 425 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10016, USA.


EASTERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Annual Meeting, April 12-14, 1991, Providence, R.I., Theme: "Family, Research and Family Policy." Members of ESS are encouraged to submit papers on the topic or any aspect of sociological interest. Submit three copies of your paper by November 15th to: ESS, c/o Sociology Department, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.


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Call for Papers, continued

Submit five copies of your manuscript, including a postcard to acknowledge receipt and a self-addressed envelope to communicate reviewers' comments, before October 31, 1991, to Ron G. Catt- tiker, Editor, Historical Association and Human Resources, Faculty of Manage- ment, University of Lethbridge, Leth- bridge, Alberta, Canada T1K 3M4.

Meetings


November 28-29, Conference on Latin American Studies and Portuguese and Brazilian Stud- ies Conference, Brown University, Providence, RI. Theme: "Brazilian and Mexican Contrasting Models of Media and Democ- ratization." Contact: Brown Univer- sity, Box 1866, Providence, RI 02912.


February 6-8, International Conference on Gender and the Family. Brigham Young University, Provo, UT. Theme: Confer- ences and Workshops, 136 Herman Building, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.


February 26-March 3, National Institute on Justice Senior Leadership Forum, Wash- ington, DC. Contact: bail Schwartz, Program Chair, (204) 625-0000. (See also February 12-15, Philadelphia.)

March 6-8, Community and Diversity Workshop, Boston, MA. Contact: Division of Community of Education, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Downtown Cen- ter, Boston, MA 212-0550. (617) 587- 7720. (617) 587-7767.

March 12-13, Environmental Design Re- search Association Annual Conference. Questions we've asked our users:

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Q: How much have you paid for annual licensing and support?
A: Anthony Roman, Center for Survey Research, University of Massachusetts-Boston

Q: When was the last time you couldn't read an interviewer's writing, followed the wrong skip pattern, or got an out-of-range answer?
A: Pam Clayton, American Medical Association

Q: In upgrading from stand-alone to CATI, how much of your investment in hardware and software did you lose?
A: Elisa Galloway, Galloway Research Service

Q: When was the last time your client had to wait for data?
A: Rick Snyder, The Research Spectrum

Q: Is there a way to improve the length or the content of CATI surveys?
A: Lisa Hammer, Applied Management Sciences

Q: If you're thinking about a PC CATI system, think about C22 CATI. It will leave you speechless too.
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Funding

Alpha Kappa Delta International Soci- ety funds society's student proposals for 1991-92 round of grants. A total of $60,000 will be available, and applications are due by November 15. Contact: Herb Grunebaum, Secretary-Treasurer, 1700 Vine Street, Suite 250, Los Angeles, CA 90028.

Hewlett-Packard funds the 1991-92 cycle of the National Science Foundation's Faculty Scholarships for Minority Researchers. Application deadline is December 1. Contact: NSF, Director, Minority Scholarships Office, National Science Foundation, 3701 Broadway, Washington, DC 20550.

Institute for Research on Poverty funds up to $30,000 for up to three years to increase the number of minority faculty in sociology who have demonstrated exceptional promise for careers in minority scholarship. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: AFSCME-IAEA, 1212 16th St., Suite 164, Washington, DC 20036.

Institute for Urban and Social Research funds two-year grants of $25,000 for projects that improve the lives of urban residents. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: National Council for Research on Black Students, 1200 16th Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036.

National Science Foundation funds up to $25,000 for an up to three-year project. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: NSF, Director, Minority Scholarships Office, National Science Foundation, 3701 Broadway, Washington, DC 20550.

Social Science Research Council funds up to $25,000 for projects related to social science research. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: Social Science Research Council, 1230 16th St., Suite 164, Washington, DC 20036.

Stern Foundation funds research on minority issues. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: 1200 16th Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036.

University of California funds up to $10,000 for an up to two-year project. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

University of Washington funds up to $10,000 for an up to two-year project. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

University of Michigan funds up to $10,000 for an up to two-year project. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

University of Southern California funds up to $10,000 for an up to two-year project. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089.

University of Texas at Austin funds up to $10,000 for an up to two-year project. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: Department of Sociology, University of Texas at Austin, Box 7805, Austin, TX 78712.

University of Wisconsin at Madison funds up to $10,000 for an up to two-year project. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin at Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

Wells Fargo funds up to $10,000 for an up to two-year project. Applications are due by February 1. Contact: 1200 16th Street, Suite 164, Washington, DC 20036.
The National Endowment for the Humanities, through the Travel Collection Program, provides grants of $750 to assist American scholars to meet the costs of long-distance travel to the research collections of libraries, archives, museums, or other repositories throughout the United States and the world. Awards are made to help defray such research expenses as transportation, lodging, food, and photoduplication and other reproduction costs. The application deadlines are January 15 and July 15, 1991. For further information and application materials contact: Travel Collection Program, Division of Fellows and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 682-0563.

The National Endowment for the Humanities will offer 51 seminars for college teachers and independent scholars during the summer of 1991. These seminars, which will provide the opportunity for advanced study or research, will be offered to 42 participants at 36 institutions across the United States, plus one each in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Greece. Participation will also take place in an area of mutual interest under the direction of a distinguished scholar. Those interested in the program should apply by January 15, 1991. For further information and application materials contact: Travel Collection Program, Division of Fellows and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 682-0563.

General Accounting Office (GAO). The GAO provides congressional committees and individual members with a wide variety of information and analyses. GAO funds doctoral students whose dissertation research would benefit from access to GAO projects and information. Fellows work with the office while completing their research. Awards begin on or about October 1 and do not exceed one year. Yearly salaries range from $35,000 to $52,000 with some additional benefits. Applications must be submitted by January 31, 1991. For more information, contact: Peter R. Liebman, GAO, 441 G Street, NW, Room 7202, Washington, DC 20548; (202) 544-0617.

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation awards grants of up to $2,000 to support research based in important part on the archival collections of the Gerald Ford Library. A grant defrays travel and living expenses for conducting research at the Library. Application deadlines are March 15 and September 15, 1991. For more information, contact: William E. Miller, Gerald Ford Library, 3111 East Michigan Avenue, Dearborn, MI 48128; (313) 280-1368.

Louisiana State University announces the Board of Regents' Graduate Fellowships in the Social Sciences. These fellowships carry a stipend of $13,000, and are renewable for three years, beginning with the fall of 1991. To be eligible for consideration, candidates must be U.S. citizens or residents at least 18 years of age, and be interested in doctoral study in one of the social sciences. The award will be based on superior grade point average, GRE scores, and three letters of recommendation. Minority students are especially encouraged to apply. To receive consideration, your application must be submitted by February 1, 1991. For further information, contact: Louis C.主营业, Louis C.主营业, Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; (504) 388-5519.

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

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November 1990 Footnotes

Funding, continued

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Office of Technology Assessment, OTA provides congressional committees with information on specific technological issues. Fellows are selected for their potential to add to OTA research and analysis capabilities. Successful applicants are given one-year appointments beginning in September. Salaries range from $20,000 to $25,000 depending on current occupational, technical, or social science. Applicants must have significant experience in technical fields or management. Applications are due by January 31, 1991. Competencies, Personnel Office, Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress.

The Pennsylvania Center for Teaching and Research on Women offers postdoctoral research fellowships in the areas of women and social and life sciences. Fellows pursue individual research projects and participate in a seminar on "Scientific Knowledge and Difference." Stipend is $17,000. Applicants must be female candidates who are engaged in research that focuses on women and social or biomedical fields related to the training program within the last five years. Contact: Donna Hogan, Director, 900 William Penn Place, 22nd Floor, Women's Building, Department FN, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. A fellowship opportunity for women and minorities encouraged to apply. Center for Teaching and Research on Women, Box 1985, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

The Pennsylvania State University Department of Agricultural Research Training Program announces openings for two one-year postdoctoral positions beginning July 1, 1991. The program offers training oriented toward development of technological and professional skills through collaborative apprentice-oriented in-depth research faculty's support in agricultural and biological sciences. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in agricultural or biological sciences or a related field. Positions are available in 1991 and 1992. For more information, contact: Professor C. M. L. Burek, Department of Agricultural Research Training Program, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

The ASA Section on Organizations and Political Economy of Agriculture, the ASA Section on Agricultural Education and the ASA Section on Agricultural and Environmental Ethics are sponsoring the first biannual conference on the relationship of agricultural organizations and the environment. The conference will be held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, July 4-6, 1991. For information, contact: John H. Speck, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1175 Engineering College, Madison, WI 53706.

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Awards, continued
Hans Zelzal, Emeritus Professor at the University of Chicago, Law School, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Johns Hopkins University School of Criminal Justice. Zelzal was honored for his research and its application to legal questions.

Deaths
Myra Elizabeth Mac Chack was assassinated nearby her office in Guatemalan City on September 13. She was the co-founder and executive director of the Advancement of Social Science Education and was a pioneer in the field of social science education. She had worked with the university in the United States and had been active in Latin America. Zelzal was known for her dedication to education and her commitment to social justice.

James B. Francis, Social Science Analyst at the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, passed away on October 14 in Washington, D.C.

Obituaries
C. Arnold Anderson
(1907-1990)
C. Arnold Anderson, Professor Emeritus in Education at the University of Chicago, died on June 26. He was 85. Anderson joined the faculty in 1936, where he was appointed Assistant Director of Education and Director of the newly established Research Center in Social Science. The Center was formed to stimulate research in the various departments of the university in the areas of science and education. Anderson was interested in education in the Soviet Union and contributed significantly to the field of educational research in the Soviet Union. He was a member of the American Psychological Association and the American Educational Research Association.

Anderson served on advisory committees for educational research in the United States and abroad. Much of his work was conducted in his home in Washington, D.C., where he helped plan a UNESCO conference on nutrition education and served as an educational consultant for the Swedish National Board of Education.

Anderson received his B.A. (1927) and his M.A. (1928) from the University of Michigan, in sociology. He then went on to teach at the University of Kentucky, where he was a research associate in the social science department. Anderson received his Ph.D. (1932) from the University of Chicago, in sociology.

Anderson was known for his dedication to social science education and his commitment to improving the educational system. He was a leader in the field of educational research and was a respected scholar.

Robert T. Borov
(1919-1990)

Arthur W. Goff, a noted sociologist who served as a consultant to the Federal Communications Commission, died on September 22. He was a member of the American Sociological Association and the American Political Science Association. Goff was known for his research on the impact of media on society, and his work on the sociology of the media.

Noah E. Ellis
(1887-1990)
Noah E. Ellis died at his home in Amsterdam on August 1 at the age of 95. He was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and was a well-known sociologist. Ellis received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1915 and was a member of the American Sociological Association. He was known for his research on the sociology of the family and the role of the family in society.

New Books

Peter Brine, University of Southern California, conducting research on the effects of socialization on the development of social identity. Brine received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1975. He has published extensively on the topic of socialization and identity development.


Dan A. Chubb, University of Wisconsin, editor of the Journal of Social History, conducted research on the history of American family life and the impact of technology on family relationships. Chubb received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1975. He has published extensively on the history of American family life and the impact of technology on family relationships.
New Books, continued
Bruce Fuller, Harvard University, Creating Up Modern. The Western World Builds Third-World Schools (Routledge, 1990).

New Publications
Get-A-Ref: 4.0, by Dattal. In a new mega-drawn bibliographic reference service that resides in the resident access memory. The social scientist can access reference information while working within a word processing program and can insert references or comments directly into the document. The text at the touch of a key. Reference titles can be created automatically and tailored to the specifications of any journal or book. Get-A-Ref may contain anywhere as many as 15,000 references as are $30.00 per hour for the social scientist, for the social scientist. For further information, contact Peggey Cole, PO Box 41775, Cupertino, CA 95014.

Section on Sociology of Aging Research Committees
Below you will find a list of six research committees that have been created by the Section on Aging. If you want to participate in one of these research committees, contact the chair of the committee as soon as possible. If you would be interested in organizing such a research committee, send your views and proposed topic to John W. Williams, Department of Gerontology, University of Oregon, 2427 Hill Court, Eugene, OR 97401. In subsequent years, additional research committees will be added. To keep informed about the Section, contact the Chair of the Section on Gerontology. Activities will vary from one committee to another. The chair of a committee (chair elected above) will keep in touch with section committees. The research committee ideas are being organized on a trial basis and will be reviewed every year by the Council of the Section on Gerontology. It is hoped that each of these research committees will be in place for several years and will be active between ASA meetings as well as the Annual Meeting. Activist between ASA meetings as well as the Annual Meeting.

Other Organizations
The Leadership Conference Education Fund announces the availability of its biweekly publication reports on the Federal Government's civil rights efforts in employment, education, voting, and housing. The Leadership provides articles and in-depth analysis on the status of federal civil rights legislation on judicial and executive branch negotiations, oversight of executive branch civil rights enforcement, as well as research and interest to the civil rights community, and notices of reports and conferences. Subscriptions are $30.00 per year and may be ordered from: Leadership Conference Education Fund, 2507 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Footnotes
1. Printed monthly except June and July. Distributed to all persons with ASA membership. Subscription rates are non-refundable: $20.00 single copy, $25.00.
2. Contributions to "Open Forum" should be, not to exceed 2 pages, typed in "Double Column" format. Submit all letters to the Editor. 400 words. News, new ideas, or announcements are solicited. Letters may be shortened or emailed as appropriate.
3. Only communications on minority-related issues are solicited for the American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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